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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE Railroad Committee of the House at Harrisburg, has been announced, with Mr. George Wilson, of this city, as Chairman. As constituted it is strongly Free Railroad. Speaker Davis, in that respect, has fully redeemed his pledge on the subject, in making his appointments. There will be little or no opposition to the passage of a liberal Free Railroad law in the House, but it will be fought in the Senate by those in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The existence in our city of an institution whose object is to give knowledge of Art to our youth should be a matter of encouragement to all citizens. It is evidence that there are some here who are not wholly given up to the material—to money-making. As the sailor, who has been exposed to the winds and waves through a long night of utter darkness, greets with delight the first morning ray, so would we hail every sign of the dawn of a taste for art and science and higher culture in our city. Then there is another reason why this school should be fostered and sustained here; it is designed to give women such a knowledge of drawing and painting as will enable them, if necessary, to secure a good support for themselves. It is a charitable affair. It is managed by some of our best and most benevolent men, who give their time and money to it without any remuneration save the consciousness of blessing others. They seek no notoriety for this noble charity, but rather to avoid it. Its success thus far has been all that could have been expected. Above seventy have availed themselves of its privileges the present year. It is well deserving of aid from our generous men and our Legislature. It is better and cheaper to educate in this way our daughters than to drive them to vice, crime and insanity through want.

The exhibition of this institution will take place next week, commencing Tuesday and continuing during the week, at their rooms on Fifth street, to which all are invited.

DESTITUTION.

Destitution arising from scarcity of labor prevails to an alarming extent in this city. Information received from Mr. GEORGE FORSTER, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors, he informed us that there had been more applications for temporary relief during the past few weeks than were made during any corresponding period within the last thirteen years. The amount distributed to the poor since the beginning of the month has thus far exceeded six hundred dollars, while during the entire month of January last year the total distribution did not reach that sum. The applicants are old and decrepid men and women, young men from the country in search of employment, and in many cases hard fisted, earnest and willing laborers, who cannot obtain work of any character whereby to support themselves and families. The number of applicants, and the destitution prevailing amongst them, is absolutely startling. We had imagined an immunity from the distresses of poverty prevailing in other large cities, until the long list of men and women receiving temporary relief from the Board of Poor Directors was shown us, and we feel that there are thousands of others who do not realize that so much want and actual suffering from destitution exists here in prosperous Pittsburgh.

True Christians need no incentive to draw them into doing deeds of charity. They have a duty to perform. God requires them to take care of the poor, and how is the acceptable hour to discharge that obligation. We have worthy and deserving poor on all sides, and we ask our philanthropic friends to seek them out, and afford them the relief their [illegible] poverty demands.

KANSAS.

Organization of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOPEKA, KAS., January 16.—The Kansas Legislature organized yesterday by the election of G. W. Smith as Speaker of the House. It comprises fifty-eight Republicans and thirty Democrats in the House, and twenty Republicans and five Democrats in the Senate. The officers of both Houses in every case are Republicans.

The Governor presented his message at three o'clock this afternoon. He urges measures for equalizing taxation, which for its past year was four mills on the dollar upon $56,976,550, while it is believed the taxable property of the State is one hundred millions dollars. The liabilities of the State amount to $673,475; resources, $375,622. Referring to his appointment of a Special Commission to re-examine the Price raid claims, he says they allowed States to the amount of $248,564, being $119,654 less than allowed by the former board. The school districts in the State are one thousand five hundred and seventy-two, being an increase of three hundred and one over last year. The value of school property is $373,600.

After reviewing the Indian troubles of the past summer, the Governor says before the Legislature all correspondence relating thereto. He recommends that they provide for the organization of at least four regiments of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and one company of artillery, to be armed and equipped by the State, and held ready for active service whenever occasion may require. With such a force, says the Governor, we can protect the State; without we cannot. Nor can we scarcely rely for that protection upon the general government, at least until a radical change shall have been effected in its present Indian troubles.

Speaking of the immigration to the State, he says: Since January, 1867, it has amounted to fifty thousand persons, and with reasonable appropriation might have been one hundred thousand. No State in the Union offers greater inducements to immigrants than Kansas. With eighty thousand square miles of fertile soil, well adapted to the production of all kinds of grain and fruit, and with a mild, genial climate, an abundance of the best quality of timber, water, stone, marble, coal, gypsum; salt, and almost every other natural advantage. He refers to the salt of the Cherokee neutral lands, and recommends that the legislature memorialize Congress to annul the contract between the Secretary of the Interior and James F. Joy. He adverts in general terms to the importance of removing the Indians from Kansas, and concludes by counseling measures of strict economy in every branch of expenditures.

There are now two hundred and fifty-three miles of railroad in the State in operation. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, running from Wyandotte west, along the valleys of Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers, has been completed to within thirty-five miles of the western boundary of the State, a distance of three hundred and thirty-five miles, together with a branch road from Leavenworth to Lawrence of thirty-three miles, making in all three hundred and sixty-eight, as against about one hundred and thirty miles completed one year ago. Then follows an enumeration of different roads under contract and in process of construction numbering ten in all.

In his treatment of national affairs, the Governor says: Never was there a time in the history of the country) when the exertions of the true and patriotic were more imperatively required than now. He then lays heavy charges against the people of the South, and is especially severe on Andrew Johnson for the manner he has managed affairs since he has been in the Presidential chair, and particularly for the hope he has held out to the Southern people that they would be restored to all their former rights and privileges regardless of their previous conduct.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Committees of the House.

Stanton Resolutions Passed.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1868.

SENATE.

The bill changing the number of directors of the Western Transportation Company passed finally.

The Stanton resolution was adopted.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.—The Speaker announced the following

COMMITTEES:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mann, McCammant, Thorn, Nicholson, Gallagher, Day, Webb, Armstrong, Wilson, Wharton, Heyl, Stinsman, Clark (Philadelphia), Meredith, Hellman, Miller (Allegheny), Westlake, Jones, Linton, Chalfant and Marsh.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. Hickman, Stinsing, Herr, Mann, Clark (Warren), Reinoehl, Burnett, Jenks, Deise, Craig and Linton.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Herr, Webb, Riddle, Ewing, Rex, McJunkin, Reinoehl, Craig, Marsh, Bull and Nice.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Thorn, Ford, Beatty, Stranahan, Stokes, Smith, Godshalk, Fry, Millar, (Allegheny), Bergstresser, Mullen, (Thomas,) Bull, McElenny, Beans and Brobst.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Edwards, Westlake, Chamberlain, Ewing, Hellman, Lott, Mann, Meredith, Rice, Beans, Beard, Bossard, Brobst, McMiller and Shivly.

Railroads—Messrs. Wilson, Watt, Strang, Adaire, Fry, Reinoehl, Clark, (Philadelphia), Ford, Hickman, Dunlap, Fry, McJunkin, Holgate, Weller, Stokes, Phillips, Miller, (Allegheny,) Jenks, Josephs, Jones and Westbrook.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Nicholson, Hickman, Thorn, Strang, Mann, Herr, Armstrong, Meredith, Riddle, Rex, Chalfant, Fogel, Heitzel, Hottenstein and Wharton.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. McCammant, Adaire, Beatty, Watt, Jackson, Hong, McJunkin, Siberg, Stokes, Wharton, Josephs, Fogel, Mellen, (Michael,) Nice and Meek.

Mining and Manufacturing Companies—Messrs. Clark, (Philadelphia,) Fry, McJunkin, Gordon, Edwards, Rex, Godshalk, Riddle, Holgate, Phillips, Josephs, Roush, Mullen, (Michael,) Kerns and Bossard.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Gordon, Day, Rex, Robinson, Edwards, Holgate, Hong, Bergstresser, Leedom, Boyd, Gounile, Hottenstein, Kane, McCullough, McKinstry.

Education—Messrs. Day, Armstrong, Nicholson, Wharton, Fry, Eagy, Richards, Beatty, Bergstresser, Boyd, Craig, Chalfant, McCormick and Gallagher.

Corporations—Messrs. Watt, Gordon, Adaire, Burrett, Smith, Subers, Stacey, Westlake, Leedom, Hong, Wharton, Stokes, Rex, Kleckner, Lott, Holgate, Beckert, Deise, McGinnis, Miller and Beard.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Clark, Warren, Kleckner, Strang, Webb, Eagy, Smith, Reinoehl, Gallagher, Adaire, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Westwood, Lawhis, Day and Brunner.

Election Districts—Messrs. Westlake, Chamberlain, Hellman, Richards, Robinson, Bergstresser, Meredith, Miller, (Philadelphia,) Shively, Wagner, Brobst, Corsman, Miller, (Huntingdon,) Bull.

Agriculture—Messrs. Strawbridge, Reeland, Chamberlain, Edwards, Godshalk, Phillips, Robinson, Lott, Eapy, Boyd, Corsman, Crotz, Eschback, Gordon, Heitzell and Kase.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Nicholson, Riddle, Mann, Robinson, Phelan, Hottenstein, Eschback and Crotz.

Printing—Messrs. Ford, Thorn, Stacey, Meek and Witham.

Military—Messrs. Gallagher, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Jackson, Day, Gordon, Dunlap, Godshalk, Eapy, Beatty, Burrett, Beckert, Linton, Roush, McCreary and Stout.

Digests—Messrs. Webb, Burrett, Fry, McCamant, Beckert, Clark, Watt, Hong, Duncan, Watt, Day, Roush, Playford, Bull, Witham and Shively.

Claims—Messrs. Jackson, Duncan, Ewing, Ford, Millar, Leedom, Lott, McCann, Westlake, Beckert, McClemont, Brennan, Heltzel, McMiller and Miller, (of Huntingdon.)

Accounts—Messrs. Stacey, Webb, Day, Stokes, Armstrong, Clark, Warren, Edwards, Jackson, Ewing, Phelan, Winger, McCollough, Stout, Brems and Kase.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Adaire, Smith, Hong, Ford, Watt, Stokes, Stacey, Holgate, Kleckner, McGinnis, Miller, Thomas, Day, Witham and Lawhis.

Banks—Messrs. Ewing, Jackson, Leedom, Lott, Subers, Millar, Beagy, Rea, Gordon, Smith, Fogel, Playford, Meek, McCormick, Miller, Huntingdon.

The whole time was occupied in discussing the Stanton resolution.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The time from three to half-past six o'clock was occupied in discussing the resolution in reference to the restitution of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. REINOEHL, of Lancaster, offered an amendment, tendering thanks to Gen. Grant for yielding the War Department to Secretary Stanton—to come in as an addition.

Mr. DEIZE, of Clinton, offered an amendment, alluding to General Butler as making an enviable reputation for stealing spoons, for making Beach clay Canal, and taking refuge in a certain bottle.

The previous question was called.

Mr. DEIZE's amendment was lost by a vote of five to seventy-five.

Mr. REINOEHL's amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted, both by a strict party vote.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Stanton Resolutions—Democrats on a Rampage—Denunciation of the War Secretary.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1868.

The principal theme in both houses, to-day, has been Stanton. Resolutions were introduced in both Houses congratulating the country on the restoration of Stanton to the War Department, and their introduction caused as much commotion among the Democrats as a stone thrown into a hornet's nest.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Berks, got his mad up, terribly, denounced Stanton as an infamous murderer of Union soldiers, and exhausted the dictionary in the adjectives he piled on the head of the Secretary of War. The usual coolness of the party leaders, on that side, seemed to have deserted them utterly; and the more mention of Stanton's name operated on them like the mixture of Seltzer powders in a glass of water.

In the House, the same temper was manifested on the Democratic side. "Murderer," "infamous," "vile," "debased," "debauched," "corrupt," and kindred epithets were hurled at Stanton's head, in a quick succession of volleys, and in addition to denouncing the man who organized victory for the Union armies, the more adventurous members, of the Brick Pomeroy stripe, ventured to bestow hearty commendations upon the chief of the rebel army. Mr. Playford, of Fayette, paid an eloquent tribute to "the gallant Lee," and altogether, after listening to these Democratic speeches, one must have been led to conclude, if he did not already know better, that the war for maintaining the Union was a crime, and the rebellion the most virtuous cause on earth.

It needs no better evidence than this to show how deeply the restoration of Stanton wounds the Democracy, and how much they dread his presence in the War Department. It upsets all their plans and disappoints all their expectations; and, instead of the jubilant tone in which they were so lately indulging, we now hear something like the ravings of despair.

In addition to this, the political tide has plainly turned against the Democracy. The reaction from which the Republicans were suffering, and the panic which seized them after the fall elections, have both come to an end. Congress has got rid of its cowardice, and has taken hold of the Reconstruction difficulty with a firmness sure of success. Meade has disappointed the expectations of the rebels, and the general aspect of affairs in the South is steadily improving. Altogether, the prospects of the Democrats grow gloomier, day by day, while those of the Republicans grow correspondingly brighter; and it is not, therefore, much to be wondered at that our Democratic brethren should lose their temperance, get on a rampage, and kick up an infernal fuss generally.

When the debate in the two Houses is published, you cannot do better than lay it before your readers. The Democratic speeches will read as spicy as editorials in the La Crosse *Democrat*. We need no better documents for the Presidential campaign than these speeches afford. If loyalty that glowed so brightly during the war, these evidences of the real spirit that animates the Democracy will fan it into a bright, enduring flame.

ALLEGHENY.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1868.

SENATE.

RULES MODIFIED.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the rules were modified to allow the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue the privilege of the floor during the consideration of measures affecting the revenue.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

A communication was laid before the Senate, from Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of April 5th, 1867, transmitting a list of volunteer officers in the regular army, with rank and present duty. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

THE COTTON TAX.

The bill for the exemption of cotton from tax came up.

The House bill making non-concurred in the Senate amendments, Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, moved the Senate recede and substitute the following amendment:

"Provided, That raw cotton imported from foreign countries on and after July 1st, 1868, shall be exempt from duty."

On a motion, laid aside by consent for the time.

TEXAS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of citizens of Texas, praying the Senate not to ratify the appointment of non-residents in that State. Laid on the table.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial from Thomas A. Williams, Stephen R. Drake, and John D. Williams, who claim to be familiar with Indian affairs, setting forth the various reasons why the present mode of dealing with Indians is objectionable, and praying Congress to incorporate their plan into the United States, so as to be subject to the laws and bring them more in contact with white population, claiming that they could be managed more economically and warm them from their ways. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relating to United States notes, to enacting the legal tender act and providing for contracts payable in coin. By unanimous consent the Committee he moved to-lay it on the table as not proper in their opinion at this time. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill reorganizing the Treasury Department, involving the increase of expenditures. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee on Commerce the resolution in regard to the appointment of retired naval officers as Consuls and Vice Consuls, which was objected till the expiration of the morning hour.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws and for the service of the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30th, 1868, was taken up.

The Finance Committee proposed the bill by inserting the following: "House of Representatives deficiencies—Increased compensation to Congressional principal, $134,444; stationery, $15,000; furniture, repairs, etc., $50,000; newspapers, $12,500; Senate deficiencies—Stationery, paper, etc., $33,500; additional messengers, laborers, etc., $15,000; labor and material for folding room, $5,000." The amendments were agreed to.

The Finance Committee further amend by inserting under the head of judiciary salaries, Marshal of Supreme Court, to June 30, 1868, $450,07.

In the Department of Education the salary of the Commissioner to March 3d, 1867, was agreed to.

The Committee also amend by inserting the following, as an additional section:

SECTION 2. Be it enacted, that so much of the fifth section of the act of March 2d, 1868, entitled "an act further to amend several acts for the establishment of regulations of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," as authorizes the President, on the application of the Secretary of any department, to transfer money appropriated for any particular object of expenditure in the same department to be and the same is hereby repealed. Thus was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to add the following: "And all acts and parts of acts authorizing such transfers be, and the same are hereby repealed." Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to insert at the end of section second, "And no money appropriated for one purpose shall hereafter be used for another purpose than that for which appropriated." Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the portion of section one providing for deficiencies in expense of carrying on work for the more efficient government of the rebel States, namely, for the First Military District $30,000, for the Second $110,000, for the Third $97,000, for the Fourth $150,000, and for the Fifth $250,000. He said it was a subject over which Congress had no constitutional power, and condemned in general terms the expensive Congressional policy of reconstruction.

Mr. MORTON replied, claiming that the extension of the rebellion was solely caused by the opponents of that policy, and would probably be larger if they continued that opposition.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the bill passed as amended.

Mr. WILSON called up his bill for the gradual reduction of the army, so as to make it the peace establishment for the next meeting, and it was then laid aside.

COTTON TAX.

Mr. HOWARD made a motion to go into executive session, but Mr. SHERMAN said it was desirable to have a vote on the bill for repeal of the cotton tax, on which he hoped for the yeas and nays, and spoke in opposition to the motion of Mr. SHERMAN to recede from the Senate amendment condoling the repeal to one year.

Mr. CONKLING made a few remarks to the same purport.

Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion for an executive session, which was carried.

The Senate held an executive session until adjournment, two o'clock, when it adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VARIETY OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution instructing the Committe on Library to inquire into the subject of international copy right, and the best modes for the encouragement and advancement of cheap literature, and the protection of authors, which was adopted.

Mr. BEAMON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported estimates for additional appropriations for the Agricultural Department, to pay unsettled claims contracted without authority of law. On his motion referred to the Committee on Claims and report tabled.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, in Iowa.

Mr. HUBBARD, Indiana, advocated the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, opposed it for the reason the grant of 600,000 acres of land was to go to the Illinois Central Railroad, which was now in the hands of British bondholders and a great oppressive foreign corporation. All the franchises of the Dubuque and Sioux City road had been transferred to the Illinois Central. For the part he was determined, when the demon of outraged constituencies came stalking into the hall, to be able to say "shake not thy gory locks at me; thou cant say I did it." (Laughter.)

Mr. WILSON, Iowa, said he was not prepared to advocate any stupendous schemes of plunder, and yet he was in favor of the bill. He denied it was to enure to the benefit of the Illinois Central Railroad, but to the Sioux City Railroad Company. It did not take land from the public domain, for this land was already granted, but was simply to extend the time within which the road was to be completed.

After remarks by Messrs. PRICE, JULIAN and HOPKINS, in favor of the bill, a motion by Mr. WASHBURNE to table it was defeated and the bill was passed.

The SPEAKER presented several Executive communications, two of them from the Secretary of War. On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the latter was ordered to be printed, so that the Secretary of War might be thus recognized.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendment to the anti Contraction bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. SCHENCK remarking the Committee would report them back to-morrow afternoon.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL DEBATE RESUMED.

The HOUSE proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Speeches were made in favor of the bill by Messrs. ELIOT, LOUGHRIDGE and FAYNE, and in opposition to it by Mr. KERR.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to regulate the deposit of public funds, providing that the public funds shall not be deposited in any National Banks located in any city where there is a Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. PILE introduced a bill providing for the sale of the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Mo. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the adoption of a postal telegraph system. Also, as to the expediency of repealing franking privilege.

Mr. MILLER objected and the resolution was not received.

Recess till seven o'clock for general debate, and speeches were limited to half an hour.

EVENING SESSION.—The consideration of the Reconstruction bill was resumed.

Mr. BAWES spoke briefly relative to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case, adding that he had always thought there was very little legislation necessary for the rebel States, was simply the duty of Congress to take care, by legislation, that every man in the United States was protected in his rights, and then a republican form of government would grow of itself soon enough.

Mr. KERR spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. WARD spoke in its favor.

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the bill. In the course of his remarks he asked Mr. Bingham what pre existing provision did he propose to guarantee by this bill. Mr. BINGHAM—Why, that the form of Government to be guaranteed, by law, is contemplated by the words "A Republican form of Government." It is as much as the majority in every one of the States lately in insurrection, battered down by Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (impatiently cutting the rhetoric off.—Oh, don't give us any of your rhetoric now. (Laughter.) Give us your answer.

Mr. BINGHAM—Never mind; if you want an answer you will have it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I do not want any rhetoric. (Laughter.)

Mr. BINGHAM—I tell you that is rhetoric but it is a fact.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Well, then, let us have it.

Mr. BINGHAM (attempting to finish the interrupted sentence) Have battered down their governments by treason—

Mr. ELDRIDGE (without allowing the sentence to be closed)—Will the Speaker, I must resume the floor. The gentleman can not answer my question.

Mr. BINGHAM—I am going to answer it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I cannot wait for the answer; but the gentleman shall not escape me. If he answers the question he will have to repeat it in the ear of the country, and I dare not wait rhetoric. We have had enough of that.

Mr. BINGHAM—(somewhat ruffled)—But is not that a fact.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It is a fact that the gentleman deals in nothing else then rhetoric. (Laughter.)

Mr. BINGHAM—(with little more ruffled) It is a fact that treason battered down the government of South Carolina.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Well, supposing it did.

Mr. BINGHAM—Having thus battered down—

Mr. ELDRIDGE—(nearly out of patience)—Well, none of your rhetoric, sir; answer my question.

Mr. BINGHAM—I do answer it, sir, and answer it in the words of James Madison, the father of our Constitution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—(with patience entirely exhausted—I resume the floor. (Laughter.) The gentleman cannot answer a sworn question. He dare not answer it.

Mr. BINGHAM—I dare do it sir, if you let me proceed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I will give the gentleman an opportunity to answer it now, in one minute.

Mr. BINGHAM—One minute is rather short.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It is rather short, but I want to get rid of the rhetoric.

Mr. BINGHAM—Shakspeare gave a fellow forty minutes to girdle the earth. (Laughter.)

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Yes, but I don't [illegible] world in [illegible] who was [illegible] institution, that [illegible] the gen[illegible] and touching [illegible] of the United States, giving information in regard to the danger experienced by those attending to business regarding the illicit distillation, and to the duties assigned and western papers, that the Secretary of War was going to send in his resignation if he was called upon to collect for taxes due to the amount of one thousand dollars, had resisted the Collector making a distrain upon him for the indebtedness. It appears that after the Collector had been accompanied by the Collector and Inspector and left the premises, they were followed and attacked by a party who had evidently been trained, accompanied by others, and that Inspector was shot and wounded. Other outrages were perpetrated, which not appear from the correspondence that the offending parties have yet been molested, either by military or civil power.

A letter from the Inspector, of the 11th, states that the illicit distillers are organized several illicit distilleries within the third District of the State. Information has also reached the Department of the resistance made to the revenue officers in the discharge of their duty in suppressing illicit distillery, from the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tennessee. Vigorous measures have been instituted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the arrest and punishment of the parties committing the outrages.

THE WAR OFFICE TROUBLE.

Matters are assuming a quiet aspect in regard to Secretary Stanton, and no new developments have been made public.

Statements were telegraphed from here last night that General Grant, on Stanton's resumed the duties of his office, for he was master of the situation, and did not fear that the President would dare to use force to eject him.

A DENIAL FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the recent statements that General Grant would resume the War Office without previously notifying him were made on the authority of direct from the President, but that a high official called on the President yesterday to ascertain whether such statements were true, when the President denied the entire affair. He said he was not deceived nor alarmed at his position than he had made a dive hound in a speech. All the odium that attaches to his acceptance of the Secretaryship rightly belongs to him, he removed, and he now stands, as a member of the House expressed it this morning, twenty-five per cent higher in the estimation of Republicans than he did five days ago. I think there can be no doubt that the desire to carry out the will of the law-making power.

OUR MEMBERS.

I have met General Moorhead, General Cameron, Hon. Thomas Williams, and "Honest John," (who is after some mischief,) Morrill, Kasson, Ashley, Shellabarger, Stevens, Banks, Boutwell, Wilson, one of the proprietors, Ferry, Paine, Lynch, Kelley, Lawrence, Ward, Wright, Broomall, Myers, Ward, Ward, Niblack, Morrill, Morrill, Morrill