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The Pittsburgh Gazette

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

We responded to an invitation to attend the annual examination of the works of the pupils in this institution, which took place on Saturday. On arriving at the rooms we found them well filled by a number of prominent citizens, who were acting on the different committees and critically examining outline drawings, crayon work, India, ink, oil and water color paintings, diagrams illustrating principles of Geometry and perspective.

The variety and excellence of the work was the subject of general admiration. Among the landscape paintings in oil were many pictures of decided merit, some of which were sketches from nature—views on the Allegheny Mountains painted by the young ladies during the past summer. The work in crayon and India ink, from the cast, is deserving of special notice for the beauty and skill displayed in its execution. The flowers and landscapes in natural colors are also very fine.

The exhibition opens to-morrow morning at ten o'clock and continues open day and evening during the remainder of the week. We urge all who have an interest in the progress of Art in our city to pay at least one visit to these rooms, promising that they will be surprised and delighted.

The objects and purposes of the school need only be known to secure ample encouragement, and we hope, therefore, that the rooms will be crowded during the week.

Let fathers spare an hour or two from their other business, mothers forego their household cares for an afternoon, and uncles, aunts, sons, daughters, guardians and wards go to this exhibition, and for themselves see that even here in busy, plodding Pittsburgh there is a School of Design, where it has been for some years, and where at this time some three-score of persons are receiving instructions in Art. Of these more than half have made very considerable progress, while some have advanced to a respectable position among our city artists, their productions being highly praised by the examining committee, composed of artists and amateurs, from whose report we publish extracts in another column.

We confess to a great anxiety that all classes of our citizens should improve the opportunities afforded by the present exhibition to become acquainted with Miss HAYNHURST and her assistants, and with the evidences of their capacity to teach, and with the great proficiency of their pupils, that it may be more generally known such an institution exists here, that it needs and deserves encouragement, and that it is already something of which to be proud of, and should be so upheld and put forward by a liberal patronage in order that in the end its merits may extend its name and usefulness abroad as well as at home.

The O'Connor-Theik Card Card Fray in the Morning Times.

EDITORS GAZETTE—So long as the numerous publications in the daily papers of this city, in reference to the controversies in which Mr. O'Connor has driven us, were confined to sensation dispatches, reports of his testimony and speeches of his counsel, we did not deem it either necessary or expedient to notice them. On adversary having appealed to the Courts, we judged it improper to seek to try the questions at issue between us before any other tribunal, being confident that an intelligent community would discern the purpose of these publications, and that in due time and in an appropriate way our characters for integrity and fairness in our business transactions with Mr. O'Conner would be fully vindicated. But the publication of Judge Ludlow's opinion on the preliminary hearing having been accompanied by editorial comments and statements in some of the city dailies, which we think do an injustice and were unwarranted by the true state of the case, we deem it a duty to ourselves and the public to say, through the press, that the recent hearing and decision in Philadelphia—which seems to be regarded by some persons as a judgment upon the merits of the controversy—were made chiefly upon the ingeniously wrought and, in some respects plausible, one sided statements of Mr. O'Connor himself. It was like the hearing of a case before a Grand Jury. Neither we, nor any testimony on our part was, or, from the nature of the proceeding, could be heard. We take no exception to that decision. It did all the justice we expected. We are entirely satisfied with it. It merely remands the case to an examination by a Grand Jury. We are confident of our ability triumphantly to refute all the unfounded imputations which have been cast upon us, and to maintain, unimpeached, the character we have heretofore borne in the communities in which we have done business. That character we prize above all price; and we will vindicate it at whatever expenditure of effort it may cost. But we will not seek our vindication in any newspaper discussion or controversy—certainly not while the many forms of litigation, into which we have been forced, are pending and undetermined. We bide our time. And until the trial of the right before the courts and juries of the country in the causes instituted, and which may be instituted, shall have come to *decisive results*, we only ask our friends and the public to suspend their opinion.

AUG. H. TACK,
THEO. E. TACK.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18, 1868.

CANADA.

Distress Among the Working Classes—The Whiskey Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, January 18.—Great distress is reported among the working classes of Quebec. The Montreal Board of Trade met to-day to devise means of relief.

Developments in regard to Henry, the liquor dealer who absconded to the States, show a loss to the customs through his operations to the amount of $120,000. A portion of his cellar was set apart as a bonded warehouse, and it is supposed he drew liquor by means of a suction pump, dispensing of it to his customers on the ground floor, subsequently substituting water for the liquor. There are nearly two hundred similar bonded warehouses in the city, and some reform in the system is loudly called for.

BOSTON

Whittier, the Poet, Seriously Ill—Meeting of Manufacturers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 18.—John G. Whittier, the poet, has been seriously ill for several weeks, at his residence in Amesbury, but is now improving.

At a meeting of manufacturers of iron goods last night, delegates were appointed to the Manufacturers' Convention at Worcester, and a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that the action of the Convention should be confined strictly to the endorsement of the doings of the National Convention at Cleveland. The paper makers have also chosen delegates to the same body.

CHICAGO.

Attempt to Poison a Whole Family.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A young woman named Elizabeth Stang was arrested yesterday for attempting to poison her father, mother, brother and two sisters, by putting strychnine in their coffee. They were all at one time in a dangerous condition, but are now recovering. The girl acknowledges having purchased the poison, but asserts that it was at the instance of her mother, whom she charges put it in the coffee.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Financial Matters and the National Banks.

Quiet at the War Office.

The Supreme Court Bill.

Colorado and Gov. Evans.

The Gettysburg Asylum Scheme.

Freedmen's Bureau Extension.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1868.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $560,000; amount shipped $274,700; amount redeemed and destroyed $349,400; National bank notes issued $138,830; amount of the latter in circulation $299,564,296.

CONCERNING NATIONAL BANKS.

Gen. Logan will introduce the following resolution in the House on Monday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession concerning loans by any National banks in the City of New York, in violation of section 30th of the National currency act, of any portion of their capital in excess of their limits provided by said act, upon railroad or mining stocks or fictitious values, and whether he has information in his possession that any officers of such banks are engaged in speculative operations in such stocks, which injure the capital and credit of their respective institutions, and that in the event of his not being in possession of the necessary facts to furnish this information, he take immediate steps to cause the examination to be made and adopt such measures as will compel compliance by such banks with the provisions of the National currency act.

THE WAR OFFICE—ALL QUIET.

Tuesday it is unusually quiet here. Everything goes on quietly at the War Office, and up to the present time no official communication has passed between the President and Mr. Stanton.

SECRET DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Congressmen held a caucus last night. It is not known what they did, as they pledged themselves not to communicate an account of their proceedings to outside parties.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

The Military Committee has instructed General Pile to report a bill to the House providing for the sale of the Arsenal at St. Louis.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue during the week amounted to only $11,118,000.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The New York *Herald's* special says the defeat of the Supreme Court bill in the Senate appears to be a forgone conclusion. The reconstruction bill seems more likely to pass.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee will report about Thursday such a bill concerning the rights of naturalized citizens abroad as will give entire satisfaction to the Germans of the United States.

THE MEMBER FROM UTAH.

Mr. M'Gregory, the defeated Gentile candidate for Congress in Utah, has arrived to submit the evidence to the Committee on Elections towards contesting the seat of Mr. Hooper, delegate from the Territory. Mr. M'Gregory claims the elections, as conducted by the bishops of the Mormon Church, who act as judges at the polls, are not only unfair, but wholly at variance with the mode prescribed by the United States.

DEATH OF A SENATE CLERK.

Noah Smith, principal journal clerk of the Senate, died to day in Philadelphia.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

It is expected that the Senate will soon take up the bill reported from the Committee on Territories during the present Congress, providing for the admission of the State of Colorado. Since the President vetoed the bill for a similar purpose, almost a year ago, the population has largely increased, the vote in October last being two thousand three hundred and forty-five more than the previous year, and the people generally being now more than heretofore in favor of the admission of Colorado. The friends of the measure for these and other reasons are sanguine of success.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Ex-Gov. Evans, of Colorado, one of the Senators elect, arrived here from Denver this morning. He says that the Indian Peace Commissioners have been deceived by *ex parte* misrepresentations in regard to his course with the Indians, while Governor of Colorado, and that there is not a single fact to show that he did not earnestly and faithfully strive to avoid Indian hostilities in that Territory.

REVENUE REPORT—THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM SCHEME.

The House Committee on Retrenchments has finished its consideration of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving his reasons why the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers was exempted from the payment of the special tax, and in course of the present week General Van Wyck will make a report giving the history of the scheme, concluding with a resolution requesting the Commissioner to revoke the permit, so that the taxes and license may be collected from said Association the same as if no permit had ever been given.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU EXTENSION.

Strong efforts are being made to prevent the contraction of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee and Kentucky, as designed in a circular letter of Major General Howard, approved by General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*. It is represented to the Department that a necessity exists for retaining the agents of the Bureau in these States instead of committing its affairs to the administration of army officers exclusively. Within a day or two the members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation have called on Secretary Stanton, hoping to view the same object, and he will at once consider the subject.

A petition, signed by several hundred colored men of Maryland, has been received by General Howard praying for a continuance of the Bureau in that State.

SENATOR OTTERBY.

Though still in feeble health, is expected to take his seat in the Senate for the first time this session on Tuesday, having left his home in Kentucky to-day for Washington.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROSS, rising to a personal explanation, referred to what he had said yesterday in reference to one of his colleagues (Mr. Farnsworth) drawing pay as a Brigadier General and as a member of Congress at the same time. He said he had no knowledge or information of his colleague having done so. He therefore considered it proper and just to take it back.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the retraction very well as far as it went, but it did not cover the whole case. His colleague had spoken of relatives of his wearing shoulder straps or being employed in foreign missions.

Mr. ROSS explained that part of his remarks was not intended to apply to Mr. Farnsworth, but to his other colleague, (Mr. Washburne,) who had applied it to himself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated he had many relatives in the army, who wore the garb of the soldier, but the only relative he had had in the army wearing shoulder straps was a gallant officer who fell at Gettysburg. He had not raised, at his colleague's charged, from one place to the other. When the war began he raised a regiment and took it into the field, and was in the service fighting the enemy when his constituents elected him to Congress. He remained in service until March 4th, 1863, when he tendered his resignation, and from that day his pay as an officer had ceased. He wished he could say that at that time his colleague (Mr. Ross) was not a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, fighting the Union army in the rear.

Mr. ROSS declared any such allusion to him was entirely without foundation. He had never been a member of any such organization. He had never had any sympathy with those who had been striving to destroy the Government by rebellion, and had done with those now trying to destroy it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether his colleague had not repeatedly declared on the stamp in Illinois that the war was an abolition and an unholy war, and he had never voted and never would vote a dollar to carry it on.

Mr. ROSS assured his colleague he had never said any such thing. He had objected, as the Democratic party had objected, to the war carried on for abolition purposes, but as a general thing he had voted for appropriation bills unless there was something very obnoxious in them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was of course bound to believe his colleague, but he had been told this morning by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he had now in his possession a report a speech made by his colleague in a lodge of Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. ROSS repeated his denial. Any statement that he had been in such lodge, or had anything to do with the order, was false in every respect.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, for general debate on the President's message.

Mr. BAKER addressed the Committee on the subject of the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America possessions. He contended that the treaty, although complete in form, was not the supreme law of the land until it received the sanction of the legislative department of the Government, by way of making an appropriation to carry it out. That the acquisition ought to be disapproved and the appropriation rejected. Aside from the plain power of Congress to act from its own free discretion, in appropriating money for the purchase of the new territory, there was another ground on which he rested the power of Congress to reject such a treaty. The Constitution provides that new States may be admitted by Congress into the Union, and thus Congress was made the judge of what new elements shall enter into the political body of the republic. He argued against the acquisition of Western America, and that the logic of that would be a Southern counterpoise, composed of the West Indies, Central America, and Mexico, and thus the life of the nation might be smothered by enormous and crude masses which would be fluns prematurely upon it. He appealed to Congress to rise to the dignity of the question, to the attitude of independent statesmanship, by disposing of the subject, not in a spirit of servilities or subservience to those who had no constitutional sanctioning over Congress in the matter, but in the spirit of those of the great powers which the Constitution had expressly devolved on Congress.

Mr. KELLEY called on the Committee on the industrial interests of the country. He attributed to the contraction of the currency the prostration of sections of taxation the present paralysis in trade. The party of the Union party and his adherents were responsible for this general prostration of credit and business. He (Mr. Kelley) was asked whether he did not wish to return to specie payment, he would answer he did, but not in the form of a gigantic repudiation. The country was not, however, returning to specie payment. The difference between a greenback and the gold dollar was widening with every month. The country was not in the road to resumption, and it was not in the road confidence was restored and industry quickened by the repeal of the useless taxes that were giving foreign manufactures an advantage in the American market, nor until the Secretary of the Treasury was deprived of his power to contract the currency and to tamper with the market, was the country secure in property by secret operations in gold, and that, too, on the credit of the country.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke on the subject of the finances and National debt, reviving and discussing the question of legal tenders, the payment of all debt not expressly contracted for in specie at the time, yet contending that the legal tender was unconstitutional, and arguing that it ought to be repealed, as the true road to specie payment. He opposed repudiation, favored the resolution of the late Democratic National State and the repeal of the cotton tax and reconstruction laws.

Mr. BLAIR spoke in favor of the payment of bonds in gold and against the issue of any more legal tenders.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, argued that the Five-thirty bonds should be paid in coin or the equivalent, and favored the substitution of National bank notes by legal tenders.

Mr. ANTELL spoke in opposition to the Reconstruction Bill, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

The Committee Analized—Democratic Elegance on Statues.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Committees of the House have doubtless been sent you, and your readers have had time to scan them. So far as the Allegheny members are concerned, they have no sight to complain, if regard is had merely to the place assigned them.

The Ways and Means Committee is the one in which your people have just now the most interest. It is ten so-ns, of course, to speak decisively of the tendings of the members on the free railroad question; but it may be well enough to analyze it, as to their antecedents. The Chairman is that respect stands thus:

Wilson,	Allegheny,	Strang,	Tioga,
Ferry,	do	Jones,	Dauphin,
Miller,	do	Remsen,	Lancaster,
Ward,	Philadelphia,	Dunham,	Westmoreland,
Adams,	do	McIlvaine,	Butler,
Allison,	do	Walker,	Mifflin,
Kleckner,	do	Phillips,	Chester,
Lee,	do	Jacks,	Allegheny,
Josephs,	do	Jones,	Berks,
Hooker,	do	Weaver,	Pike,
Holgate,	do		

Those in italics are Democrats.

You will see, by this, that Philadelphia has *eight* of the twenty-one members, while Chester, Lancaster and Dauphin, have each one, making eleven, or a majority of the Committee. Besides these, Pike, Berks and Tioga have each one, giving to the territory east of the Susquehanna *fourteen* members, and the west only seven.

Messrs. Jenks and Jones, of the four Democratic members, are for railroad men. Josephs is a Pennsylvania Railroad man, and Westbrook has not yet shown his hand. Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, naturally leans to the Pennsylvania Road, and so, I suppose, would Phillips, of Chester, but Mr. Reinoehl has no special love for that road, nor has he any cause for affection towards it; but his location here, at the Capitol, where, as yet, no well defined local antipathy has been defined against it, places him under no particular pressure in that direction. Mr. Strang is nominally a free railroad man, but is not considered as being over-zealous in that regard. The seven western members are all free railroad men, including Jacks.

I have thus given you all I know of the analogy of the Committee, and your readers can judge for themselves from the facts before them.

A good time was given, however, in the House this morning, by the adoption of a rule by a vote of seventy to twenty, that after a bill has been in Committee ten days a majority of the House can discharge it from the further consideration of the same. It requires under the rules of the House it has required two-thirds to do this, and one-third of the House, having a Committee on its side, could smother a bill in Committee to the end of the session. This game is now blocked; and if the Railroad Committee should attempt to smother the Free Railroad bill, (of which I have no present apprehension,) a majority of the House can take the bill out of their hands.

This very much diminishes the prospects of the "roosters," and the chances of "pinching" bills are likewise considerably reduced.

The debate in the House on the Stanton resolutions brought out some queer eloquence on the democratic side, some of the speakers, Mr. Deise, of Clinton, for instance, said he wondered that Stanton did not shut himself up in his shell, like an oyster, and crawl like an unlicked dog to the top of some lofty, rolling peak of the mountains, and ask forgiveness of his Maker. An oyster crawling, in that style, to that lofty height, and for that purpose, is good—nay, sublime.

I was in error in stating that Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, voted for the adjournment of the Senate over from Thursday to Monday. It was Mr. Silbson, of Montgomery, who voted, instead of Mr. Browne, who voted no.

The telegraphed reporter speaks of a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Errett, as a bill to reduce the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners. This is an error. The bill so introduced was one to limit their pay to the actual number of days' service rendered by them.

ALLEGHENY.

Confidence Man Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 18.—Geo. Humphreys, the famous "confidence man" of Pittsfield, who eloped with Miss Sanyon's last summer, to Cincinnati, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He pleaded guilty to an indictment for obtaining money on false pretenses.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Excitement.

George Francis Train Arrested.

His Detention Not Justified.

Protest to the United States Consul.

Surprising Fenian Audacity.

Maximilian's Remains at Vienna.

Imposing Funeral Ceremony.

The French Press Bill.

Transfer of Danish West Indies.

Opening of the Swedish Parliament.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND OTHER AMERICANS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the Cunard steamship Scotia entered Queenstown, last evening, a strange police force quietly went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, three of the passengers, from New York. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on the charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. The proceedings cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, especially among American residents.

NOTHING FOUND TO JUSTIFY THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

CORK, January 19.—A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings. Train asserts that he came over to Europe as a special correspondent of the New York *World*. He has formally protested through the United States Consul against his detention, and declares he was arrested upon no other ground than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

DUBLIN, January 19.—The police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in shops of that city to put them out of reach of the Fenians.

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

Dr. Waters, another editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but the particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in Fenian movements.

ONE OF THE CLERKENWELL CULPRITS.

LONDON, January 19.—Mike Marratt, who, it is now claimed, is positively known to the police as one of the actors in the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons.

FIRING ON THE POLICE.

A MRS MARY CLANCY has been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the police.

FENIAN MANIFESTO POSTED.

A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been stuck despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians in the face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTER OF WAR APPOINTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Kull has been appointed Austrian Minister of War.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS AT VIENNA.

The remains of Maximilian arrived here last night by special train from Trieste, in charge of a military escort. The train was met upon arrival by Austrian officials, a large body of troops and a vast crowd of people, who had assembled to give expression to their respect for the dead and their sympathy with the living. The remains were formally received by the Imperial family on the place this morning. The funeral obsequies will be celebrated with solemn procession and requiem mass. The manifestation of popular feeling is general and intense.

WIDOW'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

VIENNA, January 18.—*Evening*—The obsequies of Maximilian were celebrated this evening with great pomp and the remains were consigned to their last resting place. The funeral procession was formed in the following order, viz: the head of the line was occupied by societies of orphans, carrying appropriate symbols of National grief; following were the clergy in a body; the municipal authorities; the Mayor of the city; a corps of marines, acting as a guard of honor to the catafalque, bearing a casket containing the remains, the whole profusely decorated with immortelles; Admiral Tegethoff, officers of the navy and army in uniforms, with usual badges of mourning. In the Church of Capucius were assembled the Emperor of Austria, the Arch Dukes, the Court Cabinet, Generals of the army, the Diplomatic Corps, and Special Envoys of foreign powers. After the requium mass had been celebrated, the body was placed in the vault prepared for its reception. Vast crowds visited the remains during the day while lying in state. The Emperor Francis Joseph has written an autograph letter to Admiral Tegethoff, thanking him in the name of the imperial family for his services in conveying the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico and bringing them home for burial among his kindred.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS BILL.

PARIS, January 18.—Duke De Persigny, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the press of the country. He thinks the press will be allowed too much latitude. While he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the press, the obvious tendency of the present bill would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

SPAIN.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Parliament met yesterday. The King delivered the opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country, he entered upon the subject of the efficiency of the army. He favored the enrollment of all the male population in militia organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the use of the army.

ITALY.

THE LEFT PARTY DEFEATED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—The party of the left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

DENMARK.

VOTE ON THE TRANSFER OF WEST INDIES TO UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, January 18.—The Government has received from the authorities of St. Thomas and St. Johns an official report of the vote taken on the question of the transfer to the United States. For the transfer 1244, against twenty-two.

PRUSSIA.

RAILWAY LOAN BILL PASSED.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Diet has passed the bill for a railway loan of forty millions of thalers.

ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, arrived last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—U. S. bonds 7 61-64(7 61).

PARIS, January 19.—Bourse heavy today and Rents declining.

SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

RICHMOND, January 18.—In the Convention to-day the bill of Rights was under discussion and seven sections were adopted, including one declaring Virginia a co-equal member of the general government, and subject to all the burdens as other States.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to settling debts prior to 1865 at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

General Grant is expected here on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

RAILROAD SUED BY A NEGRO.

Robert Stevens, colored, of Charleston, S. C., has entered suit in the United States District Court here against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company, for requiring his wife to ride in a second class car when she had a first class ticket. He lays damages at $5,000.

SENNAH BUTLER CHALLENGED.

The *Enquirer* will publish in the morning the challenge sent by Mr. John J. White, a Republican member of the State Convention, to General Butler, when he was here the last week. It charges that information for having been ordered out of General Butler's department during the war. The challenge is published in the White is one of the Republicans who refused to hear Gen. Butler speak.

GEORGIA.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS—GENERAL AMNESTY—THE MAJOR GENERAL CONVENTION RELATIVE TO FUNDS FOR PAY.

ATLANTA, January 18.—Gen. Meade sent in a communication, dated yesterday, to the Convention this morning, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution asking for pay, stated that this day received information from the Treasurer that there are no funds in the treasury at Milledgeville, I have also been reliably informed that some public institutions of the State have been suffering for some days past, the non-payment of the appropriations for their support. Whether this failure of payment has been on account of want of means in the State treasury or for other reasons, I am not at present advised. I shall use my best efforts to secure without delay the means for paying the incidental expenses of the Convention, and at least a portion of the per diem and mileage of members. If I find on investigation that any funds which should be in the State Treasury have been placed beyond reach, I may deem it necessary to suspend the operation of payment of a portion of the current salaries of all officers who receive their pay from the State, the suffrage restricted by State roads. You will perceive from the facts above stated that it is out of my power at present to comply with the request of the Convention, much as I desire to do so. I feel that a pull tax rather than a tax on property be levied for this purpose; fourth, that disabilities be removed from all officers of the State, and that they be continued; fifth, that a proper homestead law be enacted, and be allowed to hundred acres of land to every citizen, and a house and lot in town, not to be liable to attachment for any debt; sixth, that the Convention pass an ordinance affording relief to the citizens who have suffered from military stay law applied only to debts incurred during the war; seventh, he recommended the repudiation of all obligations incurred in the purchase of slaves, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt; eighth, he said the Treasury is empty, but urged the passage of an ordinance recognizing all State debts incurred prior to January 1st, 1861. The address was listened to throughout with profound attention.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONVENTION IN THE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18.—Much confusion prevailed in the Convention to-day and nothing was accomplished. The resolution of Mr. Durham, Conservative, alluded to yesterday, was, after much filibustering, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dockery, of Richmond, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The *Sentinel* reporter is still in his seat.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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LOUISIANA.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS—THE QUESTION OF FUNDS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—In the Convention to-day the hours of the daily session were fixed from ten to four. Mr. Flanders introduced a resolution to stay steps looking toward a speedy completion of the Convention, and permanent adjournment, until the question of funds was definitely settled. A communication was read from General Hancock, stating that having received information from General Sheridan to the effect that he had intended paying the Commissioners of election for delegates to the Convention, General Hancock has ordered their payment out of the re-construction fund.

A communication was received from General Hancock to the Committee appointed to confer with him relative to the collection of the tax levied by the Convention. General Hancock says by the ordinance levying the tax the Convention has prescribed the mode of collection; that the ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor to direct the Sheriff and Collectors to enforce the collection, should any such persons be forcibly resisted, the Major General commanding will promptly use the military power to maintain the supremacy of the law. To this extent he has authority to act, but he does not feel that he interferes in the matter in any other way.

GEN. HANCOCK'S OPINION AS TO THE POWERS OF THE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Judge Cooley having addressed a note to Gen. Hancock, inquiring whether he would enforce a ordinance which the Constitutional Convention may adopt, staying executions on all engagements by State Courts, until the 1st of January, 1870, except judgments for taxes and wages of laborers, the General in reply calls attention to the fourth and eighth sections of the act of March, 1867, defining the powers of the Convention, and says: "From these provisions it is clear that the Convention is clothed with the extraordinary power of framing a constitution and civil government, and that it possesses no authority to deal with subjects of ordinary legislation, except in levy and provide for the collection of taxes to pay its members, officers, &c. As the ordinance to which you refer in your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of a constitution and civil government, it appears to the Major General Commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the Convention, would be without any validity."

The State Auditor addressed a communication to General Hancock, stating that the taxes imposed by the Constitutional Convention cannot be collected through the ordinary process of collecting State taxes; that the State collectors of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, report that tax payers have generally refused to pay the tax, and refers the whole matter to General Hancock for action.

Gen Hancock in reply refers the Auditor to an ordinance making it his duty to supply the collectors of taxes, and says it does not appear from the Auditor's statement that any process for the collection of taxes had been issued, or any steps taken except a notice in the newspapers and a demand for payment, which had been refused; that no reason had been had to exercise means to enforce the payment of taxes pointed out by the laws, which it is the Auditor's duty to direct tax collectors to do; that when this is done and forcible resistance made, the Major General Commanding will, upon its being reported to him, take prompt measures to vindicate the supremacy of the law.

MISSISSIPPI.

ACTION OF THE U. S. SENATE RESTORING STANTON ENDORSED.

JACKSON, January 18.—In the Convention to-day the resolution endorsing the action of the Senate in restoring Secretary Stanton, was passed, and notice sent to the President of the Senate, as follows:

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 18.—Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following resolution, adopted to-day.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States suspended Hon. Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, without assigning any cause or provocation, other than carrying out the laws of Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention return a vote of thanks to the Senate of the United States for their righteous act in replacing him in his proper position as Secretary of War.

Respectfully, your ob't. ser'vt.,
T. P. SEARS.

To Hon. B. F. Wade, President United States Senate.

The following were referred:

A resolution that any voter, on presentation of his certificate of registration to the managers of the election for ratification or rejection of the act of this Convention, be entitled and allowed to vote in any county or precinct of the State in which he shall register.

A resolution that there shall be no enforcement of the collection of any debt contracted prior to January, 1861, all such debts to be suspended until the year 1900.

A resolution that one hundred and fifty copies of the minutes be printed in book form for the use of members of the Convention.

A resolution that all persons occupying public lands be required to pay a tax for school purposes the same as the lawful owner.

A resolution forbidding the State of Mississippi to assume or pay any debts or obligations incurred in the rebellion, or claim from the United States any compensation for slaves emancipated.

An ordinance to invalidate all transactions of executors, administrators or guardians for widows or orphans where fraudulent securities are a consideration, and granting the right to parties thus wronged, through the intervention of the courts, to enter upon and take possession of all lands and tenements sold or disposed of as above, and the right of action at law against such executors, administrators and guardians, or their securities, for damages.

The ordinance providing for levying a special tax on all real estate and moveable property of the State, provoking much debate, was finally by this Convention by a sufficient number of tax collectors, to collect and use for each county, to be paid into the Convention after deducting a Treasurer, to be known as the "Fund for the Support of the Convention, and the purpose of receiving the money thus collected, who shall continue in office out of the building adjoining the Convention; also appointing a Committee of three to memorialize Congress that if it may see fit to do so, the military funds collected in the year of 1867 be expended through the Freedmen's Bureau, for the relief of the hungry and clothe the naked without regard to color.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOV. ORR ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A special to the Herald from Charleston, January 18th, says: Gov. Orr addressed the Convention to-night over an hour. He recommends that the suffrage be restricted by property or educational qualification; second, that the Convention remove disability from all white men now disfranchised; third, that education be provided for the poor; fourth, that the Legislature be authorized to levy a special tax on property to be levied for this purpose; fourth, that disabilities be removed from all officers of the State, and that they be continued; fifth, that a proper homestead law be enacted, and be allowed with the acres of land to every citizen, and a house and lot in town, not to be liable to attachment for any debt; sixth, that the Convention pass an ordinance affording relief to the citizens who have suffered from military stay law applied only to debts incurred during the war; seventh, he recommended the repudiation of all obligations incurred in the purchase of slaves, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt; eighth, he said the Treasury is empty, but urged the passage of an ordinance recognizing all State debts incurred prior to January 1st, 1861. The address was listened to throughout with profound attention.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONVENTION IN THE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18.—Much confusion prevailed in the Convention to-day and nothing was accomplished. The resolution of Mr. Durham, Conservative, alluded to yesterday, was, after much filibustering, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dockery, of Richmond, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The *Sentinel* reporter is still in his seat.

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