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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
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PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE arrest of George Francis Train has been prolific of one result, advance in the price of gold. How that hair brained individual will succeed in bringing our country into war with Europe we cannot discover, and why his detention should occasion any fluctuation in the price of gold is equally mysterious.

THE Fenians continue to disturb and annoy the government of Great Britain. The last advices inform us of the storming of a tower in Duncannon, Ireland. The organization is complete and powerful, and from the determined course they have thus far pursued it seems that our cousins across the water have no idle or impotent enemy to contend with, and that only a needed reform will afford the peace and quiet desired.

GRANT CLUBS are not so numerous in this county as they should be. We do not know why the old banner district has been so slow to follow in the wake and organize under the banner of the distinguished hero and soldier. We believe the Second ward organization is the only one yet formed in this neighborhood. Beyond any doubt the gallant Grant will lead the Republican hosts to victory in the forthcoming canvass, and we urge our friends in every district to at once organize clubs to do political service in his behalf.

ONE of those honorable and high toned exhibitions of moral depravity and mortal endurance, yclept Prize Fighting, took place on Sunday in St. Louis. One of the contestants was left dead on the field. We would urge as a penalty on the survivor that he be punmeled to death by one of the fraternity, as it would prove no serious loss to the community were all these gentlemen of the ring swept off life's stage by each others hands. The mania for prize fighting has been suddenly revived in this country just at the time that good citizens were flattering themselves into the belief that it was rapidly passing away with other relics of barbarism. The press, in giving prominence and attaching a large degree of importance to the disgusting exhibitions of brutal force and training, is responsible for the increase of such affair. The authorities too are responsible. There are stringent laws enacted to prevent collisions of the character, and as the arrangements are never secretly made, the exercise of proper diligence might prove beneficial to public morals.

BEYOND THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION all classes of society were convulsed, the throes of a world were felt in all portions of the earth, petty uprisings took place in various countries of Europe, and the people groaned under the tyrannous pressure of the aristocracy and their rulers. America wrenched and twisted at the bonds under which she chafed until she succeeded in breaking them and melting down the pieces. Prussia, through the energies of one great man, enlarged her possessions and humbled Austria. France was oppressed by her sovereign, her press was in chains, and her people cried out for bread, and again the same favorite minister of her King until those ministers were dismissed. Marie Antoinette was gay and thoughtless, extravagant and devoted to astonishing fashions; the Court but especially the Princesse de Lambelle were disliked and lampooned; by many this was supposed to be the culminating point of the storm, while it was the mere muttering of the wind before the great tornado which swept over the World shortly afterwards.

History repeats itself! At present we have the same premonitions of storm and disaster, of revolution and change, which preceeded the great tragic finale of the last century. The working people of the world are turbulent and, in some places, vicious. The mechanics of England cry aloud for reform, and the people of Ireland seek liberty. America has just emerged from a war which has burst the bonds of more people than composed the whole population of the continent at the time of the first revolution. Prussia has once more, under the leadership of a great man, extended her boundaries and degraded Austria, and France is in a measure the France of the eighteenth century over again. Her press is shackled; her sovereign upheld merely by favor; her people are fierce for food and wood, and Napoleon's favorite, Baron Haussmann, has been forced to resign. Eugenie leads the frivolous pleasures and fashions of the world, and spends the millions of the nation. Prince Napoleon's position is very uncomfortable to that formerly assumed by the Duke of Orleans. The dauphin is repeated in the Prince Imperial. The Duchess de Mochy and the Princess de Metternich are as odious to the people as were the Lamballe and the whole Bourbon Court.

These comparisons are significant and momentous, and the rumors of riot, disaffection and sedition in the old world have been loud enough to reach the new; we have heard them; we almost fear we know their import, and we await with bated breath the coming of the events which have cast such portentous shadows. The former revolution in Europe, all revolutions in the world, have worked necessary and often mighty changes, and the coming one promises results of no minor use or importance, and nothing can stop its eventual progress.

A LEADING Democratic paper has taken to conundrumising politics. Its latest effusion is: "In what respect is the Republican party similar to an iceberg?" The answer we give entire: "We are preparing for the great contest of 1868, and we shall win! We must win! We will win! If not by ballots then by blood! The iceberg floats out from the polar seas, it sinks not at once, but wears away by warmth and abrasion till at last it mingles with the waves and is washed to oblivion. So with Republicanism. It is wearing away." The poor old Democratic party has tried that "blood" dodge once, and just once too often. If the thing were attempted again the war would not be so long as the late one, but there would be a good deal more Copperhead blood let out, and the axe and the rope would make shorter work than the sabre and columbiad. One little word it is the name of one of Longfellow's poems, is all the advice necessary to those "blood" howlers, it is "Beware."

—A fire occurred in Rutland, Vt., Sunday morning, which totally destroyed Crampton's block, Merchants' row, and the adjacent buildings. The fire originated in Crampton's buildings. The loss on the buildings will reach forty thousand dollars; insured for nineteen thousand dollars. The loss on goods is very heavy; insured for eighty thousand dollars, which will probably cover the loss.

—On Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, on Sunday, a prize fight, between Dennis Reardon, aged eighteen years, and Thomas McCann, aged seventeen, resulted in the death of the latter.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition that compensation may be given to the School Directors of Elizabeth township acting as a bounty board.

A bill incorporating the Society of Benevolent Sisters of Erie.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Erie City Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. BROWN, one forbidding the erection of wooden buildings in certain parts of Greenville.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one repealing the supplement to the act relative to landlords and tenants, approved March 14th, 1865.

Also, one extending mechanics lien laws to persons making or constructing stone steps, stone pavements and curb-stones.

Also, one incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company to the Union, and empowering it to sell or lease that part of its road between the lower line of their property in McClure township and Wood's Run.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at seven o'clock in the evening.

The following bills were read:

Mr. RIDDLE, Allegheny: annexing lands of William H. Lutton, in Chartiers township, to Robinson township, Allegheny county, for school purposes; incorporating the Pittsburgh & Temperanceville Express Railway Company; relating to real estate titles in Allegheny; prohibiting hunting and killing game in Scott township, Allegheny county; repealing act pertaining to cattle, &c., running at large in Robinson township; and authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, repealing the act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees; incorporating the German United Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing State Treasurer to pay Treasurer of the Allegheny Agricultural Society for damages to grounds during the rebellion.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, incorporating the Peoples' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh, beginning at the Poorhouse, connecting with East Liberty, Lawrenceville, Cemetery gate and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, increasing the number of officers in Redbank township, Armstrong county.

Mr. HICKMAN, Chester, joint resolution for an emendment to the Constitution fixing the mileage of members, and favoring manhood suffrage; also a joint resolution instructing Congressmen to favor a line of steamers from the United States to Liberia in Africa; also, abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the resolution of Mr. Thos. Mullen, of Philadelphia, making inquiry as to the number and name of the officers employed last session, and the amount of salaries.

It was amended by striking out the inquiry as to salaries, and passed.

Messrs. LINTON, THORN and MULLIN were appointed the Committee under the resolution of Friday last to investigate the passage of the bill changing the venue in cases of damages for injuries to Johnstown.

Adjourned.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

He Telegraphs the Fact of His Arrest in Europe.

New York Press Comments.

A Surrender Will be Demanded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

George Francis Train telegraphs as follows:

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18—9.45 A. M.—I have just been arrested by the British Government. I was seized on the Scotia immediately upon her arrival. I have told the Derby Cabinet that the American ultimatum is the payment of the Alabama claims and release of American citizens or war.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The *World* to-day says relative to George Francis Train: It is the clear duty of our Minister at London to demand without delay the reason of Train's arrest, and, if he has committed no crime, his immediate release and satisfaction for injury. If any doubt is felt of Mr. Adams' promptitude, instructions from Washington already exist to have no doubt him. In a case of this kind, hesitation is cowardice. Our citizens must be made to feel that they are safe in every foreign country whose laws they do not violate.

The *Tribune* says on the same subject: We are afraid we are not correctly informed about the imprisonment of Mr. Train. If true, then America must take *decided* ground. The Government cannot permit the wanton arrest of American citizens by any power upon earth. If Mr. Train has been unjustly arrested, he must be returned as promptly as we returned Mason and Sliddell.

The *Post* says: Thus far no grounds for Train's arrest are alleged, except his participation in Fenian meetings on this side of the water. If no other exist, his arrest is a gross outrage upon the rights of American citizens, calling for instant interposition on the part of our authorities.

The *Commercial* says: The arrests must have been wholly arbitrary, and will occasion more difficulty between the two Governments than one hundred frothy fools like Trains are worth.

Washington specials say the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train, and all imprisoned American citizens, who have not absolutely violated the English laws on English soil. It is believed the English Government will make immediate reparation.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred this morning at 649 and 651 Broadway, owned by F. H. Arnidon, hatter, and occupied by himself, J. Darlos, trimming store, and others. Arnidon's loss is $15,000; Darlos', $1,000; others, $3,000; fully insured.

SUPPOSED BANK ROBBERS.

Edwin Weed and Miles Murray, gamblers, have been arrested as the supposed robbers of the Bank of the Republic, last Wednesday, of $15,000 in bonds, and a portion of the stolen property has been recovered.

WOOL FIRM SUSPENSION.

A special Boston dispatch says Tyler, McGrew & Co., extensive wool dealers, on Federal street, have suspended. They claim, however, the suspension is only temporary.

Authoritative Denial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The special dispatch published in the New York *Herald* on the 18th, from Cincinnati, stating that a defalcation to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars had been discovered in the Hamilton County Treasury Department, is authoritatively denied. There is no truth in the statement whatever.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Demonstration Continued.

Another Attack on Mariello Tower.

Uneasy Feeling in France.

Forthcoming Peace Manifesto.

Russian Journals Complained Of.

Treaty Negotiations Between United States and Prussia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTELLO TOWER AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 20.—Advices received here state that the Fenians attacked Martello tower, at Duncannon, Waterford county, Ireland, on the evening of Friday last. No particulars.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DUBLIN NATION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Government is about to commence legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Dublin *Nation* for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL UNEASINESS.

LONDON, January 20.—Paris correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles. Scarcely no one believes war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenal and dock-yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the money market, have created alarm and uneasiness. Having overleaped all bounds in the matter of the Luxembourg agitation, they now keep on trying by conjuring in the south the last vestige of power more than equivalent to that lost in the North. He then referred to the effort made to connect Mazzini with the assassination plot, and said the leaders of that movement are capable of employing any measures to get rid of him or sheer away his power. The measures of Congress, he said, were revolutionary. The proposition to remove by act of Congress the vested authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief is a direct violation of the Constitution. The bill submitted by Mr. Bingham assumes the right of Congress to do away with the President altogether in time of war, and makes itself executive as well as legislator of the Government. The assumption is arrogant, dangerous and destructive. If there had been a liberal, generous, law abiding sentiment predominant in the North, by this time the South would have been almost upon its legs again. Twenty-five millions of negroes would not have been fed to bursting, that labor, free labor for their old masters should be neglected, shirked and lost. There would have been no military usurpation, but civil governments in each State, and he was convinced that if every District Commander in the South should be changed to a Brigadier Commander, with his duties confined to assisting the civil authorities to preserve order, civil governments would be rapidly and speedily fully restored. In his judgment the speedy result of this would be the reorganization of the whole country; but it appears as if Congress were determined not to allow the happy consummation. A revolution, if it should be, he hoped, spirits seem determined to precipitate, may have, if suffered to go on, an effect the damning second to the civil war. In response to an intimation that he was misunderstood he said he meant that the authority vested in him to repel these revolutionary measures, the President said: "He intended to do his duty, and as to what that duty may involve, it would be premature, he said, even to suggest. He had taken the oath of office for special occasions. When they have to have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the people. I believe in the young men—they will not permit a revolution to be accomplished, even though it might be necessary for the people to take the matter into their own hands."

THE JUDICIAL BILL.

Mr. Stewart's bill in the Senate provides for the division of the thirty-seven States into eight judicial districts, and makes it lawful after the first of July next for any member of the Supreme Court to appoint any District Judge in his circuit to hold a term or part of a term in any district, whenever from accumulation of business the public interest requires, provided the Circuit Court so held shall not be at write of error from the District Court. The latter, however, can be heard by a Court of three District Judges, appointed by the Supreme Justice, and of whom two shall constitute a quorum. The final decree of the Court may be taken and reviewed by the Supreme Court unless a writ of error be sued out within two years after the entry of judgment, or unless the matter in dispute exceeds the value of five hundred dollars, or the validity of a law of the United States, or validity on the construction of a treaty, or a revenue law, or any right we or the United States, provided nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to review cases arising under the law of March 3d, 1863, relative to habeas corpus, &c., or the act of February 5th, 1867, establishing judicial courts.

GRANT AND STANTON.

Another correspondent is authorized by General Dent, member of General Grant's staff, to deny the truth of the statement telegraphed that General Grant has urged upon Stanton the propriety, now, since his restoration to theoffice, of tendering his resignation. The statement also made that Grant will not recognize orders issued by Stanton, is equally unwarranted, without foundation. General Grant has transacted business with Stanton as Secretary of War since the latter took charge, and he in every respect treats him as the War Secretary. He officially recognized him when the key was transferred to Stanton. Many persons here high in authority believe that Mr. Stanton will soon tender his resignation; but there is the very best authority for saying that Stanton has no intention of retiring from the War Department until reconstruction in the South is more nearly accomplished than it is at present.

GRANT GONE TO RICHMOND.

General Grant left here this morning for Richmond, Virginia, to attend the business meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Institute. He was accompanied by Governor Fish, of Louisiana, and Bishop McIlvaine, and will return to-morrow.

THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

It is stated here, by members of the British Legation, that they have positive information that George Francis Train went to Europe expressly to be arrested, in order that this Government might make it a test case in establishing whether English authorities have the right to arrest American citizens for language used in this country.

LEASE OF SAMANA BAY.

Negotiations for the lease of Samana Bay have been completed and will be laid before the Senate.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

The Committee on Territories was in session two hours on the case of Mr. Gibbs, nominated for Governor of Idaho, without coming to a conclusion.

SUFFERING IN THE DISTRICT.

Gen. Howard to-day urged on many Senators the giving of work to the most needy in the District of Columbia. Thousands are represented to be suffering for the necessities of life.

REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The Committee of Ways and Means commenced to-day a general revision of the revenue laws.

CANADA.

River at Quebec Closed—Fire in the Parliament Buildings—Soup Kitchens for the Poor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

QUEBEC, January 20.—The river in front of the city is again frozen over, and all attempts to break it by ferry steamers have proved unavailing.

A fire broke out in the Parliament Building on Saturday, but was extinguished without much damage.

Soup kitchens are to be established here and other means adopted for the relief of the city poor.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week twenty-eight per cent.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20th, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented a resolution relative to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific road, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EDMONDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely to the bill for the purchase of Hall's Carbines.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for a new charter and to extend the boundaries of the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill provides for annexing Georgetown, and the reorganization of the City Government.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the payment of bounties to deserters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill granting a million acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill concerning District Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of War regarding vessels purchased or hired by the War Department during the late war, prices paid, &c.; also, same particulars regarding those since sold or hired.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade of the north, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry, relative to captured and abandoned property. Referred to Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution in regard to Consular appointments. A lively debate ensued upon it between Messrs. CHANDLER, GRIMES, MORRILL, (Maine,) NYE and DRAKE. During the debate, by consent, Mr. SHERMAN gave his opinion that if the Senate recede from its amendments to the edition bill, disagreed to by the House, it would be a fatal blunder, and cast upon them, and that a Committee of Conference be immediately appointed by and Messrs. Sherman, Conklin and Morrill were appointed as such committee.

Mr. SHERMAN made the same motion in regard to the Senate's amendments to the bill in regard to the contraction of currency.

The debate on resolution relative to Consular appointments was resumed and lasted until Mr. CONNESS' motion was tabled.

Mr. JOHNSON moved, as a privileged question, to take up his resolution to allow Mr. Pruyn to take his seat as Senator from Maryland.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and PRESTON, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD rose to speak, but yielding the floor to Mr. SUMNER, who moved an executive session, which was agreed to.

The chair appointed as a Committee of Conference on Contraction bill Messrs Cattell, Trumbull and Morton.

After an hour's executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

For rebuilding the Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine.

To exempt from tax all manufactures related to the industrial interests of the country.

Prohibiting the transfer of appropriations from one branch of a department to another.

To provide for the payment of pensions in coin.

Relative to the rights of naturalized citizens, instructing the President to demand of Great Britain and Prussia an explanation as to the execution of Michael O'Brien, claiming to be an American citizen, for an offence alleged to have been committed in England, and such satisfaction as the President may deem adequate, and to represent to the British Government that the United States acknowledge the rights of citizenship of other States with its naturalized citizens, and any infringement of such rights will be held as a cause of war. The resolution also declares it to be the duty of the President to recall Minister Adams.

It was offered by Mr. VAN HORN of Missouri, and referred to the Foreign Committee.

For improvement of Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, on the Mississippi River.

To amend the Agricultural College bill by extending for three years the time given the States to account for the proceeds, limiting the grant to lands within their own limits, and providing it shall be deemed a part of public school education, and not to agricultural or scientific colleges.

To amend the bankruptcy law.

Relating to bounties to soldiers transferred during the war.

To amend the act of 1845 extending the jurisdiction of District Courts to admiralty in cases on the lakes and navigable waters connecting with them.

To secure to actual settlers the right to buy lands hereafter granted to railway companies.

Making appropriation for improvement of the harbors of Sheboygan, St. Joseph and South Haven, Mich.

Giving the additional bounty to soldiers mustered out from Confederate prisons of two years expired.

To declare the Navy Jessup reservation in Alabama, and to confirm the action of the Secretary of the Interior thereon.

Directing the payment of bounty to veteran volunteers who enlisted for three years after the nine months service and were honorably discharged.

Fixing the compensation of members of Congress at $4,000 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile, and of the Speaker at $7,000.

Granting bounty to drafted soldiers.

To abolish the office of Commissioner of Statistics, and transfer the business of the Bureau to the Department of Education.

Resolution adopted continuing the Select Committee on the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, and allowing all officers inculpated to appear and explain their conduct before the report is made to the House.

A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, declaring no person who has been Secretary, Assistant Secretary, head of a bureau, or clerk in any of the departments, shall be permitted to practice as an attorney or agent for the prosecution of claims before said departments, till two years after expiration of their term of service. Passed.

The SPEAKER stated it was proposed to announce the deaths of members as follows: Mr. Noel, Mo., Wednesday, at three o'clock; Mr. Hamilton, Ohio, Thursday, at three o'clock; Mr. Hiz, Ky., Thursday, at three o'clock.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a joint resolution constituting the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General a Commission to establish, by the first of July, an excise tariff, of prices for freight and passengers over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, not to exceed double the average rates charged on the railroad lines between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic in the latitude of St. Louis.

Mr. DODGE objected.

Mr. WINDOM, Minnesota, then introduced the resolution and called for the previous question, which the House refused to second, and Mr. HIGBEE proposing to debate, the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of the additional bounty of October to volunteers of 1861, who were discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Mr. SELEYE offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to confine the taxation of manufactures to articles of industry. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill relative to universal suffrage, but Mr. MUNGEN objected.

Mr. LOGAN offered his resolution, telegraphed on Saturday, and it was adopted.

Mr. MOORHEAD offered a resolution of inquiry, by the Ways and Means Committee, as to the expediency of so amending the tariff laws as to restrain importation, so as to throw the balance of trade in favor of the United States, as a step to specie payment without further contraction, which was adopted.

The time of the House until Monday evening, was granted to Congressional Temperance service.

SENATE OF RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

At 10:20 the House resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill, Mr. BINGHAM giving notice he would move the previous question at 3:20.

Mr. PRUYN spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD spoke in support of the bill. Referring to Mr. Brooks' declaration the other day, that all his reconstruction legislation would be repealed when the Democrats came into power, he asked where, if the Democracy would re-establish slavery and place the insolent slave power again at the head of the Government, he (Mr. Brooks,) would find his subjects? He had seen that gentleman's friends gather round him at the close of his speech and congratulate him. He could imagine that they said, "they will have no negro schools in America, when thou art King, shall they?" [Laughter.]

Mr. PRUYN remarked that on his side of the House they said nothing about negroes. They left that to the other side.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he could imagine the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, arming with lasso and handcuffs and going to Mackersville to engage a brigade in the execution of the fugitive slave law. (Laughter.) He was inclined to think that that gentleman had undertaken to do more than he could perform.

Mr. KOUNTZ supported the bill.

Mr. LOGAN suggested to Mr. Bingham to amend the second section, by adding after the word "General," the w rds, "or other military officer who shall or may be put in command of the army."

Mr. BINGHAM declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that if the President should remove General Grant, the law would have no meaning.

Mr. BINGHAM said Congress would soon supply that.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked the President could not remove General Grant without the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. PHELPS addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

The time fixed by Mr. BINGHAM having arrived, he took the floor, withdrew the motion to re-commit, moved two verbal amendments, and the question on the previous question, refusing to withdraw it to allow Mr. BUTLER to offer his amendment giving the appointment of civil officers to State Constitutional Conventions.

Mr. CAREY said he should like his colleague (Mr. Bingham) in his closing argument to answer these four questions: *First*—If General Grant should refuse or refuse to execute the provisions of this bill, or if he executes it, should the Senate recede from its amendments to the edition bill, disagreed to by the House, and thus leave the Senate without power, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed? *Second*—As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can Gen. Grant be tried by court martial, and if so by whose orders, and who shall constitute the court? *Third*—Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? If so, by whom, and before what tribunal? *Fourth*—If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

Mr. BINGHAM having an hour in which to close the debate, yielded half of it to Mr. BUTLER, who, while expressing approval of the bill in principle, and the opinion that there were at least four constitutional questions upon which it might be maintained, yet he thought the Committee had failed in the matter of detail, and that the bill should have been perfected by amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM, in closing the debate, said: "I have listened with the attention to the utterances of the able gentlemen who have deemed it their duty to oppose the measure. I have seen how some of them denunciation assumed the place of argument, and that in the storm of denunciation the voice of reason itself was silent. Those gentlemen who, whether consciously or not, have been lending themselves, in the heat and excitement of the controversy, to the mere interest of a party question, when they should consider the interests of the common country, have enacted precisely which we have seen. I say that the Constitution itself was on trial for its deliverance, as it came from the hands of those mighty men whom God taught to live for good and beauty. The arguments used at that day against the ratification of the Constitution, as approved by Washington and his associates, were the same as those in common defense, for the suppression of insurrection and to repel invasion, an unlimited power over the military department of the Government. The gentlemen might have found all these and more all and as forcibly stated by the demagogues who then opposed the ratification of the Constitution, as those who have stated them themselves. I answer this sort of argument in the words of the great men who formed our Constitution, and who in forming it proved themselves beyond all no men that ever lived upon the earth, or to whom were ever entrusted the destinies of a great people. The language of Hamilton was, that he sought to be written in the discussion on the very limits of your decree, that "it is a vain that you impose constitutional shackles on the right of a nation to defend its own existence." Madison, who is called the father of the Constitution, took up the words and reiterated them in another place. Where "It is in vain that you attempt to impose Constitutional restrictions on the long arm of self preservation." In law higher than that given by Madison or Hamilton, anterior to the birth of nations, the power to make laws for the Government of individuals and collective man: "Preservation of life." It is the law of life, the law of life, it is with the grandest and noblest trust that ever was committed to a political society, its powers over the life. This life was assailed for four long years by armed enemies. Three years have elapsed since the surrender of the armies to the rebellion. When the cloud of battle lifted from the stricken fields of the Potomac to the banks of the Rio Grande, the fact was disclosed that State institutions, constitutional State Governments, had perished in that conflict. The people of the United States asked nothing of the past. They asked only security for the future. In the propositions of restoration, as they were presented in the year 1865, it was only asked of these late insurgents in arms that an irrepealable amendment should be added to the Constitution of the United States, by their consent and by our consent, which would make it law, that rebellion forever impossible, and which would realize by the silent majesty and voice of the law the grand purpose for which the Constitution itself was ordained, namely, the establishment of a perpetual union of these States. That is what was asked. The people of the North accepted it. They accepted it with an unanimity which was without parallel in the political contest of this age or of any age. It was rejected with scorn and contempt by those statesmen, who but yesterday lifted up their hands in violence against the holy temple of our liberties, and now we stand here, the representatives of the people, to take the steps and means to enable such of the people of the South as have returned to their loyalty, and such of them as never have struck in that mad revolt, to accept these conditions and be returned, in the language of the bill, to political power in the Union. Let the people of the country decide between us, whether the people of the South shall oppose taxation to reimburse the cost of the rebellion, whether they shall impose taxation to reimburse the price of loyal capitalist slaves, and whether they shall come into the Halls of Congress in the persons of their Senators and representatives to repudiate and violate the plighted faith of this nation. That is the issue which is made up here. That is the issue on which we go to the people. That is the ground on which we enact this law. We say to the General of the Army, carry out the provisions of this act in good faith.

My colleague (Mr. Carey) rises in his seat and asks whether the General of the Army is responsible in case he violates this law and tramples upon the rights of the people? I regret that my colleague deemed it his duty to make such inquiry. I say to the General of the Army, I say to every other judicial and executive officer of the Government, that he is neither above the people, nor above the people's laws. The General of our Army is but the creature of Congressional enactment. The breath which made him General may unmake him to-morrow. I answer my colleague further, that by the fifth section of the bill, if the General of the Army be guilty of any violation of this law, he is liable by its very terms to be arraigned before the civil tribunals of the United States on an indictment, and held to answer for his high misdemeanor, and on conviction is liable to take his place in the penitentiary and pay a forfeit not exceeding five thousand dollars. I trust that my colleague is satisfied with the severity of the penalty.

Mr. Roberts, sworn—I was on the scene of the explosion soon after it occurred; went into the building with Mr. Hague and examined the body of young Ramsey. He was dead, I think, was caused by suffocation.

Mr. Schrock, re-called—Had given the keys of the building to Mr. Knable, who works that were on the mantel-piece, and repack them in a box, and I think he took the keys along this on the morning of the explosion.

Walter Knable, sworn—Am a son of Mr. Knable, with a number of the firm of Knable & Schrock; am engaged in the store. (This witness knew nothing about the explosion.)

After a brief consultation, the jury returned the following verdict: Anna Campbell and Frederick Ramsey came to their deaths from injuries received by an accidental explosion of fire-works in Schrock, Stillwell street, on the 18th of January, 1868. The jury earnestly recommend that dealers in fireworks exercise greater care in storing such dangerous combustibles.

Railroad Accident—How Reporters Obtain Incorrect Information.

Seldom has there been anything more truthfully written than the following, which we find in the columns of the *Post* yesterday. It says:

We frequently hear complaints made by railroad officials that the newspapers publish exaggerated accounts of accidents occurring on their roads. Perhaps they would like to know how reporters are misled in those matters. There is one way: An accident occurs on a certain road; the enterprising, local ever alive to the interests of his paper, rushes at once to the office of the road, and asks the person in charge what he knows concerning the accident. Nine times out of ten, he is either "snubbed," or is grossly informed that no accident had occurred, or that it did not amount to much—generally some answer that is not by any means satisfactory, and upon which he could not venture to base an item. While his ardor is not in the least dampened by these replies, he is not by any manner of means satisfied with the result of his diligent inquiries at "these headquarters." What next? The "indefatigable" turns his attention to other quarters. The agent of a brakeman—who was not there, but heard from a real train boy, or even an "intelligent contraband," is received as gospel, and published. And why? Because he has some reason to suspect that the official who "snubbed" him knew something and did not care to mention it.

In this manner reports of railroad disasters, and of the most reliable character, so seldom find their way to the public ear. In view of the excessive tenderness exhibited by railroad officials on this point it is a matter of wonder that they are so long in adopting measures to prevent the publication of what they style incorrect information. The remedy is in their own hands. Let them see to it that reporters are treated with the courtesy that is due to gentlemen; let them issue orders requiring those in charge of the telegraphs to use their wires when reporters are around. We simply advise them to adopt the above suggestions in self-defense. Should they do so, we venture to say they will not again have cause to complain in such cases, unless it is their own desire to suppress the truth, and they are caught in an attempt to impose upon the newspapers, and, through them upon the public.

Taxes to Dismount.—Andrew Graham, committed by Mayor McCarthy, several days since, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his friends, in order to have his case brought before the Court so that an order might be issued to send him to the Insane Asylum, was sent to Dixmount, yesterday, he having been found a lunatic, and the necessary order having been issued.

—The Universalist Church, at Columbus, Ohio, took fire on Sunday, during Sunday School. The roof and wood work were entirely consumed, but the walls were not materially injured. Loss $8,000; insured for $5,000. The children escaped.

—The tax collectors of Georgia have been directed to hold the taxes now in their hands to pay the expenses of the Convention.

—McGiven, the so-called spiritualist, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been indicted for lewdness.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE FIRE WORKS EXPLOSION.

Death of Young Schrock—Coroner's Investigation—The Verdict.

Yesterday, at half-past three P. M., the Coroner's jury impanelled in the case of the fire works explosion on Smithfield street, by which Anna A. Campbell and Frederick Ramsey lost their lives, assembled at the Mayor's office in pursuance of adjournment. Before the investigation was commenced, word was brought the Coroner that John A. Schrock, the third victim of the explosion, died of his injuries at Passavant's Infirmary at half-past two P. M. The jury proceeded thither and viewed the body, and at half-past seven last evening re-assembled at the Mayor's office, when the following testimony was heard:

Dr. J. A. Phillips, sworn—Am the physician who attended young Schrock; his death resulted from burns; the injuries were superficial in their character; the eye-balls were disorganized, and also the tongue. From the character of the wounds I would judge that they were caused by the explosion of gunpowder or some other explosive substance. Schrock died at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, at Passavant's Hospital.

Edward Herd, sworn—Am travelling agent for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the lower part of the store at the time of the explosion; the first thing I heard after the report was the fall of something heavy overhead, and saw flames through the hatchway; went up stairs and tried the door leading to the room where the fire was, but found it fastened; returned and went up the back way; found the flames so great that I was compelled to retire. The fire-works were stored in the corner of the front room of the second story; there was a fire-place in the room with fire in it. The fire-works were about four or five feet from the fire; there was no fire there all the time. Have no knowledge of the cause of the explosion. The fire-works were of the kind called torpedoes, fire crackers and Roman candles.

George W. Jones, sworn—Am candy maker for Knable & Schrock; was in the third story, back part of the building, at the time of the explosion; the first I knew was the fall or crash of boxes in the front room of the second story; in a few seconds after this noise I heard rushing like rockets going off. I then went down stairs in the store; went down the back way to meet Mr. Schrock, if he had given the alarm of fire; he said he had him the second story was on fire; I ran to Carpenter's and helped carry out the Duquesne steamer; when I got back I asked Mr. Schrock if the boys had come down stairs; he said they had not; I then ran up to the door leading to the front room; found there was something behind the door; I pushed it open about a foot; heard a noise of some one coming; got down on my knees and reached for the body and could get hold of the leg of some one, whom I afterwards ascertained to be John Schrock; I pulled it out a little past the door, when the