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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

SOMEWHAT more than a year ago the Fenians held a National Convention in this city. Mr. George Francis Train came hither with the crowd, greatly instant on being recognized, as a leader. Not being of Irish birth or parentage he was ineligible to membership in the order, but he proposed to compensate for this accidental deficiency by superior zeal. The actual managers of the Convention were intent on making a military movement against the British provinces across our northern border. Mr. Train disdained to deal blows at the extremities of the Empire, but was enthusiastic for a crusade directly against the British domination in Ireland.

Notwithstanding his zeal Mr. Train was ruled out of the Convention. He was denied the privilege of making a speech before it; and then he conceived the idea of creating a diversion in his own favor by an address from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel. In point of numbers the audience was flattering, but it proved anything but docile and tractable. So long as he simply expatiated on his sympathies with Irish men in their efforts to wrest their country from British rule, he was listened to with commendable patience; but as soon as he proceeded to advise what should be done his stormy oratory was silenced by a discent yet more tumultuous. He was hoisted, overwhelmed, and compelled to evacuate.

At last the Fenians gave up the enterprise against Canada, and adopted Mr. Train's scheme for a movement in Ireland. It was natural he should desire to go over and see how it worked. It was just as natural, the British authorities should lay hands upon him on his arrival within their borders. Perhaps he was even more eager to be a central figure in a sharp controversy between two great nations than to secure Irish independence. His love of notoriety is certainly his predominant weakness, and he has turned himself into many extraordinary shapes in the bare hope of creating a sensation. His last adventure is likely to fill the measure of his ambition.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—At Baltimore, Wednesday night, an immense mass meeting was held, irrespective of party, on the rights of American citizens abroad. Letters were read from Beverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Senator Conkling of New York. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hons. J. C. Phelps, of Maryland.

—Gen. Wagner, at Philadelphia, issued his Circular in relation to a Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 20th. Matters of great importance under the Constitution and ritual are to be considered, and an election of officers to take place.

—Paul M. Burkes shot his wife in this village, Bennington, last night, firing five shots at her, four of which took effect. She probably cannot live. He is now charged at bar for procuring a divorce from him.

—An old freedman, name unknown, was found dead in an old boiler on the levee at Memphis yesterday morning. The Coroner's verdict was death from hunger and exposure.

—Grace Church, the finest Methodist Church in this country, was dedicated yesterday at Wilmington, Delaware.

—Rev. Walter Powell, of the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning.

Destitution in the South.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Again I am constrained to say to your readers that there is need, especially of clothes and shoes, among the freed people, and also among the poor whites of the South. Every letter from our white teachers speaks of this, and they me to send, as in past years, articles of this kind. Partly from ill health and excessive over-work, and partly from a morbid sense of shame, I have delayed doing this. Shall I, should I plead? With very many of the people of the South it is a terrible and fearful reality that the Lord's hand presses heavily on them still. Almost every one who has raised cotton has met with positive loss, instead of profit. In many cases, perhaps in the great mass of cases, nothing like the first cost of producing cotton has been realized. There is corn and, therefore, no actual starvation; but where is the meal to come from, without demand for labor, without money, without credit? We may say it is owing to their perverse opposition to reconstruction. We may account for it as we please, the terrible fact is that there is wide spread suffering. This we can in a measure relieve. There are thousands an thousands of case off garments in the land of sunshine alone, which our own poor would perhaps reject with scorn, which the colored people in the South, at any rate, would gladly receive and thank God that we had not forgotten them in their time of need. Most cheerfully I receive and forward, according to my best judgment, all such articles, especially shoes, clothing of a strong, durable nature, such articles may be sent to the warehouse of Messrs. C. G. Hussey & Co., No. 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

JOS. J. TRAVILLA,
Gen. Asst. Freedmen's Aid Com. West Va.

—To ascertain the velocity of cannon and musket balls, some interesting experiments are being conducted in the Springfield (Mass.) Armory. Two newly invented machines are used in these experiments, the "electro-ballistic pendulum," which is the invention of Col. Benton, the commandant at the armory, and "Schultz's chronoscope," a machine invented and constructed in Europe. The former, is much the simpler of the two. Targets are placed at measured distances apart and connected by electric wires with the machines. In passing from one target to another the ball completes the electric current and records its velocity. It is ascertained by these experiments that the ordinary rifle ball of the Springfield musket, with a regulation quantity of powder, passes over one hundred feet from the muzzle of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second. It thus travels much faster than sound.

—Some time ago a little daughter of a Mr. Bowers mysteriously disappeared from Sandusky, Ohio, and was supposed to have been stolen by gypsies. Since then the father and mother of the child have been constantly searching for the lost one, but without success. They have once or twice obtained traces of the gipsy family, traveling with a mule team, and having with them a white child, but have not been able to overtake them. The mother writes: "We have found five or six little children that are supposed to have been stolen, and we must find ours, although it is a long, dreary waiting.

—A Paris correspondent writes: Every symptom of approaching revolution is apparent in the air. They say that history repeats herself, but the assertion is false, for the symptoms of a revolutionary eruption are the very same as in preceding reigns. The pressure is felt to come from the female influence exercised at the Tuileries, and strange to say the aversion is all shown towards the Empress. "*A bas l'Espagnole!*" is the cry of 1867, as "*A bas l'Italienne!*" was that of the Fronde, and "*A bas l'Autrichienne!*" that of 1780."

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, of the 14th inst., says, regarding the ice bridge over Lake Champlain at that place: "The ice which covers the lake roared steadily yesterday, with a low, continuous hum. This sound is owing to the running of small cracks through the ice, each of which makes an incomprehensible sound, but which, multiplied by thousands, makes a steady roar, which is audible, under favorable circumstances, several miles from the lake. Contrary to what might be supposed, this is a sign of good strong ice."

—A negro girl is in jail in Henrico, Virginia, charged with burning the house of Mr. Magruder, of that county, on Sunday night week. While the house was on fire, a servant carrying crockery to the secondatory of the kitchen as a place of safety saw a suspicious looking bundle on the bed, and upon examining it found it to be the infant child of Mr. Magruder, and beneath the bed was a pile of shavings to which the torch had already been applied.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1867.

SENATE

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

Appointing Wm. Vandike Commissioner in place of Edward Hazleton for the vacation and sale of Methodist burial ground in Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with permission to double the same in steamers on the Monongahela river; principal office in Pittsburgh.

Requiring Supervisors of Shenango township, Lawrence county, to pay Wm. Harberson the amount expended by him for volunteers in 1864.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, one enabling married women to contract for the rental of dwellings and stores.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation; also, an eight hour law, except for agricultural laborers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered a resolution authorizing a new Standing Committee on retrenchment and reform. Passed—the Committee to be announced on Monday.

Mr. PHELAN, (Dem.) of Greene, offered a resolution refunding extra pay to members on special committees during the present session. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution refusing to pay officers of the House not authorized by law. Referred.

Mr. MEEK, (Democrat) of Centre, offered a resolution urging Secretary Seward to instruct the American Minister in England to demand the immediate release of American citizens imprisoned by Great Britain for alleged political offences. Referred.

Mr. HECKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were reported negatively; also, the resolution abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper; also, repealing the acts compelling corporations to pay counsel fees.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, one exempting the produce of forests according to the Monongahela slackwater from taxation.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene county, one, authorizing Waynesburg to levy a special tax.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, one providing for the deficit in funds for the support of soldiers' orphans.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the supplement to landlord and tenant act, known as the "Tioga Law," so far as Allegheny county is concerned.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Schuylkill, one directing the State Treasurer to pay in National bank notes to banks holding special certificates the difference between the value of gold and currency.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 23.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature urging upon Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister to demand of the British Government the immediate release of all American citizens imprisoned for political offences, and that upon the adoption of some fixed policy to insure protection of the rights of American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ALASKA.

Progress in Settling the Country—Disturbance with Indians—The Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—A late letter from Sitka gives an account of the progress made in settling the country. Interference with the customs of the Indians, together with dishonest dealings with them, is producing great discontent. The weather is very severe, but notwithstanding this fact many strange Indians are coming and going constantly, some from Victoria and others from Fort Simpson, for what purpose is not known. The Russian population is moving, and is being replaced by one more American in its features, and in consequence affairs are changing for the better. The Indians have been discovered in surreptitiously exchanging game for rum and liquor, and in consequence Gen. Davis issued an order compelling all Indians to expose their articles of traffic in the public market places. Many instances of violation of this order have been brought to notice, the offenders arrested, and the liquor confiscated. At a festival on such occasions for the whole tribe to assemble and demand the release of the offenders, which, if not complied with, resulted in a grand war council, and the launching of savage threats against the whites.

Rains have given place to snow and hail storms, which have commenced one hundred and ten degrees below the freezing point. The severe weather prevents progress in city improvements, but some buildings are being erected nevertheless, among which are billiard saloons, restaurants, etc. Burglaries and brutal fights are of frequent occurrence.

The ship Zarita, with two hundred passengers for Russia, and a cargo of furs for London, sailed December 17th. Solemn mass was celebrated aboard before sailing, and Gen. Davis ordered a parting salute of twenty-one guns.

DOMINICA.

Deplorable Situation of the Government—Revolt Meeting With Little Opposition.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 23.—The steamship Pazaro Del Oceana has arrived from San Domingo on the 15th. The situation of the Dominican government was deplorable. The insurgents were marching onward towards the capital, meeting with slight opposition from the national forces. The inhabitants were hoping for a transfer of territory of the republic to the United States, and for want of provisions were almost in a state of starvation. Paper currency is almost worthless; three hundred dollars in paper currency is worth only one dollar in silver.

The steamer Aguacia from Nayegagp reports experiencing shocks of earthquakes on 7th and 8th inst.

Haytian advices to the 5th instant, state that the Cacos continue their attacks. The Corvette Olwa had captured the Dominican schooner Capitola with General Valero Zenmann on board, with an armament of forty men.

BOSTON.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—Resolutions by Wendell Phillips—Impeachment—Reconstruction—Stanton—Grant.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, January 23.—The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society met to-day, and resolutions were offered by Wendell Phillips, regarding the refusal of the Republican party to impeach the President as a grave crime against the nation; regarding with satisfaction the courageous persistency of Congress in its policy of reconstruction; condemning some of the foulest blots on the nation's honor the cruel desertion of the loyal men of the South, for whom the law has no adequate protection; approving the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton, and opposing Gen. Grant for the Presidency, in the absence of evidence that he sympathizes with the Radical Republican party. Speeches were made by Mr. Phillips, Colonel Higginson, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and others, until recess.

Chicago Business Return.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A partial return of the business transacted during the year 1867, by the leading business firms of this city, as made to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, shows that twenty-one firms transacted a business exceeding two millions of dollars, and seventy-six exceeded one million, while one hundred and seventy-six reports business of over half a million.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court and the Reconstruction Acts.

Proposed Bill Restricting Jurisdiction.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

Bill Agreed Upon in Committee.

President to Make Reprisal.

National Bank Statistics.

Nominations by the President.

Ship Canal on the Isthmus.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1868.

BILL CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning agreed on the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under or by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto, and all such cases now pending in said Court, either by appeal or otherwise from any decision or proceeding had in the premises in any District in Texas, Virginia, or in the Fifth Circuit, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceedings had in such District, or be heard before either of the District Commanders, under either of said acts, shall be reviewed by or subject to review by any other tribunal, either upon *habeas corpus*, *quo warranto*, or in any other manner whatever.

The report of the Committee was in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Fessenden, (Pa.,) Boutwell, (Mass.,) Bingham, (Ohio,) Farnsworth, (Ill.,) Beaman, (Mich.,) and Boyer, (Pa.)Sir.

Nays—Messrs. Bingham, (Republican, of New York,) Brooks, (N. Y., Democrat,) and Beck, (Ky., Democrat.)

The bill, if it should pass we a law, would apply so that it would include cases involving similar Constitutional questions.

AMERICAN NATURALIZED CITIZENS—A BILL FROM COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House this morning agreed upon the following bill, which will be reported by General Banks:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled and will receive from this Government the same protection in their rights of property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances; and that any act done or omitted to be done by any officer of this Government in the just performance of his duty in the recognition by other Governments of the principles of public law which have been maintained by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, shall in no way give no citizen, native born, or naturalized, who is guilty of treasonable practices in any foreign State, committed within its jurisdiction, or of desertion from actual service of the country of his adoption in such foreign State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who shall have resided in or out of such foreign State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or by reason or other crimes, and against the United States, shall have the benefit or shall be held to extend his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly proven to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any power of the Government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalized citizens owe allegiance to their adopted country, or that they have committed crimes against the United States, shall have the benefit of the rights of naturalized citizens, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly proven to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any power of the Government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalized citizens owe allegiance to their adopted country, or that they have committed crimes against the United States, shall have the benefit of the rights of naturalized citizens, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country, with intent to resume his domicile therein, shall leave the United States with the intention of permanently residing in any foreign State, or shall engage as an army or navy belligerent in any foreign war or civil service, such naturalized citizen shall not be entitled to the interposition of the Government in his behalf under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term domicile in the preceding section shall be construed to mean a continuous residence of more than one year in the place of residence of the naturalized citizen, or establishing himself in any business which denotes an intention to remain a permanent residence.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

The following are the most prominent and interesting items taken from an abstract made by the Comptroller of Currency, of the reports made by all the National banks in the United States on the morning of the 22nd of January:

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$476,848,750
Surplus and Profits	139,920,556
Circulation	297,796,981
Dividends unpaid	2,000,277
Due to Banks	192,007,700

Assets.

Loans and Discounts	$616,185,673
U. S. Bonds and Securities	299,002,300
Due from Banks	107,719,119
Checks and other Cash Items	12,290,213
Bills of other Banks	16,959,922
Specie	16,251,219
Legal Tender Notes and National Currency	115,145,903
Compound interest Notes and 5 per cent. Certificates	6,316,450

The lawful money reserve, on circulation and deposits amounts to thirty-one per cent. of the aggregate circulation, and the deposit amounts required in redemption by cities is twenty-five per cent., out of, redemption in cities fifteen per cent. By careful calculation it appears that the Banks are holding in the aggregate over $75,000,000 more than is required.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Leslie Combs, Marshal for the District of Kentucky, in place of Wm. A. Merryweather, whose term will expire; John M. Johnson, Marshal for Virginia, in place of Jno. Underwood, term expired; John B. Pennington, Attorney for Delaware, in place of John L. Pratt, resigned; Henry Miller, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; Solomon C. McCarty, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Utah, in place of John Titus, commission expired; Enos D. Hoge, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah; Ambrose Campbell, of Michigan, Register of Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, vice Jas. Welwards, to be removed; Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, Register of Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Quinnebiug arrived at Rio Janeiro December 8. The steamship Idaho had also arrived there. The Wachusett, from the East Indies, reached St. Thomas on the 16th January and would sail in a few days for New York. The Iroquois, from the United States, arrived at Hong Kong on Nov. 22, and the Onward at Nagasaki Nov. 12.

SHIP CANAL ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Secretary of State is advised to day of the execution of a treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Paper Mill Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUBURN, Jan. 23.—The Auburn Paper Company's mill, near this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $80,000; insured for $16,500.

FROM EUROPE.

Pamphlet Suppressed in France.

American Fleet at Toulon.

Breech Loading Arms in Spain.

Income Tax in Italy.

Lord Stanley on Ireland.

Significant Speech at a Banquet.

Warlike Movements of China.

Protest to be Sent from Russia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

A PAMPHLET SQUELCHED.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the Foreign and Domestic Affairs of France.

AMERICAN FLEET AT TOULON.

The United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will remain at Toulon during the rest of the winter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MINISTERIAL BANQUET—SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

LONDON, January 23.—At a ministerial dinner at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland, he said that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she ever been more dissatisfied. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought the proposed Church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to the land reforms in Ireland, the Ministry would be prepared.

Duffy, the Fenian arrested at Dublin and sent to Millbank, died there to-day.

The tone of the French and Prussian press is eminently peaceful.

CHINA.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter Government regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

SPAIN.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS TO BE PROVIDED.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The bill for furnishing improved breech loading arms to the army passed the Cortes and is now a law.

ITALY.

INCOME TAXED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 23.—The bill imposing a tax on incomes in certain cases has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

ARRIVED OUT.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 22.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Portland, arrived here. She engaged at the rate of fifteen shillings per ton for discharging her cargo of fifteen hundred tons of pig iron.

Bank notes to banks holding special certificates the difference between the value of gold and currency.

TERRIBLE MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.

Citizen of Rochester, Pa., Killed by the Mate of a Steamboat and Thrown Overboard.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—John Swaney mate of the steamer Armadillo, and brother of Captain Swaney, killed William H. Graves, a passenger, from Rochester, Pa., on the Armadillo, last night. Swaney had been drinking during the day and attempted to quarrel with several persons on board. He expressed a strong desire to blow the Gulf of Mexico and declared he had fired at his brother, Captain Swaney. Later in the evening he was seen to be drunk, and commenced eating lunch. Graves entered shortly afterwards when Swaney asked him if he came to see him shot. Graves answered pleasantly, when Swaney shot him, dragged his body from the side of the boiler deck and rolled it over board. Swaney then washed the blood from his hands in the pitcher of water on the lunch table, and went to bed. A short time afterwards he was arrested by a policeman and was locked up committed for murder in the first degree. Graves' body was not found.

ARKANSAS.

Constitutional Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: In the Convention Mr. White, of Phillips, colored, offered a resolution declaring public order, peace and security, and recommending that the next Legislature make it a penal offence to deny accommodations, or refuse transport to citizens, irrespective of color, over public highways. Referred.

Mr. Cook, of Phillips, colored, offered a resolution to memorialize Congress to aid freedmen in locating, under the Homestead law, and to furnish six months provisions, taking lien on homestead improvements, the same to be paid back in two years. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hodges inquiring into the legality of the present contractors of the Penitentiary, which contract, he said, was made with an illegal body called the General Assembly of Arkansas, being opposed to reconstruction, and, the contractors had drawn forty thousand dollars under some pretext. The resolution produced a lengthy discussion.

OHIO.

Republican State Convention to Meet March 4th.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—The Republican caucus of the Central Committee, and citizens from all parts of the State, held this evening, decided to hold a Convention on the 4th of March, to nominate State officers and to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

CANADA.

A Fiendish Outrage.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROMPTON, Jan. 23.—A fiendish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A man, recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, was lying on the floor in front of a fire place, when some young men laid shavings round his body and burned him to death.

Mutiny at Sea.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTLAND, January 23.—The barks Ella and Ann, Captain Randall, hence for Savannah, returned to-day, the crew having mutinied when 15 miles out and attempted to seize the vessel. The officers quelled the mutiny after the Captain had been stabbed in the head and neck. Two of the mutineers were shot in the arm and leg. Jos. Sullivan, Thomas D. Evanport and Wm. McCarthy, mutineers, were committed for trial.

Steamer Arrived—Historl Sailed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The steamer Germania, from Southampton on the 19th, has arrived.

Historl sailed to-day for Havana.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1868.

SENATE.

Certain House bills were referred.

HOUSE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On the second reading of the "Act supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, postponed yesterday, by request,

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor and said he would move to amend the ordinary motion of reference by adding certain instructions to the Committee. He saw in the bill a complete overthrow of the Constitution in ten States—a realization of the wildest desires of Calhoun—a dual Executive, comprising a President to execute the laws in the North and a military Dictator over a negro Empire in the South. He then moved his amendment, before noticed, establishing three qualifications negroes must hold in order to vote: *first*, military service of one year or more; *second*, ability to read and write; *third*, freehold property worth two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued to denounce the measure, saying it empowered Generals of the army to put and keep negroes in power over white men, characterizing it as revolutionary, and as confounding the legislative and executive duties in taking away the power of pardon, until the expiration of the morning hour, when the special order was announced.

THE BILL TO ADMIT SENATOR THOMAS.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to allow Mr. Doolittle to finish his speech, but after discussion, withdrew the motion.

Mr. STEWART renewed it, moving to suspend all orders and conclude the subject.

Further discussion ensued, during which Mr. DRUMMONDS said he hoped Republican Senators would vote. The same question was involved in both cases, as Mr. Doolittle had been applying sentiments that Mr. Thomas had uttered—that was not now being discussed, Mr. DOOLITTLE having yielded.

COTTON TAX.

The Committee of Conference on the cotton tax bill reported in favor of the compromise amendments, that the act shall take effect after 31 May, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any and all instructions given to Generals Pope and Meade on taking command of the Fourth Military District, under the Reconstruction acts, or while in command thereof, and any orders, &c. in the Cabinet respecting said acts. Adopted.

Mr. WITHERS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in favor of allowing the sale of iron clads, with an amendment.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead act. Referred.

Mr. THAYER presented a bill for the appointment of a Marshal in the Fifth District of Nebraska. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed his remarks, during which Mr. NYE asked what he meant by the term "Radicals at the Southern Bar?"

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I mean secessionists.

Mr. SUMNER rose to ask a question, but Mr. DOOLITTLE declined to yield, saying he would probably refer to several things that would attract the Senator's attention; and he could answer them afterwards. (Laughter.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked whether those radicals of the South were not now voting with the Democratic party? (Laughter.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that was not the point he was considering, and declined to be further interrupted.

The following is a portion of Mr. DOOLITTLE'S speech:

Look at the recent elections, showing that a *majority* in the Northern and Western States is opposed to his policy, so far as it relates to a resolution, (from which the Radical party dare not retreat,) to plunge it into the negro element. It is clear that its majority in the North and West is already lost. It dare not attempt to carry the South into the Union. The South must be forced, at the point of the bayonet, by white disfranchisement and negro votes, to vote against the United States, shall have the felicity or rather the misfortune of his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly proven to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any power of the Government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalized citizens owe allegiance to their adopted country, or that they have committed crimes against the United States, shall have the benefit of the rights of naturalized citizens, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly proven to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any power of the Government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalized citizens owe allegiance to their adopted country, or that they have committed crimes against the United States, shall have the benefit of the rights of naturalized citizens, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country, with intent to resume his domicile therein, shall leave the United States with the intention of permanently residing in any foreign State, or shall engage as an army or navy belligerent in any foreign war or civil service, such naturalized citizen shall not be entitled to the interposition of the Government in his behalf under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term domicile in the preceding section shall be construed to mean a continuous residence of more than one year in the place of residence of the naturalized citizen, or establishing himself in any business which denotes an intention to remain a permanent residence.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

The following are the most prominent and interesting items taken from an abstract made by the Comptroller of Currency, of the reports made by all the National banks in the United States on the morning of the 22nd of January:

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$476,848,750
Surplus and Profits	139,920,556
Circulation	297,796,981
Dividends unpaid	2,000,277
Due to Banks	192,007,700

Assets.

Loans and Discounts	$616,185,673
U. S. Bonds and Securities	299,002,300
Due from Banks	107,719,119
Checks and other Cash Items	12,290,213
Bills of other Banks	16,959,922
Specie	16,251,219
Legal Tender Notes and National Currency	115,145,903
Compound interest Notes and 5 per cent. Certificates	6,316,450

The lawful money reserve, on circulation and deposits amounts to thirty-one per cent. of the aggregate circulation, and the deposit amounts required in redemption in cities is twenty-five per cent., out of, redemption in cities fifteen per cent. By careful calculation it appears that the Banks are holding in the aggregate over $75,000,000 more than is required.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Leslie Combs, Marshal for the District of Kentucky, in place of Wm. A. Merryweather, whose term will expire; John M. Johnson, Marshal for Virginia, in place of Jno. Underwood, term expired; John B. Pennington, Attorney for Delaware, in place of John L. Pratt, resigned; Henry Miller, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; Solomon C. McCarty, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Utah, in place of John Titus, commission expired; Enos D. Hoge, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah; Ambrose Campbell, of Michigan, Register of Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, vice Jas. Welwards, to be removed; Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, Register of Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Quinnebiug arrived at Rio Janeiro December 8. The steamship Idaho had also arrived there. The Wachusett, from the East Indies, reached St. Thomas on the 16th January and would sail in a few days for New York. The Iroquois, from the United States, arrived at Hong Kong on Nov. 22, and the Onward at Nagasaki Nov. 12.

SHIP CANAL ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Secretary of State is advised to day of the execution of a treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Paper Mill Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUBURN, Jan. 23.—The Auburn Paper Company's mill, near this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $80,000; insured for $16,500.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

A Philadelphia Shaver Arrested in Pittsburgh—How it was Accomplished.

A young man, who has for some weeks past excited some attention in this city, by his lavish expenditure of money, was arrested last evening on a charge of forgery, by a detective officer from Philadelphia, assisted by Chief Scott and officer Rivers. The facts leading to his arrest are as follows:

About the first of January a check for $630, payable to David Hall, was presented at the Southwark National Bank of Philadelphia, and duly cashed. The check bore the signature, apparently genuine, of Mr. Alexander Young, a very wealthy and widely known liquor dealer in Philadelphia. A few days subsequently, another check, bearing the same signature, and drawn for $760.90, was presented at the same bank and cashed without suspicion. This check was made payable to another individual, whose name we did not learn. Congress and fellows. Had the people voluntarily abandoned their hostility in 1863 called a convention, recognized the rights of all men, and the extinction of slavery and the authority of law, they would have been recognized by Congress. Suppose they had set up a monarchy, (laughter,) would Congress have kicked it? If not, then Congress was the judge, and until Congress recognized the State government it will please to send a draft for the enclosed.

JOHN LAUGHLIN.

In care of Evans' Foundry, &c.

The letter contained a check for $780.70, signed by Mr. Young, and made payable to John Laughlin or order. Suspicion was aroused by the letter, and investigation ensued. Investigation led to the discovery that all three of the checks were forgeries. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of Messrs. Joshua Spencer and George H. Smith, detective officers in Philadelphia, who took prompt measures to find the forger. Nothing was written to the bank correspondent:

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1868.

MR. LAUGHLIN—Enclosed you will find a check for $780.70, which please place to my credit. We take great pleasure in handing it to you.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE H. SMITH.

The enclosure was a check for $780 made payable to "Forger, three or five days after date, without interest, or as the Judge shall order." The whole was enclosed in an envelope addressed as ordered, stamped and postmarked. With this Mr. Smith started for this city, arriving here about noon on Saturday afternoon. He immediately secured the services of Chief of Police Scott and officer Rivers, who accompanied him to Evans' "Novelty" on Fifth street. There the letter was given to the proper parties, and inquiries made, and the officers waited. Shortly afterwards a young man came in and called for the letter. He was served to him and Chief Scott and officer Rivers approached and made a search upon the person of the done, however, and ran like a deer. Chief Scott finally overtook him on Virgin alley, and conducted the prisoner to the Mayor's office. He had thrown the letter away, but it was found on the spot. He stoutly denied the charge of forgery, but admitted that the last check was forged in a recent issue of Forney's *Press*. He lives on Sixth street, alleging that another man forged it, however. He states the money he had received from Philadelphia. On his person was found a blank check on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia. He refuses to give his name, gives his name as John Sargent, and says he resides in Philadelphia. He and a friend arrived here some two or three weeks ago, and made themselves quite conspicuous by their free and lavish use of money. The friend stated that he had spent considerable time in Arizona, where he had struck a rich lead of silver. He was on his way thither with his friend Sargent. The "other young man" in the United States Marshal's office.

Sargent is in the lock-up, and will be removed to Philadelphia to-day by detective Smith.

The Parkersburg Murderer—Confession of the Murder.

The Parkersburg *Times* says the trial of Joseph Eisele *alias* Joseph Schafer, charged with the