THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. S. PENNIMAN,.....JONIAH KING,
T. P. REED,.....F. F. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET,
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the REGION.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy,.....2 cents.
Daily issue, 7 carriers per week,.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year,.....$6.00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. NUMBER 21.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber,.....$2.00
Clubs of Five,.....1.75
Clubs of Ten,.....1.50
—and one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MANY OF THE WHITE MEN at the South who lately engaged in an attempt to take themselves and their States out of the Union, and failed therein, are now seriously thinking of asking Congress to expatriate the black people. In former years these whites maintained emphatically that black people were absolutely indispensable in the Southern States; that white people were naturally incapacitated for labor in those regions; and, consequently, complete depopulation must ensue but for the presence of the blacks. As a matter of fact the blacks did about all the work that was done, and the whites pocketed nearly all the gains. We see, however, a hopeful sign in the desire to have the blacks sent off. It implies that the whites have discovered the fallacy of supposing there are climatic hindrances to their working, and are inclined to try their hands at it. That is exactly what is needed to restore the Southern States to prosperity, and the whites cannot too soon carry the hopeful intention into effect. That is within their own competency. The removal of the blacks is another matter. As they are now freemen their consent will have to be asked, unless the Southern people are prepared to recognize in Congress a lawful authority more arbitrary than has ever been claimed by the most advanced radicals. When your conservatives want a particular thing done they can find a warrant for it in the Constitution, without the slightest difficulty.

BORDERING ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, in Pennsylvania, especially on the higher section, are large masses of hemlock timber. Latterly the attention of tanners has been turned to this district, and in particular tanners hitherto located in the State of New York, and whose supplies of bark are exhausted, or soon will be. Several of these tanners have already taken up large tracts of land. A few of them have already erected tanneries, and others will soon do so. Several enterprises of this description have been started as high up as the Warren county, and with good prospects, all things considered. Of course, tanning is based with the same uncertainty as other departments of industry, arising out of the financial situation of the country; but this will be only temporary. The hemlock forests of the Allegheny valley will soon experience a general invasion, and will yield abundant rewards to the enterprise that shall utilize them.

REV. JNO. MOORE, editor of the *American Guardian*, an excellent family paper published in Philadelphia, has been in our city for several days with a view to promote the circulation of his paper. We learn he is to preach on to-morrow forenoon in the First Methodist Church, Rev. A. Clark, pastor, and in the evening at the Second Presbyterian (Dr. Howard's) church, on Penn street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Late Arizona advices say: General Palmer, Southern Pacific Railroad Surveyor, expresses the opinion that the road will be built to the thirtieth parallel. He reports that the parties are roying the Gila route may change the route to the thirty-second parallel, but he thought it doubtful. General Palmer placed a corps of surveyors on the line from Tehacopes to San Francisco, and sent back a party of engineers from Colorado river to correct the survey from the thirty-fifth parallel to the Rio Grande. It is the intention of General Palmer to proceed immediately to Washington via San Francisco, to make his report in time to secure some Congressional assistance.

—The Senate of the New York Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution that our Government, recognizing no distinction between native and adopted citizens, should demand of all nations the immediate release of all citizens held illegally in military service, or for pretended political offences not committed on their soil, and that it is the duty of the Government to enforce the demand if necessary with all the power of the nation.

—The latest advices from Alaska to December twenty-eighth, mention no suffering among the troops. On the contrary they represent all well. The Congressional resolution of inquiry respecting the troops in want of accommodations, provisions and suffering extreme cold weather, creates surprise in California.

—Twenty persons, residents of Clarksville, New York, for some months past, have been patronizing to the extent of fifty fares a month from trains on the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad, enroute for New York. The offenders were arrested yesterday.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was consecrated on Thursday night, and the officers installed. There was a large gathering of the fraternity, and nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction were represented. Mr. B. Lester Peiers is Grand Master.

—The twenty-first annual Convention of the Northern and Southern charges of the Ohio Delta Chi organized at New York yesterday. Delegates were present from various universities, and a large attendance is expected. The affairs of the fraternity are in a satisfactory condition.

—The State Constabulary bill came up in the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday, and was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of twenty-one yeas to eighteen nays. A motion to reconsider was made the order for Friday.

—An action brought at Santiago de Cuba against a lady, who was the author of an article on the new system of taxation, resulted in her being fined three hundred dollars, and barely escaped from imprisonment.

—Perrin's paper mill, at Marshall, Michigan, was burned Thursday night. Loss $27,000; insured in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Lumberman, of Chicago, $2,000; City Fire, of Hartford, $2,000.

—The interior of a house in Delaware street, N. Tonawanda, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday morning. Three occupants were scrambling, perhaps fatally, injured and two more injured by jumping from an upper window.

—The Board of trade of Sandusky, O., held a meeting yesterday, and appointed five delegates to attend the Commercial Convention to be held at Boston on February 5th.

—An allegorical picture of Alaska Territory, by Lesslie, has been presented to Secretary Seward by a number of prominent New Yorkers.

—A public dinner was tendered Wm. Cullen Bryant at New York, in consideration of his persistent advocacy of free trade.

—The steamer Moro Castle was seized at New York, yesterday, for a violation of the passenger act.

—Advices from St. Domingo state that the city of Azua had been captured by the revolutionists after a bloody battle, the revolutionists after a bloody battle.

—Eliela, the Parkersburg, Virginia, murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on the 6th of March.

—Chas. M. Kean, the tragedian, died in London, on Thursday, 24th inst., aged fifty-seven years.

Murder near Pottsville, Pa.—Arrest of the Alleged Murderers.

—Captain Rohrer, whose father resides in Harrisburg, mysteriously disappeared from Pottsville about two months since. At the time he had two partners, and there were suspicions of foul play, but nothing was known definitely until Thursday, 23d inst., when the father received the sad intelligence that the body of his murdered son was thrown into the Marshfield Coal Slope, which is about five hundred feet deep and filled with water. The son of one of the partners of the deceased divulged the terrible crime. The accusations implicated have been arrested. The motive for the murder is supposed to have been to secure a certain valuable coal lease. The names of the partners are Smith & Allrightton. Capt. Rohrer was a young man, of unblemished reputation.

—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was consecrated on Thursday night, and the officers installed. There was a large gathering of the fraternity, and nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction were represented. Mr. B. Lester Peiers is Grand Master.

—The twenty-first annual Convention of the Northern and Southern charges of the Theta Delta Chi organized at New York yesterday. Delegates were present from various universities, and a large attendance is expected. The affairs of the fraternity are in a satisfactory condition.

—The State Constabulary bill came up in the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday, and was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of twenty-one yeas to eighteen nays. A motion to reconsider was made the order for Friday.

—An action brought at Santiago de Cuba against a lady, who was the author of an article on the new system of taxation, resulted in her being fined three hundred dollars, and barely escaped from imprisonment.

—Perrin's paper mill, at Marshall, Michigan, was burned Thursday night. Loss $27,000; insured in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Lumberman, of Chicago, $2,000; City Fire, of Hartford, $2,000.

—The interior of a house in Delaware street, N. Tonawanda, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday morning. Three occupants were scrambling, perhaps fatally, injured and two more injured by jumping from an upper window.

—The Board of trade of Sandusky, O., held a meeting yesterday, and appointed five delegates to attend the Commercial Convention to be held at Boston on February 5th.

—An allegorical picture of Alaska Territory, by Lesslie, has been presented to Secretary Seward by a number of prominent New Yorkers.

—A public dinner was tendered Wm. Cullen Bryant at New York, in consideration of his persistent advocacy of free trade.

—The steamer Moro Castle was seized at New York, yesterday, for a violation of the passenger act.

—Advices from St. Domingo state that the city of Azua had been captured by the revolutionists after a bloody battle.

—Eliela, the Parkersburg, Virginia, murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on the 6th of March.

—Chas. M. Kean, the tragedian, died in London, on Thursday, 24th inst., aged fifty-seven years.

Murder near Pottsville, Pa.—Arrest of the Alleged Murderers.

—Captain Rohrer, whose father resides in Harrisburg, mysteriously disappeared from Pottsville about two months since. At the time he had two partners, and there were suspicions of foul play, but nothing was known definitely until Thursday, 23d inst., when the father received the sad intelligence that the body of his murdered son was thrown into the Marshfield Coal Slope, which is about five hundred feet deep and filled with water. The son of one of the partners of the deceased divulged the terrible crime. The accusations implicated have been arrested. The motive for the murder is supposed to have been to secure a certain valuable coal lease. The names of the partners are Smith & Allrightton. Capt. Rohrer was a young man, of unblemished reputation.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Russia and the French Army Bill.

French View of the Situation.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUSSIA.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.—The *Bourmen Zeitung*, published here, calls attention editorially to the fact that the new French Army bill materially increases the power of Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and bolder tone in regard to European politics.

FRANCE.

LA PATRIE ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, January 24.—The semi-official *La Patrie*, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. Efforts of a character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurance of prolonged peace are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively Engaged in arming, as if for anticipated war. It is said a new French loan to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions francs will surely be put upon the market soon.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—The steamers City of Washington and Denmark, from New York, arrived here yesterday.

BREST, January 24.—The steamer Napoleon Third, from New York, arrived here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 24.—*Evening.*—Consols 93⅞@93⅝. Five-Twenties 71⅞. Illinois Central 83¾; Erie 39¾.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds, 79¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed with a fair business at 12d. of 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands at 7¾; Orleans 8.

The Manchester market is active, and goods and yarns brought good prices. Breadstuffs—Corn closed heavy and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Produce—Spirits Turpentine declined to 36s. Sugar steady.

ANTWERP, January 24—*Evening*—Petroleum firm; standard white 49 f 50c.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITION FROM M'KEESPORT.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition from McKeesport for a law incorporating the Burgess and Justices of the Peace to commit persons for disorderly conduct.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester, a bill relative to the pensions and almshouses of the Commonwealth, which authorizes the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of County Jails and Almshouses, for a term of three years, to inspect buildings, &c.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, a bill incorporating the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the bill creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming county, to be called the Twenty-ninth.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. M'CAMANT, of Bigir, from Allegheny County Prison Association, for a deduction of one month from prisoners terms of service for good behaviour.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene, two from Greene for the repeal of the license law of last session.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, from Monongahela, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Boroughs, for a passenger railway from Pittsburgh to the old Stone Tavern.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The joint resolutions from the Senate, endorsing the restoration of Mr. Stanton, were reported affirmatively.

The joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory to the United States was reported, with the amendment as substituted.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a bill incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Window Glass Manufactory of Pittsburgh; also, a bill authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public for Allegheny county.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, presented a bill empowering the Burgesses and Justices of the Peace in McKeesport to punish disorderly persons to the county jail in default of fine.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, one instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of a law giving the jurisdiction to grant divorces, entirely to the Courts. Passed.

Also, one asking the Auditor General to communicate the amounts of State tax due by each county on January 1st, 1868. Passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Debate on the Stanton Resolutions—Character of the Speeches—Very Personal Speech by Mr. Landon—Text Sent on the Floor—He Will not Open a Free Railroad Law—Bills to Repeal the Usury Law—The Eight Hour Law—Proposed Same Block—ed. &c., &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1868.

The debate on the Stanton resolutions in the Senate was ended last night, and resulted in their passage, yeas 18, nays 12—a strictly party vote.

The debate lasted through two nights, from 7½ to near 12 o'clock each night, and developed not only a great deal of bad feeling on the part of the Democrats, but a recklessness of statement and a consequent wildness of argument which were rather surprising. At first, the Democratic speakers confined themselves to Mr. Stanton's acts and opinions, but they very soon launched out into general politics, and the speeches on both sides went over the whole ground of party differences.

The chief staple of the Democratic speeches consisted in the charge that Stanton was responsible for not exchanging sound and healthy Rebel prisoners for those Union prisoners whom the rebels had incapacitated for further service by their cruelty and inhumanity, and that he was therefore the murderer of those who died in rebel prisons in defying (with impudent boldness) that the Democrats were opposed to or did in any way obstruct the war, in boasting over the results of the late fall elections, and in wild fancies concerning the coming political contest, and in magnifying present issues over those of the past, so as to hide, if possible, all traces of their Copperhead sentiment during the war.

The two chief speeches of the debate were given on Tuesday night; one by Mr. Wallace, on the Democratic side, and the other by Mr. Landon, on the Republican side. At the opening of the debate on that night, furious, intemperate and fanatical speeches were made by McCandless, of Philadelphia, Davis, of Berks, and Burnett, of Monroe, of which it is enough to say, "the trail of the serpent was over them all." But their very violence defeated them; and Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, followed them in a smooth, plausible, oily speech, designed to remove the impression produced by his less prudent colleagues, and to serve, besides, as the key note of the Democratic music in the coming canvass. When he had concluded, the clock indicated half past ten, and the Republicans, among the vast crowd in attendance, felt that it needed some master mind to break the spell woven by the eloquence of the Senator from Clearfield, and that the work must be done *then*, late as it was.

Fortunately, they were not to be disappointed. Mr. Landon, of Bradford, took the floor, and although the crowd had been listening for three hours, none but the most fanatical Democrats took their leave. They seemed to know by instinct, that something good was coming. And they were right. For a full hour and a quarter he held the audience entranced; and as the eloquent periods flowed from his rosy tongue, one by one the sophistries and monstrosities of the Democratic speakers were demolished, and not a thread was left upon which their cause could hang. His speech was bold and stern radical, as well as surpassingly eloquent, and as he sat down every Republican present in the Senate Chamber felt that his cause had been nobly vindicated and the enemy completely vanquished. Even the Democrats showed by their looks that they had got a great deal more than they had bargained for.

The main point in Mr. Wallace's speech was that history of "Copperhead" was not as potent as it was; that the people were gradually forgetting the superlative bogotism of the time when the nation was in peril, and that the time has now come when his party could deny their complicity with the rebellion, it becoming more difficult every day to hunt up and produce the proof of their disloyalty; and that, such being the case, they could safely charge the heavy burden of taxation, and the disorganized condition of the Democratic party, solely upon Republican misrule, and not the result or consequence of Democratic hostility to the government.

But Mr. Wallace is calculating without his host. The people have not such short memories as he supposes. The sores left by the war are not yet healed over, nor do the masses forget so readily the record of Democratic disloyalty. He will find that out before the Presidential election is over; but he evidently preparing to fight the fight upon that basis.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is here, and seems to have made up his mind to let the free railroad bill pass. In the meantime he would like to see the bill amended so as not to hit the Pennsylvania road too hard. But the Democratic bill let no mercy in it. He has left his lieutenants behind him, and they are now actively at work trying to set up both houses against that bill.

Bills to repeal the Usury law were presented in the House by Mr. Ford, and in the Senate by Mr. Errett, and were referred to Gov. Hoyt's Judiciary Committee. The House Judiciary Committee decided to report it with a negative recommendation, and Mr. Ford will at once introduce a new bill confining the repeal to Allegheny county. In this state it may pass.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Errett introduced a bill to establish the eight hour law. This is a copy of the New York act on that subject.

Last year a bill was passed authorizing the sale of the property of insolvent corporations and their franchises, upon foreclosure of mortgage. To this a bill was added to-day conferring upon the purchasers of railroad, bridge, canal and navigation companies sold under the law of 1867, all the corporate privileges of the companies sold out.

The Bill came up in the Senate a day or two since, and Mr. Connell, conceiving that under this bill the Sunbury and Erie was being sold out to the State and the State lose its claim of four millions against it, had a clause added, providing that nothing claims the State against any corporation should be paid as a condition precedent to conferring on the purchasers the corporate privileges so proposed to be conveyed.

It was one purpose of the law to get the Sunbury and Erie road free from its debt to the State, that little game is, for the present, blocked.

The bill, however, was opposed by Mr. Wallace on general grounds, and on the Constitutional point made by him will, I think, kill the measure.

The House is steadily getting into working order. Next week it will begin in earnest. ALLEGHENY.

ST. LOUIS.

Additional Subsidies to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The Union Merchants' Exchange of this city to-day adopted resolutions of a character requesting the Missouri Legislature to pass the resolutions which had been before them some days, asking Congress to grant additional subsidies to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division; also to repeal the Congress setting forth the advantages of such road to the development of agricultural, mineral and other resources of the extreme Western States and Territories; that we believe it is the duty of this Government to afford the simplest, most economical and permanent solution of the Indian question, by the settlements springing up along the railway advances, will compel the Indian to accept the usages of civilization or disappear from the land; that the cost of maintaining troops in the Indian country, and the re-establishment of the authority of the United States therein, has already sufficed to build the road, while their inhabitants have been but partially protected; that in the completion of the road, the Government will connect the northern States of Mexico, we see a gradual peaceful progress of altering such relations with that Republic as the people of the United States have so much at stake, and which, in view of the progress of civilization, as well as a measure of sound national policy, since only the loss of the public credit is needed to secure its completion, we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid by their votes and influence in securing the Government subsidy necessary for speedy completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

GEORGIA.

The Convention—The Question of Pay and Exclusion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, Ga., January 24.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a resolution asking the Federal Government to advance the pay of members and expenses of the Convention was introduced. A motion to table it was rejected 101 to 34, and it was referred to a special committee with directions to report to-morrow.

A resolution that the Finance Committee see on what terms the Convention could negotiate a loan of $10,000, was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until pay could be obtained until date, was tabled.

The Convention's financial agent reports that the Military State Treasurer, which he held subject to the instructions of the Convention.

A resolution was immediately offered to pay such money over to the State, which was not acted on.

The usual treasurer's motion was adopted.

ATLANTA, Jan. 24.—The Military Commission have finished taking evidence in defence of the city authorities against the charges made by citizens. It is understood the whole matter will be laid before General Meade.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention—Disposition for Business.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, January 24.—The Convention showed, yesterday, a disposition to go into general legislation. Numerous resolutions, on various subjects, were presented and referred.

Mr Youngel, of Forsythe, presented a resolution authorizing the County Board of Registration to disfranchise all persons who engaged in the rebellion and who gave aid and comfort.

A Committee was appointed to confer with Gen. Canby.

A communication was received from Governor Worth, stating he had nothing to communicate, but was ready to furnish any information in his possession.

To-day a resolution was passed calling on the Treasurer, on a warrant of the President of the Convention, to pay the per diem and mileage of the members.

Nothing of more importance was done.

MEMPHIS.

Murder in a Court Room During a Trial for Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Late afternoon, during the trial of Winters and others for the murder of Mike Connell a few days since, an altercation occurred between the counsel, during which Thomas Malone, ex-Street Commissioner, and uncle of the murdered man, was shot through the body with a large Derringer and fatally wounded. Although the crowd room was crowded at the time, it was not known who fired the shot. The affair created intense excitement.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bond Case in the Supreme Court

Personal Explanations in the House.

New Internal Revenue Law.

Grant and the President.

The Lake Revenue Service.

Quiet among the Indians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1868.

BOND CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court today, the cause No. 6, original, State of Texas vs. White Chile et al., was argued on the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted restraining defendants from using or disposing of certain United States bonds obtained by them from a rebel Military Board at the outbreak of the rebellion. The motion to dissolve the injunction is based upon the ground that Congress having determined that the bonds were illegally issued for purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of suit in that behalf.

EXPLANATION.

Representative Pile, of Missouri, rise to a personal explanation this afternoon in the House, stating that his attention had been called to a statement made by a correspondent, in the dispatches of Wednesday, that he was the author of the vote taken on the Reconstruction Bill. This, he said, was the first intimation he had had that he was supposed to recognize his vote on the final passage of the bill. He said he had voted yea. This statement created a sensation among the members on the Republican side, for it had been freely talked about for two days that Pile was in liberal, but failed to vote. Unanimous consent was given, amid much laughter, for him to record his name in favor of the bill.

NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

A lengthy session of the Ways and Means Committee was held this morning, at which the general feature proposed was a new Internal Revenue act. It was discussed, and it is thought will have, from the character of the discussion it is gathered that the Committee intend to put in the present law are to put the burden of taxation on luxuries, and relieve the poor and manufacturing interests.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The New York *Times'* special process the statement, said to be supported by the Chicago *Times*, that Grant said he had agreed to hold on until removed, as totally false. He agreed with the President, that if he Grant) was removed, Stanton would have to resort to the Courts, but he repeated his assertion, yesterday, of his determination to remain and become a party to the controversy. A subsequent examination of the law convinced him of the course he must pursue, and forty-eight hours before the Senate acted on Stanton's case he gave his own volition and announced his determination.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, today delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, his quality as President of the United States of North Germany. Interesting ceremonies followed between the Baron and President Johnson.

LAKE REVENUE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House to-day, says the six steamers employed on the lakes are not strictly necessary requesting the wants of the revenue service, but their services are by no means unimportant or valuable, and they have been placed there by Congress in view perhaps of weighty considerations, and the Secretary does not feel at liberty to recommend the sale of them, unless they be disposed of without sacrifice. He urges that if Congress shall be of the opinion that the vessels are unsuited for revenue purposes, it shall deem it advisable to dispose of them, that it may be with authority their sales the minimum amount for which they shall be sold be inserted.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Mr. Logan's resolution of inquiry, sent to the House a report from the Controller of Currency, saying he is in possession of reliable information, the aggregate of loans made by the National Banks, particularly in the city of New York, are not in the habit of loaning their money upon fancy stocks at false and fictitious values.

THE TREASURY REORGANIZATION.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Fessenden for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, while increasing the salaries of some valuable clerks, and some other officers will, if adopted, save to Government about $200,000 annually.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. Jas. Worth, Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Southern superintendency, has arrived from the Indian territory south of Kansas. He reports everything very quiet among the Indians. While the Seminoles and other tribes are making very rapid advances in civilization, delegations from several Indian tribes are expected here shortly for conference with the Commissioner. Among the tribes which will be represented are the Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes, Cargos and Pottawattamies.

BY CUBA CABLE.

St. Domingo and Hayti—Resistance Threatened to the Cession of the Bay of Samana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 24.—An arrival from St. Domingo brings the following intelligence:

The Commissioners sent out by President Cabral to obtain the assistance of Ex-President Geffard had returned unsuccessful.

Dominican refugees in Turk's Island are in great destitution.

The Dominican war steamer Capitilio which was sailing under the Hayti en flag, had on board troops and munitions of war.

The Haytiens held possession of all the large towns in St. Domingo, except the capital, which they were preparing to storm.

Advices from Hayti report President Solouque at Cape Haytien preparing for a vigorous campaign against Cincoes. He openly avowed his intention of preventing by force of arms the contemplated cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

Latest accounts from St. Thomas report that fever, in a malignant form, prevailed, and there had been a number of cases of cholera.

Reports from Carracas represent disturbances of a revolutionary character continually breaking out in different parts of Venezuela.

ARKANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 24.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: The Committee to memorialize Congress reported back the resolution asking for one hundred thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Arkansas river. An amendment to include all rivers in the State was lost. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Hines offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize Congress to sell at auction the hot springs. Adopted.

Another asking from Congress appropriations to improve the Red and Ouachita rivers, and also asking a continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction was perfected, was adopted.

Mr. Hines offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize Congress to sell at auction the hot springs. Adopted.

Another asking from Congress appropriations to improve the Red and Ouachita rivers, and also asking a continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction was perfected, was adopted.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution asking Congress to repeal the act levying a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on property, to defray the expenses of the Convention, which was considered and passed.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Reconstruction Debate in the Senate.

Speeches of Messrs. Morton and Nye

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

SENATE.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The CHAIR submitted a message from the President, returning Mr. THAYER'S resolution relative to Mr. Seldon, the rebel Secretary of War. Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, a message relative to the District of Columbia Equal Rights bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS contended the President's construction was entirely wrong, and moved to refer the message to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it desirable that the question be decided at once.

Mr. BUCKALEW believed Congress had committed itself to the President's construction, having re-passed a bill which remained in the President's hands in the same manner.

Mr. SUMNER denied any significance in that fact, he having introduced since a bill merely to facilitate its passage.

The subject was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXTRAPRATION.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition in favor of protection of the rights of American citizens abroad and concurring therein, and hoped speedy action would be taken. The petition was referred to the Foreign Committee.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, Maine, reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Deficiency bill to supply the deficiencies in the administration of the reconstruction acts and for other purposes.

Mr. MORRILL moved to recede from the Senate amendment, striking out the section which prohibits Department from transferring from one bureau to another.

A further amendment was proposed prohibiting members from receiving any other newspaper than the *Congressional Globe*.

A motion to non-concur in the House amendments was carried.

Mr. VAN WYNKLE reported from the Finance Committee a bill securing the National currency. Ordered to be printed and laid over in one section so as to provide that the worn out notes returned to the United States Treasury be destroyed by maceration in place of burning. The bill was read a third time and passed as amended.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether if the force in the Custom House at New York had been recently increased, and whether such increase is needed by public requirements.

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the relief of destitute people in the South. Passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. MORTON took the floor and argued as follows: First, that the Constitution guarantees to all the States a Republican form of government, and that United States in 1865 being without State governments, therefore having no right to representation in the Congress of the United States, the Government must reconstruct them. He quoted authorities and from judicial opinions to show that this guarantee could be forced only by Congress, and that if Congress had been left out Johnson had voted for this proposition. He also said, in reply to Mr. Doolittle, Senator from Wisconsin, on his (Mr. Morton's) course, that as the Constitution did not dictate the means to be employed by Congress in executing the guarantee, it must be left to circumstances. If the United States could not be reconstructed with the help of white citizens living in them, Congress had a right to call upon the loyal men who had been disfranchised by rebel State laws in order to do it, and that right could be exercised in the above form. He said that the President professed, by his policy, to disfranchise a few at a mighty war, and done what the Democratic party when in power dared not do, namely, to enfranchise the enemies of the Republic, that was destined to change the commerce of the North—the Pacific Railroad. He contrasted with this the last. He denounced as a false, foul slander the assertion of Mr. Doolittle, that the Radicals of the North were secessionists. Sheridan was a secessionist. Let the Chairman, Mr. Wade, who had been twenty years in the service, a soldier of a mighty war, had done what the Democratic party when in power dared not do, namely, had enfranchised