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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.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE CIVIL CODE.

Last year Mr. DAVID DERRICKSON, of Meadville, Mr. MCCLAY HALL, of Bedford, and Mr. WAYNE MCVEIGH, of Chester, were appointed Commissioners to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. The duty assigned to them, they have performed in part, and transmitted the result to the Legislature in the form of nine distinct bills, respectively on Corporations, General Pleading, Deeds and Mortgages, Evidence, Interest, Landlord and Tenant, Statute of Limitation, Highways and Bridges, and Poor Laws.

In addition to the general importance of having these bills reported so early in the session as to allow the amplest consideration to be given to them, there exists a special reason in the fact that bills are before one or the other of the Houses relating to some of the matters provided for in the labors of the Commissioners. For instance, a Free Railroad bill is pending in each House, and the Commissioners in their bill on Corporations have covered the same ground, providing for freedom of construction to as large an extent as is thought desirable, and at the same time imposing restrictions and conditions necessary to guard both private and corporate rights, so far as liable to be improperly trenched upon by new enterprises.

Some topics, as the regulation of banking, the Commissioners have not yet concluded their labors upon.

The bills reported by these gentlemen will necessarily receive a large measure of attention from the members of the legal profession throughout the State; and if this body shall be tolerably well united in opinion as to the merits or demerits of the codification, their judgment will doubtless be accepted by the Legislature as of very high, perhaps as of conclusive authority. If, however, that judgment shall be divided at not equally, it may be inferred that the proposed codification will fail.

MR. GEORGE CONNELL is a Senator from Philadelphia. He is on the last year of his third term, and does not expect to be re-elected. As a comfort while provision for himself he lately sought to be made Treasurer of the State, and failed. A few days ago he read in place a bill to create an Inspectorship of Oils at Philadelphia, with power to appoint deputies all over the State. If this bill had been passed into a law, the Inspector would have netted $100,000 a year. It is now reported that Mr. Connell designed this snug berth for his own benefit; was using his position as a legislator to enrich himself at the expense of the Oil Trade; and that Gov. Geary had promised to give him the appointment in case he got the bill through. We do not know that these reports are true; but they reach us with such definiteness that we state them in order that they whom they implicate may make denial if they think proper.

It is fair to observe, in this connection, that if the Governor did promise Mr. Connell the Inspectorship, it is not certain he knew how exorbitant the emoluments of the office would be.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

IRELAND.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

CORK, February 4.—One of the gates of the city was undermined one night and blown up. At the same time all the telegraph wires leading into the city were cut. Prompt action of the police prevented further demonstrations.

Two brothers, named David and John Barry were arrested on a charge of robbing one of the gun shops recently of a large quantity of powder.

A man named Fitzpatrick was also arrested. It is thought he had something to do with the explosion last night. The police while examining him found a bottle of phosphorus or Greek fire in his pocket.

Telegraphic communication is generally restored.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—No marine disasters are yet reported from recent storms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, February 4—*Evening.*—Cotton quiet; uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales of 10,000 bales. The Manchester market is heavy and dull. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn declined to 42s 9d. Wheat, Barley and Oats unchanged. Peas declined to 45s 9d. Provisions—Beef 1lbs. Pork heavy at 75s. Lard advanced to 53s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 35s. Tallow—Spirits Turpentine advanced to 29s. Others unchanged.

LONDON, February 3.—*Evening.*—Consols quiet, 93½@93¾; Bonds, 72@72¾; Illinois Central, 87; Erie, 48¾.

ANTWERP, February 4—P. M.—Petroleum flat and nominal at 41¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, February 4—P. M.—U. S. Bonds 96@96¼.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The President has signed the cotton tax bill.

—Senator Wilson has gone to New Hampshire to canvass the State.

—It is rumored the President has sent for Gen. Rosseau to relieve Gen. Meade.

—It is stated that Seward hopes to induce Minister Adams to withdraw his resignation.

—At Port Jervis, New York, yesterday morning, the buildings of Jacob Pope and Mrs. Harry Stewart were burned.

—In New York, on Monday, John Devlin was found guilty of defrauding the Government to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars in whisky distilling.

—Sanderson's steel warehouse, Johnson's printing office, and Campbell's foundry, in Beekman street, New York, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $150,000.

—George Spellman, a young man, has been arrested in New York on a charge of swindling, under pretense of securing money for the aid of the poor. He received sums of money a high as one hundred dollars from various parties.

—The Albuquerque *Review*, January 31st, says: A party of Navajo Indians attacked some herders near Cubago on the 6th, killing one and wounding two of them, and ran off between three and four thousand sheep, about fifteen hundred of which were subsequently recaptured.

—The Rock Island Railroad case came up again in the Supreme Court at New York, yesterday and was again postponed on account of some irregularity. The plaintiffs—Fisk, Hubbard & Co.—are very anxious to have a receiver appointed, and also to obtain an attachment against a certain witness for contempt, in refusing to answer the question propounded to him before the referee.

—Dates from England of the 22d ult. state that the English police claim to have made two important arrests, one in London and the other in Scotland. The former gave the name of Clancy. He gets the officers some trouble, and fired twice at them with a revolver. He was, however, overpowered. He is said to be a gentlemanly looking man, and answers to the description of the person who shot and killed McDonnell, the bandsman, some few months ago. After lodging him in the police station, Sergeant Chow went to the house where the prisoner had been living and searched the rooms. Several papers were discovered which, it is said, leave no doubt that the prisoner is an American, and had served in the Federal army. A great quantity of ammunition, revolvers, bullets, bullet moulds, and a dagger were also found. Clancy was examined on the 21st and held for trial. The arrests made in Glasgow are two men named Barrett and O'Neil, the former it is asserted is the man who fired the barrel at Clerkenwell. They both arrived in London in charge he police.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Act to Annex Duquesne Borough to Allegheny City—Commercial Printing Company—Sensuty Funds in Hands of School Boards—Act Incorporating Millvale Borough, Allegheny County Passed—Over One Hundred Bills on House Private Calendar Passed—Two Additional Notaries in Allegheny County, &c., &c.—Evening Session of House.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one authorizing the School Directors of Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow money.

Mr. ERBETT, of Allegheny, one annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company, to Commercial Company, and incorporating the same.

Mr. ERBETT, of Allegheny, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the School Boards throughout the State with surplus bounty funds to transfer the same to the school funds. Adopted.

An act authorizing the sale of property of any incorporated company upon bonds secured by mortgage given by it, with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage, was defeated.

An act giving Wm. C. Fisher and Elijah Barnes the right to establish a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport, passed finally.

The act incorporating the Artesian Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh, passed finally.

The act incorporating the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE CALLENDAR.

Over one hundred bills on the private calendar were passed finally, among them the following:

Increasing the number of officers in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, to four supervisors, and authorizing the election of Township Treasurers in Armstrong.

Authorizing owners of the lock and dam at Franklin, Venango county, to close the lock and build a schute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public in Beaver county.

Fixing the standard weight of coal at eighty pounds per bushel in Jefferson county.

Increasing the fees of Surveyors of Allegheny county, when employed as witnesses in land suits, to five dollars per day and three cents mileage.

Exempting Pithole City from five per cent. tax on taxable property imposed by act of February 14th, 1855.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being a Philadelphia corporation.

Empowering officers of the court of quarters of the Greensburg Masonic Fund to act as witnesses for and against said corporation.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the authorities of Waynesburg, Greene county, to collect a special tax of twenty mills on the dollar for the payment of indebtedness.

Authorizing a State road from John Boyer's, in Washington county, to Stewart's Mills, Allegheny county.

Authorizing Alexander Gifin to erect a ferry over the Allegheny River from a point between Walnut and Chestnut streets, Phillipsburg, Clarion county, to a point in Sugar Creek township, Butler county.

Adjourned at six until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

FREE RAILROAD BILL

Exciting Debate in the House—The Bill Passed Finally by a Unanimous Vote, Without Material Alteration.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1868.

The Free Railroad Bill was under discussion in the House from seven and a half o'clock till after eleven. During the debate the galleries were crowded, mostly with ladies. In the excitement the bill was characterized as an "old bawd," an indecent woman, a bastard, &c. The member was called to order and his language pronounced indecent, but not for the gutter. The Speaker stopped the personal allusions.

The personal liability clause, offered by Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, was voted down—yeas twenty-six, nays sixty-two.

An amendment by Mr. THORN, excluding city passenger railways from the provisions of the bill was defeated.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered an amendment providing for the best mode of preventing accidents and fire. Adopted.

The bill was then passed finally, on yeas and nays, by a perfectly unanimous vote, with no material alterations.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

CONDUCT OF JUSTICE FIELD.

The House Judiciary Committee have decided to hold a meeting on Friday next, to commence an investigation ordered by the House in a resolution reported to have been used by Justice Field in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. It is the intention of the Committee to examine the matter thoroughly, and in view of this a large number of witnesses have been summoned to appear on Friday. The friends of Justice Field are endeavoring to head the affair up, and if possible avert the coming investigation, but in this they will be disappointed, for the members of the Judiciary Committee express themselves as firmly determined to sift the case; and will not hesitate to report articles of impeachment against Field if the statements are proven against him.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs expected to have considered the subject at their meeting to-day of recommending the necessary appropriations for the purchase of Alaska, but General Banks, Chairman, was too unwell to attend the session, therefore the matter was postponed. A resolution, however, was adopted, permitting counsel for what is known as Perkins' claim against Russia to appear before the Committee and argue their case. The counsel maintain that their claim, amounting to about half a million dollars, should be deducted from whatever amount is paid to Russia for the territory of Alaska, and there is no disposition on the part of the Committee to recommend this to the House, as the claim was made in good faith by the Russian Government, but nevertheless broken by them at a heavy loss to Perkins.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Another fact has come to light in regard to the removal of Commissioner Rollins which shows that the President had decided upon his removal three weeks ago. The paper transmitted to the Senate yesterday, nominating Wisewell, is dated February 3d, but it was originally dated January 17th. The latter date was partially erased and February 3d written over it, showing conclusively that the nomination of Wisewell had been determined on three weeks ago.

—The Bradford County (Pa.) Republican Convention has passed resolutions recommending Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the constitutionality of laws of Maryland in regard to the apprenticeship system. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN presented a petition of citizens of Colorado asking admission into the Union. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a report from the Special Committee of the Mississippi Convention on the subject of destitution in that State. Referred.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a bill for the protection of persons making disclosures as parties or witnesses, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the vote passing the resolution requesting the President to communicate any instructions given to Generals Pope and Meade on taking command of the Fourth Military District under reconstruction, with copies of the discussions and votes in the Cabinet on the same subject, was reconsidered.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the last clause. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution re-adopted.

The Senate took up the bill regulating the tenure of certain officers. The question was on Mr. Sumner's motion to except the special agents of the State Department.

Mr. SUMNER advocated and Messrs. BUCKALEW and PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, opposed the amendment.

The morning hour having expired, the further consideration was postponed till three o'clock.

The Senate took up the special order, the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, and Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in its favor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to regulate the custody and expenditure of Public moneies. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution of the Lincoln Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, for the release of Col. Halpin and Lieut. James Smith from British prisons. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution reciting that an armed organization, known as the Ku-klux Klaw, are committing brutal outrages and murders on white and colored Unionists in the counties of Maury, Giles and Montgomery, Tennessee, and that great terror and uncertainty prevails there, and instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to inquire into such outrages, and the best means for their suppression and prevention.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution declaring as the sense of the House that it is impolitic to amend the tariff to regulate duties on imports, or otherwise interfere with the revenue acts, or therefrom an established by statute. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution to pay United States bonds two per cent. semi-annually.

Objection was made.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution looking to the distribution of the public lands among the Colleges in different States.

Mr. HALMAN Objected.

The House proceeded to the consideration, in the morning hour, of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

Mr. BAILEY spoke in support of the present principles of the bill, and in criticism of its details, suggested a declaratory joint resolution that all United States citizens, when in foreign States, are entitled and shall receive from this government adequate protection of life, liberty and property.

Mr. Butler suggested a substitute for the bill, declaring it to be the sole duty of public law that a citizen of any country, not a fugitive from justice, has an indefeasible right to expatriate himself and to absolve his allegiance to the country of his birth; that every naturalized American citizen is entitled to the protection at home and abroad which the government accords to other citizens thereof, and that whenever a citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his liberty or shall be imprisoned in any foreign country by the act of the government thereof, for not being held for trial for any crime or offence cognizable by the municipal laws of such country for acts done therein, his release or reparation for his spoliation shall be demanded by the President, and if refused on insufficient grounds, all diplomatic and commercial intercourse between such country and the United States shall thereupon cease—the President to communicate all the facts to Congress.

Mr. FENCKES proposed his substitute given yesterday.

Mr. HIGBEE proposed, in view of the great importance of the subject, the House should hold an evening session for debate.

Mr. LUDDY objected.

Mr. HIGBEE then gave his views in criticism of the bill as reported from the Committee, and expressed the opinion that the substitute proposed by Mr. Jenckes had the least defects. He argued the House should be slow in the consideration of the question, but when the policy of Congress was once declared, the whole power and wealth of the Nation should be pledged to its enforcement.

Mr. MUTE gave his reason for objecting to an evening session, which was that he deemed the question of sufficient importance to command the attention of all members, and his experience had been that evening sessions were more conducive to heat than light. It was not the duty of Congress to fix, before it adjourned, the policy of the Executive with the subject of the rights of American citizens abroad, and to see that that policy was enforced, Congress should make a declaration of the rights of American citizens and preparation to maintain them. Mr. Mute proceeded to criticise the bill and show its weakness and indistinctness, declaring it contained neither the assertion of a principle nor definite propositions for a redress of the wrong. He quoted diametrically opposite, in the presentation of opinion on the subject of liability to military service and of the liability of naturalized citizens returning to their native country, from Mr. Evarts and Mr. Case, when they were Secretaries of State, and asked to which of them was the bill refer to in the allusion to principles of public law having been heretofore asserted by the government of the United States.

The morning hour having expired before Mr. Judd concluded, the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate bill for temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia was referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. ELDRIDGE spoke in opposition, declaring that the bill and all kindred measures sprung from spite, from ill will, and revenge caused by the war. Instead of being founded on principle of international or constitutional law, was not warranted by the internal or external policy of the nation, and had no foundation in sound policy or christian statesmanship. It had no tendency to effect pacification or to bring about the avowed objects of the war, but was calculated to rekindle the fires of war and perpetuate the malignity and hatred and bitter animosities engendered by the war. Its objects were to break down the moral and material interests of the white race and subject that race to the dominion of the African. Everything was being done to destroy nothing to build up—everything to alienate and embitter, nothing to soften asperity or restore amity or fraternity.

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

THE PACIFIC.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad—Lower California Advices.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The progress of the work on the Central Pacific Railroad, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is rapid. The weather is favorable for grading, and two sections are nearly completed ready for the rails. A new forty ton locomotive was safely transported across the summit.

Late Acapulco advices state General Alvarez had called an election for President of the Republic, members of Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court in Guerrera, that State not having participated in the late general election. The districts held by the revolutionists under Jesnieres accepted to the call issued by Alvarez.

Juarez declines to accept the resignation of Jose Godey, Consul of the Republic at San Francisco.

It is reported the government has renewed the charter granted by Maximilian to the Holladay Mexican Coast Line Steamship Company. Hereafter vessels will leave Mexican ports every twenty days.

SECOND EDITION

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

STANTON IMBROGLIO

Correspondence Between General Grant and President John-on

President Orders Grant to Disobey Stanton's Orders.

Grant Charged with Violating His Engagements.

He Denies any Breach of Faith.

President Repeats His Charge.

Grant Repeats His Denial.

A Question of Veracity.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, closing with the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868—Sir: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst., I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant of the correspondence between him and the President, and of the Secretary of War, which he represents to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on the 12th, the reasons for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I have resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence between the President and myself, with which I complied in the discharge of the duties of the office, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Scyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22d, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR: On the 12th inst. you requested you to give me, in writing, the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew it was your wishes that I should. A written request I received a message that has left no doubt in my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal one.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my veracity as a person, which have appeared in the press for the last fortnight, purporting to come from the President, of conversations which occurred either with the President, privately in his office, or at Cabinet meetings. You will perceive infinite of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to have the facts of the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* the President proposed to me that I (of course Mr. Stanton would have to retire, in case the Senate should concur in the action of the President) to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the proceedings in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of the Governor to remove the old Commissioners and appoint their successors. As the old Commissioners refused to give up the office, I stated that no resource was left but to appeal to the Courts. Finding the President of a mind bent on compelling Mr. Stanton to quit the office, whether sustained in the susspension or not, I then said that I was particularly into the Tenure of Office bill, not that what I had stated was a general opinion of mine, but that I was then of that mind in this particular case I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on the morning of the February 12th, I found I could not, without violation of law, refuse to vacate the office when Mr. Stanton ordered me to do so, under the act of the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on that day, which was made, this reply necessary, you admitted that my retiral of them would be construed into a surrender of the office, whether satisfied in the suspension or not. You said you had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also said you knew your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, and that it was his purpose to fill place by another appointment. Even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us, the conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that you under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but according to your own statement placed yourself in a position where you could have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to order my predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or to resort to the more disagreeable alternative of suspending by the appointment of a successor. As stated in your letter, the nomination of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War was suggested to me. This appointment, as Mr. Stanton's successor was urged in your name and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment. I did not think just in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammelled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding, the question in accordance with my ideas of confidential duties, and instead of insisting upon a course which I deemed right and proper was anxious to learn the steps you would take, should the possession of the War Department be demanded by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in conformation with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great. I know that with a view to my early termination of a state of affairs so detrimental to the public interests, you voluntarily offered, both on Monday, the 13th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday, to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I confess I considered your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, and which I thought received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been informed by you whether advice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him to voluntarily resign from the War Department.

You conclude your communication with a reference to your conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet, held on the 14th inst. In your account of what there occurred you say: "that after the President had given his version of our previous conversation, you stated, substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statements, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement made, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such statement.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, January 14, 1868—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, in which you say that "you were responsibly to request to have in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 12th inst., to disregard the orders of Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and I know from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the endorsement on the above note:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant was instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 14th, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1868.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 27th inst., with your endorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless such order is known by me to be authorized by the Executive, and in reply thereto to say that I cannot by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority. The order by the Army, so therefore has been his authority as Secretary of War and orders of the Department. While his authority as the War Department is not countermanded it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868—GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 30th inst., renewing your request of the 14th, that I should express to you in writing my verbal instructions of the 12th inst., viz: That you disregard orders from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction. In submitting this request you say you have understood me to say that I should express to you in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 12th inst., to disregard the orders of Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and I know from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be,
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ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 14th, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1868.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th inst., with your endorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless such order is known by me to be authorized by the Executive, and in reply thereto to say that I cannot by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority. The order by the Army, so therefore has been his authority as Secretary of War and orders of the Department. While his authority as the War Department is not countermanded it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868—GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 30th inst., renewing your request of the 14th, that I should express to you in written form, my verbal instructions of the 12th inst., viz: That you disregard orders from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction. In submitting this request you say you have understood me to say that I should express to you in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 12th inst., to disregard the orders of Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and I know from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the endorsement on the above note:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant was instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 14th, 1868.

The Secretary was requested to call the roll when the following answered to their names:

Messrs. Brown, John Jr., Boyle, Barker, Becker, Brown B. M., Bortland, Cadwalder, Crowther, Dunlap, Eaton, Grow, and, Ingham, Kelleck, Kimball, Loomis, Lee, Lockhart, Minster, McClinton, Pilcairn, Park, Richey, Swift, Shea, Thorn, Trimble, White, Walton, Young A. Young H. and Hutchinson.

On motion the members elect from the Seventh ward were added to the Board.

The Chairman stated that the Board were ready to go into an election for permanent officers for the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected by acclamation:

President—Rev. J. P. Clark.
Secretary—H. B. Fenson.
Treasurer—William Hamilton.
Janitor—J. Marshall.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The reports of the Visiting Committees of the several local boards were handed in and read.

Mr. Kellock moved that the Committee on Institutes be discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Young, Mr. Kellock's motion was laid on the table.

A resolution, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Rules and Discipline, to consist of the President and Secretary and one member from each of the local boards, which was presented at a former meeting, was taken up.

Mr. Boyle moved that the President be authorized to appoint on that Committee the Committees on Rules and Order from the various local boards. Adopted.

The President read a communication from Mr. C. C. Christmann, of the Germantown Academy, proposing an annual literary contest between the several High Schools, and suggesting that all pupils be selected from each school to meet at some designated place at the end of each second year, and then be examined by a competent committee, the programme to be arranged by the principals of the several schools. The communication was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The report of Prof. S. A. Neale, Principal of Colored Schools, was read, and on motion received and filed.

On motion adjourned.

Election of Fire Company Officers.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Eagle Fire Company, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John A. Elder; Vice President, W. W. Fullerton; Secretary, H. J. Scott; Treasurer, John Holmes; Delegate to Firemen's Association, John A. Elder; Captain, Henry Carse; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Murmer; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Collins; Hose Directors, First, Andrew Miller, Second, Jas. H. Williamson; Third, Jas. Brannon; Fourth, P. C. Walters; Pump Guards, James S. Hare, Joseph Thorn; Hose Reel Guards, J. Hartman, J. Johnston, Daniel Miller, Joseph Thorn; Pipemen, P. C. Walters; A. Crawford, S. Reams, J. Denny; Hose Reel Committee, H. Carse, S. Reams, Joseph Kerr.

The Allegheny Fire Company also held their regular annual meeting on Monday evening, which resulted as follows: President—J. V. Donaldson; Vice President—Thomas Gorman; Secretary—Wm. M. Sims; Treasurer—Edward Gregg; Captain—Andrew Jordan; Assistant Captain—James Sims; First Lieutenant—Wm. McIntosh; Second Lieutenant—Wm. McIntosh; First Hose Director—Wm. Bryson; Second Hose Director—James Sims; Third Hose Director—Samuel McMichael; Fourth Hose Director—Lewis Magee; Fifth Hose Director—Wm. Bryson; Sixth Hose Director—Joseph Porter; Axemen—W. Brown, J. McIntosh, A. Cavanagh; Election Committee—D. Stewart, A. McCutcheon, James Murphy; Trustees—W. McIntosh, J. Little.

Ragged, Gaggrid and Hobbled.

A. I. Sulyards, president of Industry, Beaver county, Pa., made his appearance at the Allegheny Mayor's office, Monday night, and set forth that he had been made the victim of a highway robbery a short time previous. He stated that he had collected two hundred and seventy-nine dollars from a man who owed him that amount, receiving the money on the pavement on Liberty street, near the union depot early Monday evening. He was then on his way to visit a friend in Allegheny, and after quitting the house observed two men ahead of him, who he caused to follow him no harm. As he neared an alley in the rear of Mr. Thomas Diamond, two Ohio street, he was suddenly pounced on by his shadows, and before he had time to resist, his head was covered with a bag and his arms tied behind his back. The bag was filled with dust or something equally as bad, and his pockets were then rifled and the thieves took their departure. The victim succeeded in shaking the bag off his head and at once repaired to the Mayor's office and gave the police the best of particulars. No clue exists whereby the perpetrators may be discovered.

City Expenditures, 1867.

The expenditures for the government of the city during 1867 amounted to $507,854.41, as follows:

Interest on City Loans,	$162,654 41
Salaries of City Officers,	26,931 63
Police and Watch,	1,571 66
Fire Engines and Hose,	28,828 91
Night Police,	44,000 00
Water Works,	72,000 00
Streets,	72,587 86
Lighting,	19,000 00
Diamond Market,	10,621 98
Monongahela Wharf,	3,363 76
Allegheny Wharf,	9,000 00
Wards Scales,	400 00
Contingent Fund,	11,049 10
Bridge Fund,	300 00
City Property,	26,755 84
Sinking Fund,	17,000 00
Sinking Fund,	49,000 00
14th Ward Market,	1,350 72
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	11,634 15

Dispensary.

It is much to the credit of the "Pittsburgh Guild," an organization under the auspices of the Episcopal churches of this city, that it has established a Dispensary at the corner of Duquesne Way and Liberty Avenue. It is arranged between four eminent physicians that at least one other number will be present each day to attend, gratis, to the sick and poor, and where, also, a committee of ladies, representing the different Parishes, will attend, every Friday, will meet day and be ready to visit and relieve the poor and suffering. Needed medicines without charge. This surely is a most commendable charity, and should be gladly supported by a benevolent community.

The Mercantile Library offer the public a rare treat in the next lecture announced, Mr. E. P. Whipple, the talented literary editor of the *Boston Transcript*, will deliver his lecture on "Shoddy," which has met with great success in the East this winter. Mr. Whipple stands to-day in the foremost rank of the *literati* of the country. He was selected from all the scholars and orators of Boston to deliver the funeral oration at Faneuil Hall upon the death of the late ex-Governor Andrews, and is universally acknowledged to be one of our very first orators.

A public meeting will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, corner of Penn and Mechanics streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the "Christian Association" of this parish, at which addresses will be delivered by several clergymen from abroad. Seats are freeand a cordial invitation is extended to all people.

Arsenal Lodge I. O. G. T.—The meetings of Arsenal Lodge of Good Templars, which have hitherto been held at Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Wainright and Butler streets. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and is exerting a good influence in the locality.

A Missionary Farewell Meeting.—Rev. Joseph McKelvy and lady, about to depart to their field of labor in China, will take leave of their friends this (Wednesday) evening, in the First United Presbyterian church, Dr. J. T. Fressly, D.D., Allegheny City, at 7 o'clock. The friends of missions are invited to be present.

"Real Felut".—Hem.—The ladies will not fail to see the "point" when we tell them that Macrum & Carlisle, Fifth street, advertise this morning the receipt of a special importation of real laces, which surpass anything in the laces line ever opened here before.

There is a Mog in Birmingham which weighs nine hundred pounds, and is eight and a half feet long, and nearly four feet high.

CITY AND SUBURGAN.

School Controllers' Meeting.

The members of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers met in the Common Council Chamber Tuesday evening, at 7