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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Final Adjournment Resolution Amended—Proposed Railroad in Somerset—Free Railroad Bill Special Order For Tuesday Next—Bills Passed in the Senate—A Corniplanter in the House—General Appropriation Bill Reported—Civil Code Commissioners—Gettysburg Lottery Act Repealed—Bills Passed in the House—Connellsville Bill Signed by the Governor.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1868.

SENATE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House joint resolution for final adjournment on the tenth of March was reported amended for the twenty-fourth of March.

NEW RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STUTZMAN, of Somerset, introduced a bill incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, being nine miles in length.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Free Railroad Bill was made the special order for Tuesday evening. The western members have agreed to accept the Senate bill, if obliged to do so.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing writs of error from judgments of Quarter Sessions from appeal of orders for removal of paupers.

Granting aid to advanced and primary soldiers' orphan schools established since the act of 1867, or hereafter.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROVAL.

A Corniplanter, in full Indian costume, appeared, and through his interpreter, Benjamin Williams, asked for more money from the State.

PETITIONS.

On motion of Mr. HONG, Philadelphia, petitions to a large number were handed to the Clerk without being read.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MANN, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a general appropriation bill for 1868.

CIVIL CODE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the General Judiciary Committee, returned the bills proposed by the Civil Code Commissioners, with information that it was impolitic to act on them until further report, and with a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners to sit till 1870, and make final report 1871, and minor reports, with drafts of bills, in the interim, and giving them additional powers.

GETTYSBURG LOTTERY ACT.

The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg lottery act, forfeiting the charter and empowering the Auditor General to seize all its property and make reparation to persons who have invested, was passed finally, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. FORDYCE bill relative to limited partnerships, allowing the firm name to consist of one member of the firm, passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, presented a bill validating the loan and mortgage of the Whitestown Coal Company. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, a supplement for the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny City.

Authorizing the Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarentum to remove the dead from the burial ground.

By Mr. FORD, Allegheny, opening Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, requiring the State Treasurer to refund monies to certain banks of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. JACKSON of Armstrong, incorporating Apollo Cemetery.

Authorizing Margaret Fuller, guardian, to sell certain real estate.

By Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, granting a pension to Henry Miller.

Supplement to militia laws.

Confirming the partition of real estate of John Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg, which passed finally.

Enabling Trustees of Roman Catholic Church, known as St. Vincent's, at Latrobe, to sell real estate and invest the proceeds for building purposes, which, on motion of Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, passed finally.

Mr. McMUNKIN, of Butler, changing the times of meeting of Courts in Butler county, to the second Monday in January and April and third Monday in June and October, which passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company. Passed finally.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill, and the act incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Co.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Gettysburg Lottery—Reward for Murderers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.—The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery Act passed the House finally to-day and goes to the Governor for signature. The Auditor General is authorized to seize the property and assets of this defunct corporation and hold them for the benefit of individuals investing.

Gov. Geary to-day issued a proclamation offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of John Casey, a witness in the Senate contested election case of Robinson against Shugart.

The Dauphin county Republican Convention met this evening to appoint Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Grant and Geary for President and Vice President.

—In Ohio Legislature, yesterday, the House resolutions in favor of the repeal of the reconstruction acts were adopted by a strict party vote. There was a resolution directing the Ohio Senators and Representatives to oppose Mr. Sherman's bill declaring the Constitution of Alabama ratified. The proposed measure is declared to be additional evidence of an attempt to overthrow by force and fraud the constitution, and to establish an irresponsible Congressional directory, backed by the bayonets of a military chieftain. The Republicans made an unsuccessful effort to incorporate in the resolution a clause congratulating the country on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases.

—In Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday, at a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee the General Council and the Board of Trade, a paper was prepared and addressed to the National Democratic Committee, urging the selection of Louisville as the place for the meeting of the next National Democratic Convention. The Committee proposes to erect a suitable building for the Convention, to pay all the expenses of holding it, and in addition to the abundant hotel accommodations, to open the houses of the people to their guests, and extend to them genuine old Kentucky hospitality.

—At Wilmington, Del., Thursday night, a number of persons were buried beneath the ruins of a falling wall at the fire. One white man and four negroes were taken from the ruins in a mangled condition, and it is thought will die. Large numbers of hands were at work on the ruins to recover other bodies. It is feared ten or twelve were crushed. The fire was confined to the buildings mentioned in the dispatch of Thursday night. Loss about $125,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Legal Tender Question in the Supreme Court.

Tax on Refined Oil

Treasury Notes Falling Due.

Internal Revenue from Spirits.

Union Pacific Railroad Lands

Nominations Made and Acted Upon.

Mr. Covede on Whisky Frauds.

New Military Department.

Gen. Sherman the Commander.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1868.

LEGAL TENDER QUESTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Attorney General Stanbery, in the Supreme Court of the United States, today read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to him, stating in effect that that Department understood the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act had arisen at this term, in several cases between private parties, and that they had been discussed and were under advisement. As the government had no opportunity to present an argument in support of the law, and as a deep interest was felt on the subject by the government and country at large, it was hoped the Attorney General would ask and obtain leave to present an argument in support of the law, before the cases which had been discussed should be decided by the Court.

The Attorney General said that owing to his multifarious legislative duties he feared he would be unable to prepare an argument during the present term, and therefore desired that the Court would not deliver its opinion on the cases until the next term.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

One of the cases alluded to involves purely a question of ordinary debt, whether a party has a right to discharge an obligation in legal tender. Another case, argued by Senators Johnson and Williams, presents the question whether a debtor can pay his taxes in legal tender, the State of Oregon having declared all its taxes should be paid in gold. And the third case, argued by Messrs. Carlile and Wells, is from California, which has a statute declaring all fiduciary taxes shall be paid in gold.

REVENUE OIL TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means has decided that the refined oil tax shall be eight dollars per barrel of forty-two gallons, and on exports twenty-five cents. Stamps are to be used. The Committee are engaged in perfecting a bill regulating the exportation of alcohol, highwines, &c.

TREASURY NOTES FALLING DUE.

The Seven-thirty Treasury notes outstanding and falling due June 15th and July 15th next, which are to be funded into Five-twenty bonds, amount to over two hundred millions dollars, and it will require the full time between this and July 15th to enable the Department to convert them promptly at maturity. The public are notified that unless other notes which the Government is now offering to convert are promptly forwarded to the department for that purpose, great delay must ensue in the future delivery of the bonds.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS.

The Director of Statistics has furnished a table showing that the revenues derived by the general government from the use of distilled spirits in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 15th, 1868, to 1867, inclusive, for five years, were one hundred and thirty-six millions three hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, currency, or a total average of twenty-seven millions seventy-one thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars per annum.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company having located machine shops and stations on even sections of public lands, have asked that these selections be confirmed by Congress. The law sets apart odd sections for the benefit of the road, the Government reserving the even sections for disposal to private settlers. The Committee on Pacific Railroads has had several meetings on the subject, and will probably agree to allow the request to the extent of only one hundred and sixty acres in each case, taking an equal amount from the odd sections adjacent in exchange.

GONE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representatives Maynard, of Tennessee, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, left Washington this evening for New Hampshire to make speeches in behalf of the Republican candidate for Governor.

SWAY SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commission recently appointed to consider spirit rations, is in session daily at the Smithsonian Institute.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of several hundred army officers for promotion, together with a large number of original appointments; also, John F. Flint, Consul at La Union; Edward A. Wright, Consul at San Salvador; J. C. Mathew, Consul at Sonsonate; John S. Pirke, of New York, Consul at Colin; Owen J. Rose, of Illinois, Consul at Schwenin; Horace G. Sterns, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Second District of Ohio; Albert G. Grickley, General Appraiser of Merchandise for the South; John A. Colton, Postmaster at Belvidere, Ill; Wm. H. Longwell, Postmaster at Pitboln, Pa., M. A. Shoffenberg, United States Marshal of Colorado.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: Henry Miller, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; Thomas D. Buskirk, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District Indiana; George J. Stubblefield, United States Attorney, Middle District of Tennessee; John B. Fribbs, Postmaster at Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Compost, Postmaster at Armstrong, Pa.

The nomination of Lieutenant General Sherman to be General of the Army by Brevet was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. COVODE ON WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Representative Covode to-day presented a communication to the House, with affidavits, concerning whiskey frauds in New Orleans, showing how the Government is cheated out of revenue in that city. The affidavits say that 450,000 gallons should be returned in a year, whereas only twenty-three and a half barrels have been returned in six months, and further, that each distiller has to pay the "whiskey ring" a thousand dollars a month, the revenue officers getting a part of the money.

A SWINDLER.

A swindler, falsely representing himself to be the son or nephew of Judge Spalding, of the House of Representatives, has obtained money of many persons in different parts of the country, and is still pursuing that business, claiming to have been robbed, &c.

NEW DEPARTMENT FOR GEN. SHERMAN.

The following order has been promulgated:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, Washington D. C., Feb. 14th, 1868—General orders No. 10. The following orders are published for information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12th, 1868. Gen.—You will please issue an order creating a Military Division to be called the Military Division of the Atlantic, to be composed of the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the East, and the Department of Washington, and to be Commanded by Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, with his Headquarters at Washington. Until further orders from the President, you will assign no officer to the permanent command of the Military Division of Missouri. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

ORDER TO SHERIDAN.

The following was issued from the Adjutant-General's office.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, the senior officer in the Military Division of the Missouri, will temporarily perform the duties of Commander of the Military Division of the Missouri in addition to his duties of Department Commander.

By command of General Grant.

(Signed) L. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE.

Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore on Wednesday, President Garrett delivered an address, from which we extract the following concerning the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad:

The Board has had the gratification of observing that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided with unanimity that the repeal by the Pennsylvania Legislature of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was unconstitutional and therefore void. The Board has doubtless noted, too, the highly satisfactory action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which, upon learning the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, repealed the act rescinding the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, by a unanimous vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Thus the incubus which has so long and so unjustly rested upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad has been swept away, and that grand avenue is now within the reach of Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

You will remember that fifty-eight miles of that road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville have been constructed, and that but ninety-nine miles, from Connellsville to Cumberland, remain to be built, and that much work has been done upon the Sand Patch tunnel, which is the heaviest section of the unfinished line. The expenditure, however, to complete the road will be large, as much heavy work is to be encountered. Not less than four millions of dollars will be required to complete the road. The city of Baltimore aided the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to the extent of a million of dollars by a loan of its credit. Upon that million of dollars, in consequence of the non-completion of the road, that company has been unable to pay the interest, so that the debt now exceeds a million and a quarter.

In 1856 the city of Baltimore enacted an ordinance which assented to the subscription of the City of Pittsburgh and Connellsville road in favor of a mortgage to be created for a sum sufficient to secure the loan. That ordinance was subsequently repealed under hostile influences. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, in duly applying to the city council for the renewal of legislation of a similar character, and promising it will do whatever may be as prominent as its great importance demands.

It is hoped that the city of Baltimore will cordially co-operate and adopt such legislation as may be necessary to insure the early commencement and rapid prosecution of this great work. Prompt and judicious action on the part of the city government will, without additional investment on the part of the city, aid that company to complete the road, supply means for construction, and thus insure the advantages of the road, as well as the immense revenue which would flow from its investment which must result from the completion of the road.

There is no point in the West more important for a direct connection with the city of Baltimore than this city of Pittsburgh. The population of that city and its suburbs has swollen until it is now estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand. It is the centre of an immense railway business, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Pittsburgh and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and other great roads terminating at Pittsburgh.

Among the most important requirements since the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been the adoption of parties connected with those roads to arrange for the joint use of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All can appreciate its vast importance and the advantages which it promises of that connection, when attention is called to the fact that while the distance from Columbus to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania road is 355 miles, the distance from Pittsburgh to Baltimore by the Connellsville route is 297 miles. We thus obtain a *direct* line, under Baltimore and Pittsburgh influence, less materially than the distance between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We can not only command the difference of twenty-nine miles, but win a line of so perfect grade and curve.

Whilst the maximum grade of the Pennsylvania road is ninety-six feet to the mile, it is represented that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will be constructed with a maximum grade of but fifty feet to the mile. This in the equation the distance will be further largely in favor of the Connellsville road. Pittsburgh will have bridged a *new path to the sea*, an advantage which must necessarily add to her prosperity. The entire Northwest will participate in this marked and practical advantage of securing the shortest and *cheapest* outlet to the ocean.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville road presents in a national point of view, a very important relation. The distance from Pittsburgh to Cumberland via Connellsville is 99 miles, and from Pittsburgh to the Point of Rocks 109 miles; from the Point of Rocks to Washington, by the Metropolitan branch, 61 miles, making the distance from Pittsburgh to Washington via Connellsville road 209 miles. From Pittsburgh to Washington via the Pennsylvania Central and Harrisburg and Northern Central roads the distance is 574 miles, making a distance in favor of the vast travel of the Northwest, as well as of Western Pennsylvania, from Pittsburgh to Washington, seventy-five miles, when the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Metropolitan roads are completed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company will be enabled also to bring western passengers, via the Metropolitan road and the city of Washington, to Baltimore, thus giving them the advantage of visiting or seeing the national capitol on route, and avoiding the current and dense pressure line in the valley of the Patapsco, whilst, practically, the new line can be thus used with equal economy.

Surrounded by such facts and circumstances, it does not be doubted that the city of Baltimore will join promptly and energetically in carrying out the great organization for the advancement of her interests.

The President stated that he had not the slightest hesitation in expressing, as a matter of deliberate judgment, that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road be built, within a single year after its construction the value of that road to the community, increasing the business that will fall into the lap of Baltimore will exceed the whole amount the city of Baltimore has invested in the road.

Ex-Governor Bradford made a few remarks.

He said he had listened with lively interest to the remarks of President Garrett, and felt the importance particularly of the policy of completing, at the earliest possible day, the Connellsville road. He stated that it was remembered that in his inception the Connellsville road was a favorite project with the City of Baltimore, and that the delay in the completion of that road, brought about by the adverse legislative action of Pennsylvania, had, to some extent, been felt to a serious extent, to lose sight of the importance of this interest as formerly contemplated. He advocated the appointment of the city directors as a special committee to aid the President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad in effecting the requisite arrangements with the city of Baltimore. He made a motion to this effect, which was unanimously adopted.

A Committee from Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—Wm. P. Logan and a committee of business men from Pittsburgh have arrived and will to-day meet a number of merchants and members of the City Government, for the purpose of interchanging views in reference to the proposed completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

—Thaddeus Stevens, in an interview with a correspondent, stated that he considered the President liable to impeachment, and that he (Stevens) was not disappointed in the vote in Committee, by which his resolutions were tabled, as his long experience enabled him to know every coward in Congress. When the vote had been declared on the question in Committee, Mr. Stevens said: "The Republican party has been killed by the action of this Committee, at the instance of General Grant and his friends. I have found that for the last two or three days the men who shout the loudest and throw their hats the highest for U. S. Grant have been using every exertion to demoralize Mr. Bingham and the other members of the Committee, who were supposed to favor impeachment. Grant has been using his influence everywhere to defeat the scheme, and that Andrew Johnson has to thank him that he remains undisturbed in the White House. I have been in public life for forty years, and though I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy, I have seldom been mistaken in my predictions. Tell you that to-day's cowardly action will cost us New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and probably three or four more of the Northern States."

—A public meeting to sympathize with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia has been determined on. The local legislature met yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Farragut at a State Dinner.

English Parliament Proceedings.

Question of Alabama Claims.

Lennox, the Fenian, Sentenced.

He Makes a Defiant Speech.

British Progress in Abyssinia.

French Guard Re-organizing.

Press Bill Still Discussed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 13—*Midnight*—Parliament reassembled at four o'clock this afternoon in the House of Lords. There was a full attendance. Lord Derby, being ill, was not present—he having the gout. After the preliminaries incidental to the reopening of the session, the House adjourned without transacting any business.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lefevre gave notice of his intention of calling the question of the Alabama claims on the 4th of March.

Lord Stanley said that no dispatch on that subject had been sent to Washington later than the one last published.

Mr. D'Israeli brought in a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It provides for a committee of inquiry, consisting of seven members to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is to visit the place of election and investigate the charges of bribery. After considerable debate the bill was read for the first time. The House then adjourned.

LONDON, February 13—*Midnight*—It is reported that a great "Pan Slavic" conspiracy against the Austrian Empire has been discovered in Hungary.

Lonsdale's eldest son, Lennox, who was convicted of treason and felony, but not of murder, was yesterday brought before the Court and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of fifteen years. Addressing the Court, Lennox made a bitter and defiant speech, in which he predicted that before he served out the term of his imprisonment the British monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act which he was prosecuted for, and hoped an opportunity would be given to him to repeat it.

LONDON, February 14.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Mayo asked leave to introduce a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* for a short period from the 1st of March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard for their oaths of allegiance to the Crown, and that the action of Kelly and sixty-eight Fenians who had been arrested ninety-five were Americans. He concluded by saying that although the Government had succeeded in repressing the rebellion, still an extension of its powers was necessary to enable it to complete the work. Leave to bring in a bill was granted.

In the Commons Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the subject of the Alabama claims. These documents have already been published.

It has been decided that the British and India submarine telegraph cable at St. Thomas, but some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as a mail station for the steamers.

LONDON, February 14.—Rumors are current in Paris of a contemplated change in the Ministry in consequence of the wishes and sentiments of the Liberal party.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—Yesterday evening Admiral Farragut, having received his audience of leave, was entertained at dinner at the Royal Palace, to which he was invited by King Victor Emanuel. The Admiral was received with marked courtesy by the King, and treated with great honor and consideration by the Ministers in reference to the visit of Farragut, and seem persuaded he is here on some mission of great importance. The last rumor that has appeared is that his object is to obtain a naval station for the use of the Sardinian United States, and that he has been instructed to apply to the Italian government for the use of the port of Spezzia.

FRANCE.

FLORENCE, February 14.—Menabrea, Prime Minister, has told the Parliament, in reply to a question, that the Government had discussed the question of the River La Plata, South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

PARIS, EVENING—February 14.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day an amendment proposed to the bill for the regulation of the press, introducing certain reforms in the administration of Courts of Justice, was defeated after a stormy debate.

The Government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard in all the departments of France, in accordance with the provisions of the army bill recently adopted.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, February 14.—The following is the latest news from Annesly Bay:

The auxiliary corps of Egyptians remain in Abyssinia and are moving forward as the expedition advances, notwithstanding the request made by the English government to the Pasha of Egypt that they be withdrawn. Reports from the Interior state that King Theodorus and the British captives were at Magdella.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 14—*Evening*—Consols, 93; Five-Twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 89½; Erie, 49½.

FRANKFORT, February 14.—U. S. Bonds, 76.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—*Evening*—Cotton slightly lower, but closed with a firmer feeling; Middling Uplands, 8½@ 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾@9d; sales 10,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable; market for goods and Yarns heavy. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Produce—Sugar lower, closing at 24s. Spirits Turpentine advanced to 2½s. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s 3d per gallon.

—The Directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal had an interview with the Attorney General at Toronto, on Thursday. A lengthy discussion took place, which was of an encouraging nature. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal if the grant can be obtained, with a capital of $340,000,000.

—Advices from Hayti state that Soluque's headquarters are now at Grand Bigiere. His chief army was defeated by the Cacos rebels on the frontier. Gen. Alexis committed suicide, and Gen. Nord has incurred the mistrust of President Salnave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1868.

SENATE.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONKLING, and WILLIAMS presented memorials from officers of the volunteer army protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson relative to commutation for pay. Referred.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN further petitions relative to legalization of gold contracts, were laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to restore Lieutenant Commander Abbott to to the retired list. Passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department, reported by him yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether thirty days was not an unnecessary long time for the incumbency of such vacancies.

Mr. TRUMBULL said as the law now stands the President could supply vacancies for eight months.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by making it ten days, and by inserting after the word vacancies "occasioned by death or resignation." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HORNE offered an amendment providing that no officer appointed to fill such vacancies shall receive any compensation additional to the salary he is entitled to without such assignment.

After discussion it was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reducing the expenses of the War Department, which was taken up. Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in its favor.

Messrs. SHERMAN, HOWARD, MORTON and STEWART spoke against the admission.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice he would close the debate on Monday.

The Senate then went into Executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution directing the General of the army to furnish all correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, between himself and Major General Hancock, relating to the removal of Councilmen in New Orleans. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to establish a new Judiciary Circuit in Illinois, to be held at Galesburg. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN also introduced a joint resolution providing that from and after the first of June, 1868, all United States Bonds shall pay an internal tax of two per cent. per annum, to be collected by deducting one per cent. semi-annually from the coupons out of the treasury. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce a bill prohibiting officers of the United States Government from receiving pay, royalty or allowance on any invention or patent while in the service of the United States.

Mr. CHANLER objected.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Missouri, introduced a bill relating to the Bureau of Civil Engineering in the Navy Department. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COVODE presented a communication, giving a history of the whisky frauds in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage and Indian slavery in New Mexico. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BLDRIDGE presented a memorial from citizens of Orange and Washington counties, Wisconsin, for an appropriation for the Harbor at Fort Washington. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded (as business of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the San Jose Railroad, and determined on San Francisco as the terminus.

—H. Dolbegny, importer of liquors, at San Francisco, has failed, with liabilities estimated at over a quarter of a million.

—At Memphis, Thursday night, a soldier of the 25th Infantry was shot and mortally wounded by a freedman, for insulting the wife of his wife.

—The new excise bill passed the New York Assembly yesterday, by a vote of sixty-five to forty-six.

—Capt. John Nelson, Deputy Superintendent of the Chicago Police, died yesterday.

—The steamship St. Lawrence, from London, arrived at Portland, yesterday.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Black Crook" continues to draw immense houses every night. The matinee this afternoon will afford an excellent opportunity for those not having witnessed it to do so. It is put upon the stage in an unsurpassable manner, and although classed as a fairy deserving of the patronage it has received.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia, the celebrated Indian Chief, will give the last series of entertainments at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening.

MCKEAN'S.—On Wednesday evening next the cantata of the Haymakers will be produced in costume, under the direction of Miss Ernest, assisted by Misses Jones and Mooney, and a score of other amateur singers.

GERMAN THEATRE.—The performance last night at the German Theatre (Academy of Music) was very well attended. The "Verwunschene Prinze," a comedy in three acts, was rendered with such talent as to draw full houses and great applause. Mrs. Zarboni played her part with much grace. The house was not crowded, but the elite of the German population was largely represented.

At No Cost.

"All pain, any kind, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, internal, external, chronic, acute, in the head, face, teeth, neck, shoulders, stomach, sides, back, hips, legs or feet, removed, free of expense, by Dr. Wolcott, for any b dy, at 170 Chatham Square, New York, or 625 Arch street, Philadelphia, by the use of Pain Paint. Sold also by the druggists; 25 cents per bottle. Bring along the hardest cases: the crowd is big every day, and is getting larger fast. Old chronic rheumatism, or inflammatory, is radically cured; pain stopped at once on the spot.

Pain in body, limbs, all over,
Pain in head, face, teeth or sides,
Pain in throat, back of shoulders,
Pain with Pain Paint, lay behind.

Druggists are selling Paint as fast,
It keeps them lively—does not last;
Rather thirsty, by in a stave,
And still the people call for more.

Star Glass Company of Philadelphia.

We are debtor to the above company for a variety of samples of the beautiful glass shades manufactured at their works recently erected at Norristown. The works of the company are very extensive. Large quantities of these shades are turned out and furnished to the trade at very low prices. Dealers in this city are invited to examine these samples, which will, for that purpose, remain for a few days at the office of the GAZETTE.

The Union Skating Park in Allegheny, which is reached by the Manchester Passenger Railway, is in excellent condition, the ice being clear as crystal and smooth as a mirror. To-day and night the park will remain open for visitors, and to those who can appreciate delightful skating, presents rare attractions. Let there be a general turn out, for rare enjoyment may be anticipated.

—The Directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal had an interview with the Attorney General at Toronto, on Thursday. A lengthy discussion took place, which was of an encouraging nature. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal if the grant can be obtained, with a capital of $340,000,000.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Lorenzo Thomas is at his post in the War Department, displacing Gen. Townsend. This is in accordance with an order issued by the President to the effect that Gen. Thomas, who is Adjutant General of the Army, shall perform the duties thereof in person, and not through a subordinate, as heretofore. It is stated that at first the President removed Townsend because he was in sympathy with Secretary Stanton, but Gen. Thomas is known to take the other side of the question.

—The New York *World's* Washington special says Gen. Meade telegraphed the President that he is not yet certain whether the new constitution of Alabama has been accepted or rejected. He says it is reported that a majority of the convention was held on the fourth day, and in others none was held on either of the four days. He will investigate the matter, and if he finds them true, will order special elections in these counties, so that the constitution may be ratified.

—Adjutant General McDougall of Canada, in a lecture before the Militia Officers, association, at Montreal, strongly urged the adoption of a general militia system. He said the preservation of Canada, in the event of a war with the United States, depended on the prevention of a series of detached forts in wide circumference, without which, in the absence of a well drilled militia system, Canada was indefensible.

—At St. Thomas, (West Indies,) according to advices to the 2d inst., the cholera was rapidly increasing. A tax was inflicted upon the inhabitants for failure to notify the police authorities of the sick case of cholera in their house. Governor Birch has gone to St. Croix.

—The Union State Convention of Nevada meets at Carson City April 8th, for the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in May.

—Henry Meela, Methodist preacher, was on Sunday seized by a gang of ruffians whilst on his way to fill an appointment in Hancock county, Tennessee, and cruelly whipped.

—Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has appointed James D. Cole, of Pittsfield, Associate Justice of the Superior Judicial Court, in place of Rufus A. Chapman, appointed Chief Justice.

—It is reported from San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the San Jose Railroad, and determined on San Francisco as the terminus.

—H. Dolbegny, importer of liquors, at San Francisco, has failed, with liabilities estimated at over a quarter of a million.

—At Memphis, Thursday night, a soldier of the 25th Infantry was shot and mortally wounded by a freedman, for insulting the wife of his wife.

—The new excise bill passed the New York Assembly yesterday, by a vote of sixty-five to forty-six.

—Capt. John Nelson, Deputy Superintendent of the Chicago Police, died yesterday.

—The steamship St. Lawrence, from London, arrived at Portland, yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Letter List.—On our fourth page of to-day's paper will be found the official list of unclaimed letters furnished us for publication.

In Search of a Daughter.

Some weeks since we published an article relative to the disappearance of a young girl from her parents at Utica, New York, and the arrest of one in this city who was supposed by the parents to be the missing daughter. It will be remembered from the account published that the girl left her home some two years ago, at which time she was only twelve years old, and that the statement made by Elizabeth Cassidy, the girl at present in this city, as published in a German paper, led the parents to believe that she was their missing child. At the request of the supposed parents, Mr. and Mrs. Langmeister, the girl was retained in custody until one of them should arrive here to investigate the matter. In accordance with the request the girl was remanded to jail, where she had formerly been committed as a vagrant at her own request, in order to be with her husband, George Cassidy, who had been arrested and committed for malicious mischief. Yesterday morning Mrs. Langmeister, the supposed mother of the girl, arrived in the city and proceeded to the jail, and the girl was brought into the office where the supposed mother was in waiting for her. Without any knowledge of who the woman was, or her business there, she was questioned as to her history, and, as on former occasions, told conflicting stories. The supposed mother, who had been carefully scrutinizing the features of the girl, finally declared that she was positive that the girl refused to recognize or go with her. Mrs. L. then laid the matter before the Mayor, and in company of his officers for the girl, and when she arrived, after first administering an oath to her to answer correctly and truthfully, he minutely examined her very closely in regard to her history, and elicited the following information:

Her name is Harriet Elizabeth Leighly; she was born in Ohio, from which State she came, when seven years old, to Mr. Horace Leighly's, her grandfather, who lived in Armstrong county, eight miles from Kittanning. Her father's name was George Leighly. Her mother died when she was four years of age, and she was then taken from him and enlisted in the army and went to Kentucky. Her grandfather bound her out, first, to a Quaker family, after which she went to live with her aunt, Catharine Blair, who resided one mile from Kittanning, where she had only been a little over a month when she married George Cassidy. Her grandmother, her father's and Mary Blair, was living with her daughter, Catharine Blair.

The statements of her husband are to all questions propounded by the Mayor, were very positive, and he requested His Honor to telegraph to Catharine Blair, if he did not believe her statements.

Mrs. L., notwithstanding the girl's statement, was still of the opinion that she was her missing child, and finally the girl was induced to admit that she was, but stated that she was unable to say, but from a comparison of a picture of the lost daughter, which Mrs. L. had with her, she was then two years of age, with the girl in question, and the prompt and unequivocal statement of the girl, under oath to the Mayor, we do not think the mother has found her child. The statements of her husband are explicit and unreliable, so that nothing can be determined upon at this time. The Mayor will telegraph to Kittanning to ascertain if the girl's statement be true.

A Vigilant Officer.

If the tell man at the Soho gate is as correct in his accounts with