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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Steamship Line to Liberia—Imposition in the Practice of Medicine—Contractors for Paper for the State to Give Bond—Committee of Investigation Concerning Philadelphia Medical University—Senate Free Railroad Bill Passed—Bill to Allow Townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Collins and Liberty to Retrocede from the City of Pittsburgh—Personal Alterations—Independent School District—Federal Street and Pleasant Valley, of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, and People's Passenger Railway (of Pittsburgh) Companies Incorporated—Amendment to Pittsburgh Supplementary Consolidation Act.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1868.

SENATE.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO LIBERIA.

The Joint Resolution, for a steamship line to Liberia was reported affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, of Indiana: Protecting the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

By Mr. MCANDLESS, Philadelphia: Requiring bidders for supplying the State with paper to give bond in ten thousand dollars, and if the lowest bidder fails to accept he is to pay the difference between his bid and the next highest.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a committee to investigate in connect on with the allegation that the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery had conferred degrees of Doctors of Medicine without authority.

FREE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The Free Railroad bill then came up.

Mr. RIDGEWAY, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment requiring the consent of the authorities of boroughs and cities to pass through their corporate limits. Adopted—yeas twenty-six, nays seven.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, moved an amendment reducing the amount of capital stock for every mile to six thousand dollars, instead of ten thousand, as provided in the Senate substitute. Defeated—yeas twelve, nays twenty-one.

The bill then passed finally as substituted by the Senate.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Evening Session—Mr. McCONAUGHY, Adams, introduced a joint resolution for purchasing engraved certificates of honor for honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers in the late war. Passed to third reading.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Validating the partition of real estate of John Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg.

Extending mechanics' lien law to mechanics and others engaged on oil tanks and other appliances of oil refineries in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny city.

Changing the times of holding Courts in Butler county.

Empowering the Burgess and Justices of M'Keesport to commit disorderly persons to the County Jail in default of fine.

When the Free Railroad law passed today, Mr. BIDDLE's amendment, dispensing with the consent of a majority of the stockholders to connect with other roads, was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, handed to the Clerk the following petitions during the day, from Allegheny county: Four petitions, numerously signed, for the passage of an act relating to the incorporation and recognition and support of colleges.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, read in place a supplement to the act extending the limits of Pittsburgh, enabling the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Collins and Liberty to retrocede from the city of Pittsburgh, they having been consolidated with Pittsburgh by act of 1857.

M'KEESPORT FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mr. MILLER, of Allegheny, introduced a bill incorporating the McKeesport Academy and Female Seminary.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Members of the State Temperance Convention were extended the privilege of the floor.

PERSONAL ALTERCATIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, had a personal altercation with the Harrisburg *State Guard* relative to 1 ems of the appropriation bill reported.

Mr. ADAIR, of Philadelphia, also had a personal altercation with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* relative to statements of corruption in action on a Philadelphia bill.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church in Apollo, Armstrong county, and vesting the same in the church.

For steam ferry over the Allegheny from Canal street to Duquesne, touching at Rush street and Herr's Island.

Establishing an independent school district out of parts of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington.

Authorizing the school directors of Uniontown to borrow money.

Authorizing the School Directors of Lawrenceville to sell real estate and borrow money.

Incorporating the Limestone Pipe Association of Warren county to transport oil to shipping points in the West.

Incorporating the German St. Francis hospital of Lawrenceville.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway Co.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny city.

Incorporating the Beaver county Banking and Safe Deposit Company.

For a bridge over the Allegheny, from Ewalt's street, Pittsburgh, to mouth of Girty's Run, capital $100,000.

Changing name of George Glenville Tuck, of Pittsburgh, to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations have at amendment to the Pittsburgh consolidation act to exempt the new districts from the payment of any part of the indebtedness of the old city, and imposing the same on the old districts, principal and interest, and the bill will be so reported.

ACCOMMODATION PASSENGER RAILWAY DEFEATED.

The accommodation passenger railroad bill of Pittsburgh was defeated.

—Lieut. Gen. Sherman (says the New York *Tribune* special) has written a letter to the President respectfully asking to be relieved from coming to Washington to take command of the new military division. This letter is addressed to Grant, and is to be submitted to the President by him. Senators have written to General Sherman, asking him not to think of resigning should the President insist upon his coming here to assume the new command.

—The cashier of Ezra Goodrich & Co., importers in Exchange Place, New York, is reported to have disappeared with from one to three hundred thousand dollars of his employers' money in his possession.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a communication from the cigar makers of Columbus, Ohio, praying for a modification of tax. Referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, with amendments. Also a bill on the same subject. He said they were rendered unnecessary by the recent amendment reported by the Committee to the supplementary reconstruction bill, providing that a majority of the votes cast shall decide elections.

Also, reported adversely the bill to regulate service by the Court of Equity.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reimburse soldiers for clothing destroyed on account of contagion.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to restore Alabama to representation in Congress.

WHEREAS, By act of March 23d, 1867, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, it is provided that in the election for the ratification of the Constitution of each of the rebel States the electors of the State should have an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or influence of fraud;

AND WHEREAS, Congress is satisfied that the Constitution of Alabama meets the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the State; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, &c., that the Constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to provide for the more efficient government of rebel states, passed March 2d, 1867, and the said Constitution is hereby approved, and whenever the Legislature elected under said Constitution shall ratify the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, said state shall be admitted to representation in Congress in accordance with the law of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON stated he would call it up at an early day, when he would make a statement of the outrages perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote without fear or restraint.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill to amend the act for recording conveyances of vessels and other purposes. Referred.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to grant aid to a railroad from Beverlin, Nebraska, and to other railroads in that State that are to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Considerable discussion was elicited on the general subject of aid to railroads by the bill, extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, called up by Mr. HARLAN, which was amended and passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the bill relative to officers dismissed from the United States army by general court martial.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the motion, urging the continuation of the unfinished business, namely: The resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Thomas as Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WILSON's motion was lost—yeas 19, nays 20, the Senate took up the special order.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday.

After further debate Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, that Mr. Thomas was not entitled to take the test oath or to a seat.

Mr. CONKLING offered one similar in effect.

Messrs. HOWE and DAVIS spoke in favor of the admission. Mr. Conness opposed the admission.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his amendment and Mr. DRAKE waived his contemplated amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON closed the debate in favor of Mr. Thomas. The vote being taken on the resolution for admission it was rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson, (Tenn.), Ross, Salsbury, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley and Williams—21.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, (Maine,) Morrill, (Vermont,) Morton, Patterson, (N. H.,) Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Ward, Wilson and Yates—35.

Mr. Howe was paired with Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. DRAKE then offered his amendment, which was substantially the same as the original resolution, but with the addition at the end of the words "that the President pro tem inform the Governor of Maryland, of the action of the Senate in the premises." Adopted—27 to 20, Messrs. Cragin and Grimes not voting.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, Ohio, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Law Department, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. WILSON, Iowa, from same Committee, reported back the bill providing for the surrender of persons accused of certain crimes, and asked it to be put upon passage. The bill as amended by the Committee provides that no person who may have been duly arrested, tried, convicted and adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery, or forgery, and when conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States, and authorizes the President, on production of satisfactory proof, that any such person who has entered or is about to enter the United States, to return or cause to be returned such convict to the country from which he comes or in which he may have been so convicted.

Mr. JUDD asked Mr. Wilson whether the bill would exclude a person convicted of any such crimes and subsequently pardoned by his government?

Mr. WILSON answered in the negative.

Mr. JUDD asked whether it would apply to a person who, after having paid the full penalty inflicted, as imprisonment for twenty years, and afterwards came to this country?

Mr. WILSON said it certainly could could not be so construed.

The bill passed without division.

The House proceeded to dispose of the amendments, fifty-nine in number, reported from Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Legislative, &c., Appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, withdrew the amendment pending on adjournment of the House yesterday.

The first question on which the yeas and nays were called was an amendment adding twenty per cent. to appropriations for the employes of each House.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed it.

Its supporters contending it only carries out an existing law which makes the increase permanent, the amendment was adopted—eighty-eight to forty-five.

The next question taken by yeas and nays was on amendment in reference to the Court of Claims, providing that no judgment of that Court exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid out of the appropriation. Agreed to—yeas seventy-two, nays sixty-four.

The amendments cutting down the clerical force at the Executive Mansion, and forbidding officers of the army and navy being employed there on civil duty, were, at the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rejected.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, in the chair, on the army appropriation bill. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $22,492,005. The following are the principal appropriations: Pay of army, eighteen millions; commutation of officers subsistence, $2,153,425; Medical and hospital Department, $320,000; Quartermasters Department, regular supplies, five millions; Quartermaster General and incidental expenses, two millions; Transportation of army, five million; Ordnance service, $600,000; Quarters for officers and troops, two millions; Armory and armory at Rock Island, Ills., $300,000; Repairs of $250,000.

After some debate Mr. PILE made a point of order that the proviso attached to the item for pay of the army should not be attached to a provision for the reduction of the army.

Mr. BLAINE conceded that the proviso should be struck out at that point, and then moved that it be inserted at the end of the bill. The proviso as modified is as follows: "Provided, the expenditures of money herein appropriated shall be limited and controlled by the following condition until otherwise ordered by law: no new commission shall be issued in any regiment except to those who are by law entitled to appointment as Second Lieutenants by graduation at the United States Military Academy, but this provision shall not be construed to deprive any officer of whatever promotion may be opened to him by the occurrence of vacancies."

Mr. PILE made the point of order that this was independent legislation, and therefore, not in order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIR overruled the point.

The proviso gave rise to considerable discussion. Messrs. LOGAN, PILE and WASHBURNE, of Ind., opposing it on the ground of its favoritism to West Point Cadets, and Mr. SCHENCK opposed it as being an attempt to legislate generally in an appropriation bill, which he considered wrong.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Schenck whether he was in favor of maintaining the army at its present strength, until matters were settled, which did not seem very likely to be settled for a year or two. He believed there was a general disposition, as soon as the condition of the country would admit of it, to resort to some system of reduction of the army, but what he objected to was a piece of reform, which he referred to, and which would render something else necessary hereafter, to be thrust into an appropriation bill. The question should be left to the Appropriation Committee.

On a vote by tellers the amendment was agreed to—fifty-four to forty-three.

During the further discussion Mr. PIKE asked Mr. Blaine whether the proviso which he had offered was favored by General Grant, remarking he did not accord with the General's views as submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLAINE replied he had this morning submitted to General Grant the proviso in the printed bill, but he objected to specifying the number of regiments to which the army shall be reduced, and he (Mr. Blaine) had then and there written, according to the Grant's dictation, which the Committee had adopted.

Mr. LOGAN took exception to an insinuation by Mr. Blaine as to the jealousy of West Point, and said he had been educated to fight tricks whenever he met them, and he saw a trick attempted to be passed off on the House, as had been done to-day. He justified himself in his remarks without asking any gentleman of be his excuse. He had no prejudice against West Point, but protested that neither West Point, nor North Point, nor South Point, nor Point Lookout, should introduce a trick in Legislation. He was as good a friend of Gen. Grant had and he wanted the courtesy of West Point to quit insinuating against him that he was attacking Gen. Grant.

Mr. BLAINE said, in reference to the expression about tricks in legislation, that the proviso, which was in the bill originally, had been stricken out by the Committee on Appropriations, and a direct, explicit, double headed, plain printed proviso, which gentlemen from Illinois had gone off in a good deal of temper about something.

Mr. LOGAN hoped Mr. Blaine would withdraw the word "temper." (Laughter.)

Mr. BLAINE repeated the words "a good deal of temper," and denied having charged Mr. Logan with favoring West Point. He simply said, while he had no prejudice against West Point, he had no jealousy of it. The gentleman could not, if he tried with ever so much temper, get him in a quarrel here.

Mr. Logan kissed his hand to Mr. Blaine amid much laughter.

Mr. BUTLER, as one of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, said he did not wish to be made responsible for the proviso, which had been communicated to him. He wished to wash his hands of it, and say the country had been over civil times when the army was to be cut up or cut down at the request or under direction of any officers of the United States. The army had been put in the hands of the representatives of the people, and for fast many years he had seen in those three representatives as to the strength of the army was the generals of the Army, Civil and military governments should be kept distinct. He trusted he might say so much without any imputation of his being bad faith toward any one. Such a precedent was one in which the future might prove fatal to the liberties of the country. The fathers of the Republic had been careful to guard against it. He trusted nobody, except the President of the United States, to give advice or instructions to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE expressed the hope it would never be considered derogatory to the character of the first officer of the army to recommend a reduction of military force.

Mr. BUTLER asked where in the Constitution any right of the General of the Army could be found to recommend anything to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE said he was not speaking about the Constitution. He had several times recommending an increase of the military force, there might be some grounds for jealousy and suspicion, but when he recommended a reduction, he could see no cause for alarm.

Mr. PILE, in reference to Mr. Butler's remarks about the bad taste in using Gen. Grant's name in the discussion, said the violation of good taste had been on the part of the gentleman himself.

Mr. BUTLER invited Mr. Pile to state exactly what Gen. Grant did recommend to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PILE declined.

Finally the discussion closed and the Committee proceeded with other portions of the bill.

The item appropriating $250,000 for an arsenal and armory at Rock Island, gave rise to discussion, it was agreed to.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved to amend by adding the following proviso: "Provided, no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new cannon or small arms." Adopted.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the transfer to Internal Revenue of the jurisdiction over certain Indian matters now exercised by the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a message from the President, with a report of the Attorney General as to pardons granted to persons convicted of making or passing counterfeit money. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a message from the President, with correspondence and information in relation to Russian America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BLAINE asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence in reference to conferring on Lieut. General Sherman the brevet rank of General, and the correspondence in relation to the establishment of a new military division.

Mr. KELSEY objected, but subsequently withdrew the objection, and the resolution was offered and adopted.

Mr. LOGAN introduced an act revoking the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay per centage for the sale of Government securities or bonds, and repealing all laws authorizing the appointment of agents for the purpose of negotiating or selling Government securities or bonds. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Accounts, to whom had been referred certain charges against Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, presented a report signed by four of five members of the Committee, ending with a resolution that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He stated Mr. McCulloch disagreed to the report and might present a minority report.

Adjourned.

Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad—Election of Directors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The annual meeting of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company was held at Chillicothe to-day. Col. John Madeira was appointed Chairman. The annual reports for the year 1867 were submitted and ordered to be published. The following gentlemen were then elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John King, Jr., Thomas Whitridge, John Hopkins, C. Oliver, C. Dennal and Allan A. Chapman, of Baltimore; J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg; Wm. Pienlar, of Constitution, Ohio; D. A. Schulte, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Wm. Dixon, of Philadelphia; H. M. Bishop, H. C. Lord, Briggs Swift, and Samuel B. Keys, of Cincinnati.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John King, Jr., was elected President of the Company. Mr. King is well known as the present Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A resolution was passed, by nearly a unanimous vote, stopping further scrip dividends on preference stock. The whole number of shares represented at the meeting was one hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-four, amounting to nine million one hundred and seventy-one thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECOND EDITION,

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrest of a Prussian Subject.

Elopement by an American Consul.

Royal Family of Hanover.

Political Disturbance in Portugal.

Conscription in Brazil

Farewell to U. S. Minister Adams.

American Fleet and France.

Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas."

Arrests for its Performance.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Allen, the Fenian prisoner, who was discharged from custody yesterday, after being examined on the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was soon after rearrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder.

The House of Commons this evening passed the bill for the continued suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to the United States Minister, Charles Francis Adams.

Sir George Shee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 19.—In the Prussian House of Deputies, yesterday, the Government was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Markey, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope, and why, after her guardian had succeeded in her recapture, he was made the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand, as a subject of the King of Prussia, for protection.

The case creates much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and principles similar to those violated in the Mortara affair in Rome, and who represent that the outrage is an insult to Prussia.

Baron Von der Heydt, the Finance Minister, replied that the German Consul at Jerusalem was a Federal not a Prussian representative, and consequently the application for information must be made to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The members of the royal family of Hanover, and a number of their adherents, will give a farewell banquet this week, at which the King was present. It is reported that in a speech the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover, in spite of Prussia.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 19.—Dispatches and letters from Madrid represent that political agitation in Portugal continues. The now government is very unpopular and tumults are reported in various parts of the country.

FRANCE.

LONDON, February 18.—*Evening.*—The Paris *Temps* of to-day says twenty per cent. was realized on the second performance of Victor Hugo's drama, "Ruy Blas," at Odeon.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 19.—*Evening.*—A report is current that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron under Admiral Farragut, in the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Evening.—Mr Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

BRAZIL.

Private advices from Brazil state a general conscription has been ordered by the government to provide reinforcements for the army on the Parana.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—U. S. bonds firm at 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—*Evening.*—Cotton active and buoyant closed firm; middling uplands in port to-day at 9¾d. Orleans 10; sales of 20,000 bales. Amount of cotton left at Liverpool since last report, 13,000,000 pounds, and since then to the 14th inst. was 45,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady at Saturday's prices. Beef declined to 114s. Pork dull at 74s. Sugar had an advance to 24s 6d. Spirits of turpentine to 35s, others unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Petroleum closed firm at an advance, standard white 47f 50c.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes strong.

LONDON, February 19.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 92½. 5-20s 72½. Illinois Central 84½. Erie 40½.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and nominated Hon. Chas. Dunn for Chief Justice, and E. Holmes Ellis for Associate Justice.

The following were elected delegates at large for the National Democratic Convention: H. L. Palmer, Nelson Dewey, Sat Clark, G. Houck, and two others, delegates from each district. Presidential Electors—George B. Smith, G. L. Park, N. D. Pratt, J. G. Cooke, Moses M. Strong, F. P. Smith, Samuel Ryan, and Theo. Rudolph.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—The Republican State Convention assembled in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates are already here. Governor Baker will be nominated by acclamation for re-election. Hon. Will. Cumback has the inside track for Lieut. Governor. There will be a spirited contest for the other offices.

New Jersey Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The resolutions withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the 14th constitutional amendment passed the Senate by eleven to seven.

—Dates from Crete to January 20th, represent the prospects of the Turks there as more gloomy than ever. They have been defeated in several engagements of late, with severe losses. The Mussulman population are becoming discontented, and the troops have shown a mutinous disposition. Savas Pacha has utterly failed of getting even into the outer verge of his pachalic of Sphakia, having twice been driven back in disorderly flight. The island is now in a more successful state of revolution than ever. Arms and provisions continue to be sent into Crete from all quarters; women and children continue to flee from the island to Greece. On the 24th of January a Russian corvette landed 1,400 women and children from Crete at the Piræus. The number of Cretan non-combatants in Greece is sixty-three thousand. The Provisional Government has appealed to the Christian Powers to send ships for the conveyance of Cretan families to Greece, and to also protest against the cruelties lately perpetrated by the Sultan's mercenaries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Expatriation Question.

Another Bill Prepared.

President and Baltimore Council's.

A. J. Replies to Compliments.

Some "Constitutional" Talk.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1867.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES.

The naval court martial sentenced Captain Collins to suspension from rank and duty for three years, receiving the pay of a Captain on the retired list, and to be publicly reprimanded, for the loss of the steamer Sacramento. Lieutenant commander Bache, navigating officer of the Sacramento, received a similar sentence of one instead of three years. Both have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and issued in a general order.

EXPATRIATION QUESTION — ANOTHER BILL.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed upon the following bill, as a substitute for the one heretofore reported by them. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee, will report it at the earliest opportunity:

WHEREAS, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the government of the United States was established;

AND WHEREAS, In the recognition of this principle this Government has frequently received emigrants from all nations and invested them with the rights of citizenship;

AND WHEREAS, It is claimed that all such American citizens with their descendants are subjects of foreign States, owning allegiance to the governments thereof;

AND WHEREAS, It is necessary to the maintenance of the public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this government, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the government, and therefore null and void.

SEC. 2. That all naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign states shall be entitled to receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property that is extended to native born citizens in like situation.

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign government in violation of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization by the laws of the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, or if any such citizen shall have been arrested and detained, whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to order, arrest and detain a citizen of any such order of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and immediately shall without delay give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

PROPOSITIONS FROM A J.

The following is the response of President Johnson to the Committee from Baltimore, who presented him the resolutions of the municipal Government of that city, tendering political courtesy and earnestly inviting him to visit that city:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the expression of approval by the Council of the city of Baltimore of the policy of the Executive of this nation. This manifestation of confidence from the citizens of Baltimore is, at this time, peculiarly acceptable and gratifying. Our country is now in the midst of grave political issues, and the more, more endangered than when during the rebellion our armies were struggling for the mastery in the field. In this critical condition of public affairs it behoves every citizen, and especially those in the preservation of constitutional liberty, to consider that our's is a government of law, and to respect the acts of legislatures, that when a great measure is proposed by the Legislative Department, it is to conform to the Constitution, which they have solemnly sworn to support and defend. In the heat of victories in the public mind, carried back within the pale of the Constitution, it should be strictly tested by the organic law. The idea that the Constitution no longer protects, that laws, though existing, laws must be made outside of its provisions, must ultimately lead to despotic government. If the Judicial and Executive branches are to be broken down, and the Legislative Department placed under the control of the Legislative department; if the rights of the States and the liberties of the general country are to be transferred to the hands of a few, whose will is to be the measure of their power, the republican institutions will soon yield to the most absolute despotism ever witnessed by the world. The struggle in which I have been compelled to engage has not been for my own benefit. My sole aim has been to bring back the government to the plain principles of the Constitution. I could accomplish that object, the measure of my ambition would indeed be filled to overflowing. Nothing would give me more the highest pleasure than to lay down the burdens of my office, making my reverence for the people, and my hope of heaven, to yield my aspirations to others. I repeat that the sincere expression of approval of the City Council of Baltimore, sincerely appreciated, will be remembered with gratitude as long as life shall last."

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Commodore Charles H. Poor will be detached from command of the naval station at Mound City, on the 1st of May; Commodore Henry Wilke has been ordered to command that post; Brevet Lieut. Col. H. C. Morgan, Captain 13th Infantry, placed on the retired list of the army; Brevet Brig. Gen. G. L. Shepherd, Colonel 16th Infantry, ordered from his regiment in the Third Military District, to take command of the Fifth Military District of Alabama.

Brevet Major H. T. Clarke, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence, is announced as Chief Commissary of the Military Division of Missouri, relieving Brevet Brigadier General J. L. Haines. General Haines will remain on duty at headquarters until further orders. Brevet Brigadier J. B. Ruggles is announced as Adjutant General of the Department of the East.

MEMBER FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. Norris, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Alabama, and member elect of the House, arrived here and was on the floor to-day. He says many registered votes were intimidated from going to the polls, and the admission of Alabama is imperatively demanded as necessary for the protection of people and the preservation of material interests.

SURRATT'S TRIAL,

which was to have commenced on the 24th instant, has been postponed to the next term, at the request of the prosecution, and is likely to go over till May, as the counsel for defense will be unable to try it in March or April.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The bill for the organization of a Law Department reduces the expenses of the Attorney General's office and branches 30,000 dollars, and abolishes the offices of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Judge Advocate General, Assistant do, one 2nd and two 1st class Treasurer's, clerks, &c.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts of the House, who was ordered to examine the accounts of Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, endorse his honesty and faithfulness to duty.

COMPLIMENTARY TO A. J.

A delegation of the City Council of Baltimore to-day presented to the President resolutions of that body complimentary to him.

OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION.

It is understood that a majority of the House Election Committee have agreed to report in favor of Morgan's right to a seat from the Eighteenth Ohio District.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Senator Yates intends soon to call up the bill for the admission of Colorado, and press a vote.

SOUTHERN STATES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the stay law unconstitutional and void as regards a decree of trust, which was the only question in the case.

The Convention to-day commenced the consideration of the Franchise Committee's report, the first section declaring that every male citizen aged twenty-one years, etc., shall vote, being under discussion.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Feb. 19.—In the Convention a resolution instructing the next Legislature to enact such laws as will compel all common carriers to provide accommodations for all persons without discrimination, was tabled—yeas sixty-five; nays sixty. A resolution to prohibit the Legislature from enacting such law was badly defeated.

The Commanding General was requested by a resolution to protect the people from oppression of bail processes until they have expressed their will in regard to the constitution.

An affair of honor between Dr. Westmoreland and Mr. Powers, of Atlanta, was cut short yesterday by the arrest of the former.

Very respectfully,
DAVID DENISON.

Gen. A. L. Pearson:

General Pearson then presented the following report of the system as it is now working in Crawford County:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Republican principles in each town, ward or borough shall meet on the 30th day of August, at the usual place of holding Spring elections, at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a Board of Election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote; and shall hold the polls open until 6 p. m. After the polls are opened, the candidates announced as aforesaid, to be balloted for, the names of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, to prevent persons from voting more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the Board shall count and record the votes that each candidate has received, and make out the returns accordingly, which returns shall be signed and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The Judge or one of the clerks appointed by the Judge, of the respective election district, shall meet at the place of holding the Court in Meadville, Tuesday following the primary meetings, at one o'clock, p. m., having the returns and a list of the persons who have voted, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office to be the candidate of the party for the Republican party.

Fifth. In the event of two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the Judges shall proceed to ballot for the candidate, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The Return Judges shall be compensated, the same by his majority, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the election or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh. The Return Judges shall have power to appoint Conferees—Senatorial and Congressional—as may be deemed expedient, and the Conferees shall have power to support the person who may receive the largest number of votes cast for *ciz.*

Eighth. The Return Judges shall be compensated as follows: Judge, $3; Clerks, $2 each.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Return Judges may, at any time thereafter, be called together, subject to the call of the President, was laid over. The financial report was then received, and adopted, and a preamble to the Constitution adopted, when the Convention adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, February 19.—The Convention this far has adopted eighty sections of the new Constitution. It brought it nearly outside the work and adjourn within two weeks.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—Father Hennessy, a Catholic priest, was sought into the police court of St. Louis yesterday, for trial, but the prisoner's lawyer, on the ground that he was a Jesuit, belonging to the Society of Jesus, of Washington, and that the authority of the court to require his attendance in any capacity, was not in conform to the Constitution, which they have solemnly sworn to support and defend. The case was dismissed, and the priest was discharged.

—A grand jury in Louisville a short time ago, charged with robbing the Louisville Express of $50,000 out of $150, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

—The California legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution asking the President and Congress to honorably acquire and annex British Columbia to the United States