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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

GRANT AND WADE is the Presidential ticket recommended by a State Convention of Republicans in North Carolina.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL has gone to a Committee of Conference from the two Houses to settle the disagreements. The Committee will hold its first session on Tuesday next.

ON the day of Mr. STANTON's resin-statement in the War office by the Senate, he proffered a letter of resignation, intending, after three or four days of quiet possession of the office, to forward this letter to the President. That it was not so sent was solely in consequence of the actively hostile attitude which the President instantly assumed, and which in fact forbade the Secretary to make any personal concessions whatever.

THE disappearance of the nitro-glycerine packages from New York can probably be accounted for by the Fenian leaders. We do not incline to the belief that it was spirited away to do damage at the seat of Government, although such a supposition might not prove groundless. There are political fanatics weak and wicked enough to entertain the idea of blowing up the Capitol during the session of Congress, but we opine none would be so reckless as to attempt carrying out the plot.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of refiners and dealers in petroleum has been called to meet at Pittsburgh on the 4th day of March next. The call emanates from the Petroleum Association of this city, and is at the instance of the trade generally in all parts of the country. Questions of much importance to the interests of refiners and dealers in oil will be considered by the Convention, and it is hoped and expected that the entire trade, which has now become so vast in its resources and commercial influence, will be fully and ably represented in its deliberations.

A MESSAGE from a reliable source contradicts the statement made yesterday in the city papers, which was based on a telegram received from Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, to the effect that the delegates selected to the State and National Republican Conventions from that city were almost unanimous for McCurtin. It is stated that eight of the delegates are for that gentleman and fourteen against him.

It is also denied that Chester county instructed her delegates for Curtin. We await the mails to determine the truth on the subject.

THE primary meetings to be held throughout the county to-morrow, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Convention, which will assemble on Monday next, should be attended by every member of the party. The important business to be transacted by the Convention on Monday demands that none other than able, fit and intelligent delegates be sent there to represent the voters of the various districts, and we trust not a single Republican will remain away from the primary election.

Aside from the selection of delegates the voters are requested to give expression to their sentiments regarding the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county. Elsewhere we publish the call of the Union Executive Committee for the Convention, which designates the hours for the primary elections to take place in the different wards, boroughs and townships.

THE House Impeachment Committee have not yet completed their preparation of the articles which they were instructed to draw up, but probably may be prepared to report to-day. The number and tenor of the Articles which they may present are, of course, entirely unknown, and rumors purporting to give the substance of this report in advance, are merely sensational and entitled to no credit. One of these rumors, which has more of probability than the rest, is to the effect that the Committee will confine their charges and specifications to the sole one of Mr. Johnson's attempting to gain possession of the War Office, and disregarding the law to the contrary. This, if correct, takes the offender upon his own ground, and puts him at once upon his defense in the alleged invalidity of the law. When he undertakes to establish that defense simply by force of the argument of counsel, and unsustained by competent and timely judicial decisions, he may begin to realize his exact position. The Court of Impeachment takes cognizance only of facts, of enacted laws and of their established judicial interpretations. And any defense outside of these will be of no avail.

Mr. SHERMAN yesterday reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate an amended bill providing for the funding of the national debt. In view of the tide of public opinion setting in against the discharge of the obligations of the Government in gold, Mr. SHERMAN's plan of redemption will prove popular and find favor with many Democrats and Republicans. He claims that the public faith would not be weakened, inasmuch as every dollar of debt will be paid with interest, in that sort of money which is acknowledged by all classes as the currency of the country. He believes something must be done to lighten the burdens left by the war to weigh down industrial interests, and, while his bill does not contemplate injustice to the bondholder so much as justice to the people, he urges that it should be favorably acted upon by Congress. He takes the ground that the obligations entered into in the name of the Government by its officials, while Congress was not in session, are not binding—the Government not being responsible for the representation of its agents—and that to redeem five-twenties in any currency but that in which they were bought, would prove fatal to every commercial and financial interest, depreciating public securities and pressing with tenfold inconvenience the masses of the people.

—Correspondence from Buenos Ayres (in the Argentine Republic, South America,) to the 18th, states that Major-General Asboth, American Minister resident there, is lying very ill, and certainly could not survive many days. He had long been an invalid and a great sufferer. Some of the chief judges and lawyers and many of the principal merchants of the city have been victims of the cholera. The pestilence carried off in Buenos Ayres in forty days five thousand persons. All work is suspended, and those who depend for food upon their daily labor are suffering. Carts enough to convey the dead cannot be found, nor men to dig graves. The churches have been taken for hospitals, and many who are unable to be conveyed to them die alone in their houses.

—The New York Constitutional Convention voted yesterday to submit the question of negro suffrage separately at the election on the new Constitution.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

English Cabinet Reconstruction.

Fenian Prosecutions Abandoned.

German Naturalization Treaty

Its Provisions Reciprocal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 27.—The Government authorities have determined to withdraw the remainder of the suits at law against Irishmen indicted for waking in mock funeral processions at Dublin recently.

The *Daily News* has an editorial on the resignation of the American Minister. All England, the *News* says, will lament the departure of Charles Francis Adams.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a bullion increase of £157,000 sterling.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. D'Israeli has gone to Osborne where the Queen is now stopping. It is expected both Houses of Parliament will adjourn for a week to await the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The *Times* says the American Minister who succeeds Mr. Adams could not have an easier or more gracious task than the settlement of the questions which have arisen concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

The House of Lords has passed the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. It is thought the appointment of Sir Hugh Cairns as Lord Chancellor will defeat all hopes of effecting a reform in the Irish church.

The Warwick assizes opened to-day. Justice Smith delivered a strong charge to the grand jury, in which he particularly specified the offences charged against Burke and other Fenian prisoners, and declared this was the proper court for the trial of those men, the alleged offences having been committed in Birmingham.

The Bow street magistrates refuse to issue warrants for the arrest of Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica, on a charge of murder.

It is thought in some quarters that G. W. Hunt, now under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir William Page Wood, now Vice Chancellor, will probably succeed Sir Hugh Cairns as Lord Chief Justice of Appeals. It is said Spencer H. Walpole will retire from Parliament.

ITALY.

GENOA, February 27.—Admiral Farragut arrived here and was received as a guest of the city. To-day the corporation of Genoa gave a grand banquet in honor of the Admiral. Over the principal table was the motto, "America is the cradle of Columbus." Besides the officers and members of the city government, many of the nobility, the naval officers and all the principal citizens of Genoa were present at a body.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 27.—The obligations of the new treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States are to apply reciprocally to Germans and Americans. All the previous engagements between the two countries in regard to naturalization are renewed by one of its provisions. The treaty is made to terminate at the end of ten years.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 27.—The assizes at Sligo opened to-day. The day for the trial of General Nagle is not yet fixed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 27.—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Accounts 93¼@93¾. Illinois Central 93. Erie 44.

FRANKFORT, February 27.—Evening.—5-20's Bonds 77¼@77¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Evening.—Cotton dull and nearly nominal; middling uplands on the spot 9¾, afloat 9¾. Orleans 9¼@9¾; sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet at the following prices—Corn 42s. Wheat 10s 2d for California white, and 14s 5d for No. 2 red. Barley 5s 8d. Oats 2s 10d. Cheese 58s. Flour 27s 6d. Provisions dull and steady. Beef 112s 6d. Pork 71s for new. Lard, fine 56s 6d. Bacon 54s. Tallow 47s. Provisions unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 27.—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet at a decline, Standard white 44.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Supplement to Railroad Law—Criminal Courts in Susquehanna, Lehigh and Franklin—Steamship Line to Liberia—Appropriation Bill Considered.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a supplement to the act regulating railroads, fixing the time for holding stockholders meetings.

On motion of Mr. ERRETT, the act repealing the act creating criminal courts in Franklin, Lebanon and Schuylkill was postponed.

Mr. Hickman's House joint resolution for a steamship line to Liberia was passed finally.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing two additional Notaries in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Railway Company.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny between Pittsburgh and Duquesne.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole day was occupied in discussing the Appropriation bill, without finishing.

The appropriations this year will amount to four millions of dollars.

Messrs. Wilson, Wait and Westbrook were appointed as the House Free Railroad Conference Committee.

MEXICO.

Attempt to Assassinate President Juarez—American Claims Ignored.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Among the passengers on the steamship Georgia, which arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, are Gen. Sharpe and Lieut. Col. Proudfoot, Commander of the American Legion in Mexico, and Mr. Alexandre, of Vera Cruz and New York Steamship Line. The Georgia brings a rumor that a telegram was received at Vera Cruz stating that two Mexicans from Havana had made an attempt to assassinate President Juarez and rob the Treasury. There was no opportunity of ascertaining what foundation there might be for this rumor before the steamer left Vera Cruz.

It is reported the Mexican Treasury was bankrupt in English and Spanish claims and ignoring American demands, though these proceedings were against the will of Romero, who was powerless to prevent them.

ALABAMA.

Election Returns—Publication Still Prohibited—Anti-League Negro Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27.—Returns from all the counties in which elections were held have been received, but publication is still forbidden. A negro man, known to be opposed to the League and to use his influence to keep negroes from voting, was killed by another negro last Monday night about twenty miles from this city.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Funding of the Public Debt.

Bill Reported in the Senate.

Speech by Senator Sherman.

Greenbacks for Bonds

Nitro-Glycerine Sensation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of army officers in Tennessee against the passage of Mr. Wilson's bill relative to commutation of pay. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the joint resolution relative to a survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes. Passed.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill for the relief of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who may have instituted claims to public lands under the homestead laws. Referred.

The Senate took up the bill permitting the Western Pacific Railroad to occupy a portion of Goat Island, in San Francisco harbor, for docks, and to construct a railroad to Stockton. It was debated at some length and laid over.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to dissolve the Indian Peace Commission. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amended bill for funding the national debt.

Mr. SHERMAN said the House of Representatives was now engaged in considering the best way of lightening the burdens of taxation, and the Senate Finance Committee had been asked to join their efforts, in considering the best way of lightening the burden of the public debt, and have therefore reported this bill after the most careful consideration. In reporting it he appealed to no political basis. The Committee consider it above all things essential to preserve inviolate the public faith. We have a large debt, and for the people's money sufficient to carry on the government of the country and redeem its obligations. In every community the means of mankind depend on daily labor. It is our duty to protect them in the enjoyment of the fruits of labor. We have endeavored to reduce the rate of interest and provide for a speedy resumption of specie payments. There are now $514,250,500 of the first issue 5-20's bonds falling due, on the second issue $129,450,500 falling due in 1869, and $482,910,502 in 1870, of the 7-30's $450,000,000. The total of bonds which we have redeemable, or will be in five years, is $1,219,500,000. The first question is now, are we prepared to pay this debt? It has already been made a political issue as to when the 5-20s must be redeemed. From Democratic and Republican sources alike the declaration has been made that they shall not be paid in greenbacks. Great masses of men have come to the same conclusion. It will be a matter of the great political issue of next next fall, and is now the subject of more general discussion than any other. Two years ago this question would have been settled. He believed it could have been settled then. He wind up with a speech on the subject made at a former session, and requested his friend, the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. Williams) to read it.

Mr. SHERMAN proceeded and said would have been wise then to take the steps which he had suggested, but the whole country was in favor of the idea announced by the Secretary of the Treasury, contracting the currency to arrive at specie payment, and nothing was announced that the currency $450,000,000 contracted in the current year, in two years. He (Mr. McCulloch) believed there was no other way of getting out of the difficulty of the contraction. What has been the result? Gold has advanced and has never reached the figures at which it stood at the passage of the contraction act, and we are no nearer specie payments. The result shows that every man of them that day to this warrants the assumption that if the funding principle had been adopted the financial condition of the country would be to-day vastly different and improved. Mr. SHERMAN went on to say that it was true the agents of the Government represented that the principal of the 5-20s was payable in coin. It was said Congress acquiesced in this contract. But Congress was not in session at the time and not responsible for the representation of Government agents. The prospect of paying off the 5-20s by a large issue of greenbacks was plausible, but a dangerous and unlawful scheme—a plain and palpable violation of the guaranties given by the Government. To redeem these 5-20's by currency, but the bonds which they were bought would be fatal to every financial and commercial interest. We would throw public securities by inflating the currency, and press with tenfold force upon the masses of the people. He was satisfied the safest and wisest way was to redeem these bonds after five years in the same money which was in circulation at the time they were issued. Every State in the Union, except Massachusetts, has recognized this principle.

Mr. DIXON objected to the bill of Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN continued. The question might be asked, how will you get money enough to pay off these bonds? He would reply, issue other bonds at lower rate of interest, and offer them to the holders of 5-20s, at their option, at five per cent. at the same time. In the proposition made by the Finance Committee, after return to specie payments, receive their interest in coin. This proposition made by the Finance Committee, was in accordance with the course pursued in England on half a dozen occasions.

Mr. SHERMAN went on to argue that five per cent. was as low a rate of interest as the Government could offer with a chance of success. The rapid development of the country made a constant demand for a medium of exchange, and there is no way to sell bonds at a lower rate of interest would be to increase the greenback currency and depreciate its value by postponing the payment of the principal to an indefinite period. He maintained that they could decrease the rate from six to five per cent. without adding a single greenback to the present volume. The Committee agree to fix the amount for the payment of the principal debt at $150,000,000. He believed the debt would be entirely liquidated about the year 1902, or in thirty or forty years from now. The proper consideration would place both the holder and bond holder on the same footing in specie, in coin and still the injustice of the combination made against the general mass of people and in favor of the bond holders.

Mr. Sherman's speech was attentively listened to by the Senate

Mr. CATTELL, as a member of the Committee on Finance, said he did not approve of any proposition which would take from the bondholder absolute power to insist on the letter of his bond.

Mr. SHERMAN disclaimed any intention to commit any other member of the Committee to his views.

The Senate passed the joint resolution to provide for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate took up the joint resolution directing certain moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as proceeds of captured and abandoned property, to be covered by a warrant into the Treasury.

The question was on the substitute of Mr. Edmunds, directing that all such moneys received under color of acts of Congress be covered into the Treasury, with the interest that may have accrued; also providing for punishment for neglect or refusal by fine and imprisonment. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered another amendment, providing that a sum of the proceeds, not exceeding $100,000, be appropriated for the payment of necessary expenses for the collection and disposition of property by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in suits brought against him for his agency therein.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and STEWART opposed the amendment as placing too much discretion in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN and SHERMAN advocated it, Mr. EDMUNDS explaining that the Secretary of the Treasury was liable continually to suits brought against him or his agents on grounds of illegal seizures.

Mr. HOWE thought there should be a distinction made between suits brought against special agents. He would not admit that the Government should defend the latter in all cases. He thought the Committee should give the names of such agents.

Mr. EDWARDS—We can give them to you to-morrow.

Mr. HOWE further opposed the bill, when Mr. HENDRICKS said he would like to know something more about these suits before the resolution was passed, and proposed adjournment, which, after debate, was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from Committee to report Articles of Impeachment against President Johnson, offered a resolution permitting the Committee to report in print. Adopted.

Mr. MOORHEAD, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported back Mr. Spalding's bill declaring the meaning of the Internal Revenue tax on railroad chairs and spikes to be a specific tax of five dollars per ton, which passed.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the Ohio to railroad company on the same terms as provided for a bridge at Quincy, Illinois, which passed.

Mr. DODGE reported a bill authorizing the building of railroad bridges over the Ohio River above the mouth of Licking River.

The SPEAKER presented several communications, including resolutions of the South Carolina Convention asking an appropriation of a million dollars for the purchase of land for freedmen, etc., and of the National Commercial Convention, recently held at Boston, on finance, taxation, etc., which were referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil expense appropriation bill.

After debate, Mr. Churchill's amendment, directing the sale of nitro-glycerine on the lakes to be laid up, was agreed to, with the understanding that it be voted on by yeas and nays in the House.

On motion of Mr. ONEILL, supported by Messrs. STEVENS and BANKS, it was after a long struggle with Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ills., the item for the construction of a marine hospital at Philadelphia was increased from $25,000 to $75,000.

Mr. D. BAUM, sustained by Mr. LAGAN, tried to have an appropriation of $50,000 inserted for the Custom House and Post-office building at Cairo, Ills. Mr. WASHBURNE's opposition was more successful than in the Philadelphia case and the amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, sustained by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and against another struggle with Mr. WASHBURNE, the item of fifteen thousand dollars for the completion of the Custom House, in Des Moines, Iowa, was increased to ninety-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Cal., moved an appropriation for a Court House at Marinsco, Wisconsin, from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed it, remarking, however, there seemed to be a combination among the members from various localities to increase the appropriations which the Committee had carefully considered, and that his opposition would be ineffectual.

Mr. LOGAN insisted that when the construction of buildings was commenced, it was not economy to refuse appropriations required to complete them, and referred to the fact that liberal appropriations had been made in past years for buildings in Galena.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested the money was well laid out, and, if not expended would probably have been stolen.

Mr. HOPKINS' amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARNES moved to appropriate $10,000 for provisions for the Post-office and Court House in Brooklyn, but on objection by Mr. WASHBURNE, it was ruled out of order, no estimate having for it.

On motion of Mr. M'CULLOM, supported by Messrs. BURR and BLAINE, and opposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, the item for the construction of a Custom House in Springfield, Illinois, was increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

Mr. BAUM resumed and moved to add $50,000 for a Postoffice and Custom House at Cairo, and succeeded in getting the proposition to a tie vote.

Mr. PRICE, making some remarks about the "criminal" Department of Justice, Department, moved to strike out of the Treasury, a motion which Mr. BLAINE denounced as the height of absurdity.

A compliment to which Mr. PRICE responded by saying at Mr. BLAINE's request he would move to the State of Maine and run for Congress. (Laughter.)

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, took the same view as Mr. Price, and sustained his amendment.

The discussion might have gone on for an hour or two had not Mr. WASHBURNE intervened and moved a debate in reference to the Treasury building by relinging the Committee to report. Mr. Price's motion to strike out was rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, tried to get an item of $25,000 for a marine hospital, Ohio, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. SELYE moved to strike out the item of ten thousand dollars for constructing work on the capitol extension, and to place there a large amount of five thousand dollars for the dome.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to strike out ten and twenty thousand and eleven thousand dollars for the Metropolitan Police for Washington and Georgetown, and made a statement to the effect that within the last six years Congress had appropriated one million of dollars, and expended one million, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a purpose purely local, while there was not a city in the Union where more money is laid out in the City of Washington, nor rents so high. (Laughter.)

While the question was under consideration the SPEAKER took the chair and stated he had received a communication from Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police a letter, sent him from the superintendent of the New York Police, making grave charges that he did not feel justified in withholding it from the House, and requesting its publication. The letter read as follows:

Office Superintendent Metropolitan Police, New York, February 26, 1868—Maj. A. C. Richards, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have just been called upon by Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, President of the United States Blasting Oil Company, of this city, who informs me that he has a nitro-glycerine which were delivered on an order from a regular customer, but which order is now pronounced to be a forgery. The quantity of the oil in the case was about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and is now safely in the hotel in New York. He says he has reason to believe that the parties who may have been obtained in the way it was for some foul purpose, as he lately has had several applications by unknown persons for the purchase of the article, to whom he refused to sell, owing to their strange manners and would not explain satisfactorily the purpose for which they wanted it. He informs me that although it was given out that the stone walls of Clerkenwell prison were blown down with gunpowder, no material used was glycerine. Now, sir, this one hundred and sixty-five pounds has disappeared from the place where it was intended for use in Washington than anywhere. I give you this information to put you on guard.

Very respectfully,
JOHN E. KENNEDY,
Sup't Metropolitan Police.

When the paper was read Mr. INGERSOLL said he did not abolish the Metropolitan Police and see whether we will not soon be blown up. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPALDING moved to adjourn.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the House again into Committee. Mr. LAWRENCE's amendment was rejected, and Committee rose.

Mr. COBB presented a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to the project of connecting by navigable channels the waters of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

—An important insurance case is on trial in the Circuit Court of St. Louis. Kilpatrick and Thomas bring suit against the Thames Insurance Company, of Connecticut, for $5,000 damages, growing out of the burning of the steamer Magnolia here in 1866. The defence is that the boat was not on fire by or through connivances of the owner. The case involves $100,000, $50,000 in Cincinnati companies, $15,000 in St. Louis and $30,000 in foreign companies represented there. A deposition from Mr. Strader, one of the pilots of the Magnolia, was read, to the effect that Marshall offered him (Strader) five thousand dollars to sink the steamer. Mr. Strader's testified that Kilpatrick had offered his brother twenty dollars if she would prevent her husband from testifying in the case.

—The Kentucky Republican State Convention met at Frankfort yesterday. F. F. Baker, of Campbell county, was chosen temporary chairman. Delegates representing seventy-three counties were present. A Committee on Permanent Organization reported John A. Prall for President, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and A. J. Hodges as Secretary. Resolutions were passed choosing Gen. Grant for President and Gen. Speed, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

—Resolutions impeaching Cadal Conklin, of the New York Assembly yesterday, have been vetoed by the Governor.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

War Secretary Question.

Stanton Sued for Damages.

The Quo Warranto Application.

Articles of Impeachment.

The Committee Will Report To-day.

Secretary Stanton to Resign

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1868.

SECRETARY STANTON SUED FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Merrick, as counsel for Adjutant General Thomas, has filed a declaration in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia bringing suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, laying damages at $50,000, and charging Mr. Stanton, among other things, with contriving and wickedly, falsely and maliciously intending to hurt, injure and aggrieve plaintiff without reasonable and probable cause.

THE QUO WARRANTO APPLICATION.

The counsel of Gen. Thomas have decided to make application for a writ of quo warranto, before the District Court, for Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Gen. Thomas called at the War Department about eleven o'clock this morning and received his private mails. He occupied the room of Gen. Schriver, who has remained some days, while Stanton was in his room at the time, but no interview took place between him and Gen. Thomas.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The House Committee of seven were in session all morning. No articles have been reported to the House. The impeachment articles will be ready for consideration, and that his opposition would be ineffectual.

Mr. LOGAN insisted that when the construction of buildings was commenced, it was not economy to refuse appropriations required to complete them, and referred to the fact that liberal appropriations had been made in past years for buildings in Galena.

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Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, tried to get an item of $25,000 for a marine hospital, Ohio, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. SELYE moved to strike out the item of ten thousand dollars for constructing work on the capitol extension, and to place there a large amount of five thousand dollars for the dome.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to strike out ten and twenty thousand and eleven thousand dollars for the Metropolitan Police for Washington and Georgetown, and made a statement to the effect that within the last six years Congress had appropriated one million of dollars, and expended one million, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a purpose purely local, while there was not a city in the Union where more money is laid out in the City of Washington, nor rents so high. (Laughter.)

While the question was under consideration the SPEAKER took the chair and stated he had received a communication from Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police a letter, sent him from the superintendent of the New York Police, making grave charges that he did not feel justified in withholding it from the House, and requesting its publication. The letter read as follows:

Office Superintendent Metropolitan Police, New York, February 26, 1868—Maj. A. C. Richards, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have just been called upon by Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, President of the United States Blasting Oil Company, of this city, who informs me that he has a nitro-glycerine which were delivered on an order from a regular customer, but which order is now pronounced to be a forgery. The quantity of the oil in the case was about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and is now safely in the hotel in New York. He says he has reason to believe that the parties who may have been obtained in the way it was for some foul purpose, as he lately has had several applications by unknown persons for the purchase of the article, to whom he refused to sell, owing to their strange manners and would not explain satisfactorily the purpose for which they wanted it. He informs me that although it was given out that the stone walls of Clerkenwell prison were blown down with gunpowder, no material used was glycerine. Now, sir, this one hundred and sixty-five pounds has disappeared from the place where it was intended for use in Washington than anywhere. I give you this information to put you on guard.

Very respectfully,
JOHN E. KENNEDY,
Sup't Metropolitan Police.

When the paper was read Mr. INGERSOLL said he did not abolish the Metropolitan Police and see whether we will not soon be blown up. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPALDING moved to adjourn.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the House again into Committee. Mr. LAWRENCE's amendment was rejected, and Committee rose.

Mr. COBB presented a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to the project of connecting by navigable channels the waters of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

—An important insurance case is on trial in the Circuit Court of St. Louis. Kilpatrick and Thomas bring suit against the Thames Insurance Company, of Connecticut, for $5,000 damages, growing out of the burning of the steamer Magnolia here in 1866. The defence is that the boat was not on fire by or through connivances of the owner. The case involves $100,000, $50,000 in Cincinnati companies, $15,000 in St. Louis and $30,000 in foreign companies represented there. A deposition from Mr. Strader, one of the pilots of the Magnolia, was read, to the effect that Marshall offered him (Strader) five thousand dollars to sink the steamer. Mr. Strader's testified that Kilpatrick had offered his brother twenty dollars if she would prevent her husband from testifying in the case.

—The Kentucky Republican State Convention met at Frankfort yesterday. F. F. Baker, of Campbell county, was chosen temporary chairman. Delegates representing seventy-three counties were present. A Committee on Permanent Organization reported John A. Prall for President, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and A. J. Hodges as Secretary. Resolutions were passed choosing Gen. Grant for President and Gen. Speed, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

—Resolutions impeaching Cadal Conklin, of the New York Assembly yesterday, have been vetoed by the Governor.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Governor of New Foundland having intimated in his address to the Legislature, that the question of confederation would come up for consideration, a large meeting was held at St. Johns and resolutions passed deprecating the intention of the Government to introduce the subject. Subsequent action in the House showed a majority of the members unfavorable to any steps being taken in the matter of confederation.

—The Minnesota Democratic Convention yesterday was regularly attended, and nominated for Presidential electors W. W. Phelps, C. H. Lincan, Judge Chatfield and Mr. Luther. Delegates to National Convention: J. J. Green, Judge McMahon, Geo. Snow, Judge Chatfield, W. A. Gorman, W. Young, T. W. Sheehey and Isaac Stales. Resolutions similar to that of Ohio were adopted, with the exception that no preference was given for candidates.

—Patrick Ross, who some eight years ago murdered a lady of rank in Ireland, for property, and for whom the British Government offered seven hundred and fifty pounds reward, was arrested and committed to jail in Cincinnati a few days ago. Yesterday he attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a case knife. He is in a critical condition and will probably die.

—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa, for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, met at Des Moines Wednesday and was the largest ever held in the State. Resolutions were adopted that George H. Pendleton is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President, and instructed the delegates to vote as a unit.

—An organization is in progress at St. Louis, composed of Democratic officers and soldiers. The movement was created in Scranton on Wednesday, in the consequence of the sudden filling up of one Grand Army of the Republic post with one Lieut. Fullerton is or will be President, and other prominent Conservatives will be among the officers.

—The Kansas Democratic State Convention met at Topeka Wednesday. Gen. Mead presided. About half the State was represented. The Delegates are the delegates to the National Convention: W. Shannon, J. Sharp, Gen. A. Mead, O. W. Glyck, T. F. Fenton, Gen. C. W. Blair.

—Gordon Brothers laboratory, of Calvert street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, causing a loss of $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000, mostly in Cincinnati companies. This is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

—In the House of the Iowa Legislature, yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing Iowa's Congressional delegation to urge the removal of the National Capitol to some point in the West. The Senate adopted resolutions in favor of impeachment by a vote of thirty-five to ten.

—A call has been issued by a large number of prominent clergy and others for a meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, March 24, to form a Christian Union College, Virginia. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and others are prominent in the call.

—In the New York Assembly last night a resolution was adopted ordering an inquiry into the charges made in the recent report of the Metropolitan Police in New York, of the roll call of the Johnson club.

—A fire in Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, on Saturday night, destroyed nineteen buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss about $59,000 on which there is an insurance of $18,000.

—A defalcation of forty to fifty thousand dollars has been discovered in the North Providence Bank, Pawtucket, R. I. The cashier and some of the directors are implicated in the transaction.

—Two weeks ago Mr. Dupont says: But one man has been returned by the constables in this city for violation of the license law. Where, I ask, are the others? All the hundreds of cases of violation take place unknown to the constables—under the guard and protection of the police—in the part of the former to return cases of which they have personal knowledge was perjury. They should be made to understand it.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: "There is an establishment located in Altoona, where the practice of counterfeiting is carried on to an extent scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed, anywhere else in this section of country. The manner of the concern bear such striking resemblance to the articles counterfeited, that the proprietors are gaining a widespread reputation as practitioners in this line of business." Shouldn't wonder.

—The Erie railroad route from the steamboat on the Pennsylvania railroad, to West Chester, was surveyed last winter, according to the report of the Engineer Corps, the distance will be five miles, and the highest grade 57 feet to the mile. The average of grading will be $25,000 per mile. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have offered to build the road, Sweter Morris and Washington Butcher, a committee to report to the direction, on Monday next.

—The Titusville *Herald* says that considerable air has been created at Pleasantville by the success of the Harmony oil boring, and lots are being looked on with interest. Some four or five farms are in the vicinity of Oil City, and three Pleasantville and Shamburg look upon the Harmonial well as a sure indication of a rich belt running in between the two places.

—The Washington *Examiner* says: "One day last week, as a little son of Mr. Chas. Ogle, of Charleston, was going to Canonsburg on an errand for his father, he was stopped on the road and demanded his money. On being informed by the lad that his had none, the ruffian knocked the child down, carried him into a fence corner and rifled his pockets. After being satisfied the boy had nothing valuable, the thief beat a hasty retreat across the fields."

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: On Friday night last the residence of John Wolfe, grocer, on Virginia street, was entered through the store door. The knights of the nippers found their way from the store to Mr. Wolfe's bedroom and rifled the pockets of some $70 in money. He did not miss anything from the store, with the exception of some tobacco, although they may have helped themselves to other articles which he has not noticed. On the same night, the residence of Mr. Mulhollen, in the First ward, was entered, but the burglars obtained very little booty, although they ransacked a couple of bureaus.

—An accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Bethlehem, on Satur