

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate Passes a Resolution of Thanks to Secretary Stanton—Arkansas Bill Passed—Tax Bill Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, denunciating of the efforts alleged to have been made to influence or intimidate members of the impeachment court.

After a long discussion on an amendment offered by Mr. Henderson, voting thanks to Chief Justice Chase for his conduct during the impeachment trial, it was rejected—11 yeas, 10 nays.

Messrs. Sherman, Moton and Williams then condemned the amendment as being in bad taste and derogatory to the office of the Chief Justice without relevance to the matter under discussion.

Mr. FOWLER said he would vote against the resolution, which one portion of it condemned his own action.

The resolution was agreed to—37 against 1.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Drake and Johnson.

Mr. DRAKE modified his amendment so as to provide simply that Arkansas shall be admitted on condition that no denial or abridgment of the rights of suffrage or other right shall be enacted by said State on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in opposition to all unconstitutional and degrading conditions upon the admission of Arkansas.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment. The theory of the Senator from Missouri, if carried into effect, would destroy the right of suffrage.

Mr. FOWLER opposed the imposition of any condition.

Mr. HOWE, after some remarks, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to provide for a provisional organization of the Government.

Mr. YATES briefly supported the House bill.

Some colloquy occurred between Messrs. Doolittle, Trumbull and Pomeroy, the former endeavoring to show that the speeches of the two latter were inconsistent with and opposed to several provisions of the new constitution relating to the equality of the two races.

Mr. HOWE'S amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. FREYERGHUSEN offered an amendment to Mr. Drake's, which the latter accepted, that no person except Indians not taxed shall exercise any other right on account of race or color.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, making it a condition that no State may prescribe an educational qualification and provide separate schools for the two races. Rejected—30 yeas, 20 nays.

Mr. DRAPK'S amendment, as modified by Mr. Freyergause, was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment, as a substitute for the bill, in the form of a declaration that Arkansas having complied with the reconstruction laws, is entitled to readmission. Rejected—15 yeas, 23 nays.

Mr. FERRY renewed his amendment to strike out all conditions, which was also rejected—18 yeas, 22 nays.

The bill then passed—24 yeas, 8 nays.

Messrs. Bayard, Buckland, Doolittle, Hendricks, M'Creary, Patterson, (Tenn.), Schuylburg and Vickers.

At 7:05 adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of petitions were presented, including several from Pittsburgh, representing the depressed condition of trade.

Bill and resolutions were introduced for reference, as follows:

Regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

For the protection of officers and agents of the Government and for the better defense of the Treasury against unlawful expenditures.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Washington to Cleveland by the Erie Railroad Co., and that the Secretary of War to procure the services of Messrs. Bingham and Butler to conduct the prosecution against Jeff Davis.

Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the efforts to tamper with members of the impeachment court.

For the construction of a railroad to the National Cemetery in West Tennessee.

To provide for special duties on imported copper ore and regulate the making of grants of lands for the extension of the Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

Authorizing the agent proprietors on the Menomonee River to have surveyed and entered the waste lands of that river.

To relieve some twenty-five citizens of Mississippi from political disabilities.

To establish, under the direction of the Secretary of State, agencies in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Norway, for the promotion of emigration to the United States.

Granting lands in aid of the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Kansas to Alton, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

To amend the steamship passenger act.

To repeal the act abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Additional to act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Mr. MORGA offered a resolution relative to the room in the Capitol, recently occupied by Miss Winnie Ream, now ordered to be occupied as a guard room, and received a letter from the Secretary of War, in reply to her model of Mr. Lincoln work, and that they had the whole year's work, and that they had the suspension of the execution of the resolution of the 26th of May on the subject.

On motion, Mr. COBB the resolution was tabled.

Mr. VAN TRIER introduced a resolution.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Republican County Convention—Nomination for Congress—County Candidates—Popular Vote System Adopted—Grant, Colfax and the Chicago Platform, &c.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BEAVER, via ROCHESTER, PA., June 1.

The Republican County Convention met here to-day, and was presided over by James Patterson, Esq., of Beaver Falls.

Mr. WEYAND was unanimously nominated for Congress. Dr. A. T. Shaw, of Rochester, was nominated for the County at Large.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law members and Senators from appearing as counsel before any Court in the District of Columbia in matters in which they may have to act as legislators. Referred.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the lands of the Osage Indians. Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the bonds and other securities of the United States ought to be taxed for national purposes, in an amount substantially equal to the average tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes, in such manner as may substantially equal taxation, the tax to be deducted from coupons and bonds due and due to be reported to the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK, Pa., asked Mr. Holman to modify his resolution so as to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of doing this.

Mr. HOLMAN assented to this.

The previous question was not seconded, and the morning hour having expired the resolution was taken up.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that after to-day the House take a recess each day from 10:30 to 12:30. Agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Tax bill.

Mr. SCHENCK made a speech in explanation thereof, during which he intimated the Committee of Ways and Means was reducing the tax on whiskey to 75 cents per gallon.

Mr. SCHENCK gave the following as the total amount of the revenue for the fiscal year: Customs, \$165,000,000; Internal revenue, \$210,500,000; public lands, \$1,000,000; miscellaneous, \$30,000,000. Total, \$406,500,000.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed an increase of duty on distilled spirits and tobacco over the receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1867, to the extent of \$10,000,000.

The estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year, before submitted, was \$400,000,000. Mr. Schenck went on to say that including the bonuses, including appropriations for the military and naval service, including all probable expenditures of the government, he had ascertained that the revenue would be \$43,000,000 all needed expenditures. The government would be able to pay bonuses, to pay the interest on the public debt, and all other expenses, and come out with that surplus at the end of the year.

Mr. KELLEY spoke in favor of a reduction of the tax on whiskey to fifty or even forty cents.

The Committee rose and Mr. POLAND, from Special Committee on the bill, reported that Mr. Washburn had withdrawn all charges against Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. DONNELLY called the attention of the House to the fact that when he interrupted any debate, and after some discussion objected to his proceeding, he is entitled to readmission. Rejected—15 yeas, 23 nays.

Mr. FERRY renewed his amendment to strike out all conditions, which was also rejected—18 yeas, 22 nays.

The bill then passed—24 yeas, 8 nays.

Messrs. Bayard, Buckland, Doolittle, Hendricks, M'Creary, Patterson, (Tenn.), Schuylburg and Vickers.

At 7:05 adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

General Schofield Sworn as Secretary of War—Gen. Stoneman, His Successor as District Commander—Impeachment Corruption, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1868.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT—GEN. SCHOFIELD TAKES CHARGE.

The oath of office was this morning administered to General Schofield as Secretary of War by Chief Justice Chase at the residence of the latter, after which he proceeded to the Executive Mansion, in company with Col. Campbell, of his staff, and after a short stay, during which his commission was handed him by the President, accompanied by Frederick Johnson and Adj. Gen. Thomas to the War Department, where he assumed his duties.

General Schofield is not thought to have any material change will be made affecting any of the officers now on duty at the War Department. The only change which is expected is that of the Adj. Gen., who will be replaced by Capt. E. M. Smith, of the 1st Cavalry, who will be assigned to duty as Adj. Gen. of the Army.

General Schofield, shortly after the new Secretary had made his appearance, and paid his respects, also did many things for the benefit of the War Department, General Rawlins and other members of the staff of the General, and other prominent army officers.

General Thomas will be absent from Washington for a few days, and on his return he is understood to have received the appointment as Adj. Gen. of the Army.

IMPEACHMENT.—COMMISSIONER Adams before the Senate, and it is said they will inquire into Collector Smyth's affairs.

A TARIFF BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will report a tariff bill to that Committee to-day. It is understood that the bill will be a reduction, and rather an increase of duties, owing to the large reductions in the tax bill.

PREPARING HIS QUARTERS.

Carpenters are at work putting down a new floor in the quarters of the General, and are also engaged in preparing the basement room for the quarters of the General.

PLEA IN PAID.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butler to-day allows officers and agents of the Government to plead in bar of any claim that the war was done or omitted to be done in the administration of an act of Congress, such plea to be a complete bar to any such suit.

PHILADELPHIA.

Grand Rehearsal. Mass Meetings. The National Union Convention.

One of the largest meetings that was ever held at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, gathered there on Saturday night, for the purpose of a grand rehearsal of the National Union Convention, which was held at Chicago, and which was presided over by the living star of human grandeur, who was turned away, unable even to obtain an entrance inside the doors. The Fire Zouave Band, was in attendance and discoursed several patriotic airs.

Mr. John D. Long, of New York, W. R. Riddell, of Philadelphia, and other gentlemen were present, and the rehearsal was a grand success. The National Union Convention, which was held at Chicago, and which was presided over by the living star of human grandeur, who was turned away, unable even to obtain an entrance inside the doors. The Fire Zouave Band, was in attendance and discoursed several patriotic airs.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Their Letters Accepting Their Nomination and Endorsing the Platform of the Chicago Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is General Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1868.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention.

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its trial. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my duty to administer the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection to every citizen. In the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to right or wrong during the administration of four years. No political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public mind are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, which it constantly increases the public debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

REPLY OF MR. COLFAX.

Following is the reply of Speaker Colfax to the Committee announcing his nomination by the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1868.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of National Union Republican Convention.

The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention, over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy that I feel it my duty to accept of them. I feel that this clear and auspicious declaration of principles has been honored, and which I gratefully accept. When the Government is imperiled, the duty of all others is to rally to the support of the Government, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain its integrity and its honor. I feel that this is the duty of every citizen, and I feel that I am bound to do so. I feel that I am bound to do so. I feel that I am bound to do so.

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