TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

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

CBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, June 1, 1868.

SENATE. Mr. SHERMAN presented a resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, denunciatory of the efforts alleged to have been made to influence or intimidate members of the impeachment court. As the resolution came from a Democratic Legislature, which evidently desired himself and colleague to vote against conviction, he supposed they were the only Senators intended. He moved its reference to a select committee to ascertain whether either had been tam-

pered with.

Mr. EDMUNDS' resolution of thanks to ex-Secretary Stanton was called up and op-posed by Mr. Hendricks as being, in its

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—Il against 30—Messrs. Ross, Henderson, and eight Damografs, voting in the affirmative eight Democrats, voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Sherman, Morton and Williams then condemned the amendment as being in bad taste and dragging in the name of the Chief Justice without relevance to the matter under discussion.

Mr. FOWLER said he would vote against the resolution, because one portion it-condemned his own action. The resolution was agreed to—37 against

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 abridgement of the right of suffrage or any other right shall be enacted by said State on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed. Mr. DRAKE supported his

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

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment.
The theory of the Senator from Missouri,
if carried into effect, would destroy the
government liself. It was a dangerous innovation, and he should vote against it.

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 State Government and the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives to Congress on the footing of delegates, such State affairs to continue until after the adoption of the fourteenth article by the Mr. YATES briefly supported the House

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 Mr. FREYLINGHUYSEN of amendment to Mr. Drake's, which the lat-ter accepted, that no person except Indians not taxed shall ever be denied the elec-

tive franchise or any other right on account of race or color.
Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, providing that no distinction can be made merely on account of race or color,

but that a State may prescribe an educa-tional qualification and provide separate schools for the two races. Rejected—5 Mr. DRAKE'S amendment, as modified by Mr. Frelinghuysen, was then agreed to.
Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment
as a substitute for the bill, in the form of a
declaration that Arkansas having compiled
with the reconstruction laws, is entitled to

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tiller for indialogy.

the tributable The Single Co.

readmission. Rejected—15 to 26.

Mr. FERRY renewed his amendment to strike out all conditions, which was also

rejected—18 to 22.

The bill then passed—34 to 8. Nays—
Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Doolittle, Hendricks. M'Creery, Patterson, (Tenn.) Saulsbury and Vickers. At 7.05 adjourned.

3 . . . HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of petitions were picrepresenting the depressed condition irade. Referred.
Bills and resolutions were introduced for

Regulating judicial proceedings in cerreference, as follows: in cases. For the protection of officers and agents

of the Government and for the better de-fense of the Treasury against unlawful Authorizing the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Washington to Clave-land by the marcet direct line.

Instructing the Secretary of War to pro-

cure the services of Messrs. Bingham and Butler to conduct the prosecution against Jeff Davis. Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature pro-

tion instructing the Military Committee to enter into negotiations with the ladies of Mount Vernon Association for the purchase of the Key of the French Bastile, for use n the new prison now being fitted up in ed and the resolution was not received.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution to allow newspapers to be re-mailed within twenty days after publication. Re-

ferred.
Mr. BECK offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Wm. D. Chipley and other citizens of Columbus, Georgia, by the military authorities. Mr. KELLY objected and the resolution

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution inquiring into the facts connected with the recent murder of two ex-Federal soldiers, Henry Fitzpatrick and Mr. Lincoln, in faury county, Tennessee. Adopted. Mr. KERR offered a resolution instruct ing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law mem-bers and Senators from appearing as coun-sel before any Committee of Lither House, or 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 Uni-ted 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 as they become due, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a

bill for that purpose.
Mr. STEVENS, 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 declined this.

The previous question was not seconded,

and the morning hour having expired the resolution went over until next Monday. A resolution offered by Mr. Eldridge last Monday, insisting on the right of citizens to be protected from unreasonable search and seizure of their private papers, and on which he had moved to suspend the rules, came up.

The House refused to suspend the rules -29 to 95, and the resolution was not Mr. SCHENCK moved that after to-day the House take a recess each day from 4:30

to 7:30. Agreed to. The Honse 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 willing the tax on whiskey should be reduced the 75 cmts per cellor.

duced to 75 cents per gallon.
Mr. SCHENCK gave the following as the total anticipated revenue for the next fiscal year: Customs, \$165,000,000; internal rev-enue, \$210,560,000; public lands, \$1,000,000;

government for the year would exceed by 43,000,000 all needed expenditures. The overnment would be able to pay bounties. pay interest on the public debt, and to pay all other expenses, and come out with hat surplus at the end of the year.

Mr. KELLEY spoke in favor of a reduc-tion of the tax on whisky to fifty or even forty cents.

The Committee rose and Mr. POLAND,

from Special Committee on the subject, reported that Mr. Washburns had withdrawn all charges against Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. DONNELLY called the attention of the House to this fact, when Mr. POLAND.

interrupted him, saying he had not expected any debate, and after some discussion objected to his proceeding further. The report was then ordered to be printed and recommitted, and the House adjourned. Presbyterlan General (O.S.) Assembly.

Bresnyterian dental (or e.g., 1987). Bresnyterian to the Pittsbursh Gazette.

Livery June 1.—George Judkin, of Philadelphia, moved the Pres byteries require of the candidates for the ministry ability to recite the short catechism of the harch, and that such be a pre-requisite for

charch, and that such be a pre-requisite for a diploma from seminaries. Tabled for futing action.

Names were reported for delegates to corresponding ecclesiastical bodies. The election occurs to-morrow.

A motion to postpone until another year the election of Professor to the yacant chair in Chicago Seminary was twice rejected by yotes of 81 to 85 and 90 to 93.

The appeal of Rev. Alex. Cowan, of Ken-tticky, from the detision of the Ohio Presbytery, is being heard by the Assembly as a court of last resort. The appellant had refused to receive the assertions made in the refused to reducthe assertions made in the declaration and testimony signed by him. He claims the right to be first tried by the inferior courts. He also blates that the Assembly had no right to take the action it did in 1881 and 1882, in reference to the rebellion, as a counter blast to which the declaration, &c., was issued.

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., &c., &c.

Special Disputes 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. M. Weyand was unanimously nominated for Congress. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger and Messrs, S. M. Morgan and H. Hice were appointed conferees and instructed to use very honorable means to secure his nomi-

netion Thomas Nicholson was re-nominated for Assembly; District Attorney, J. R. Harrah; Commissioner. D. W. Scott: Poor House Director, John Slent: Auditor, Wm. Thomas; Coroner, Wm. Barnes; Trustees of the Academy, R. Eaken and S. McGaw. The Convention decided by a large ma-

of nominating candidates. Hon. M. D. Quay, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported resolutions endorsing Grant, Colfax and the Chicago platform, regretting Curtin's defeat, endorsing impeachment, General Cameron's course thereon, Gen. Geary, our member of Congress, Senator and Representative in the Legislature, and directing them to endorse Senator Lowry's project to enlarge the Erie Canal. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the Republicans of Beaver county will give the

jority in favor of the popular vote system

largest majority ever given in this county for Grant and Colfax. THE CAPITAL.

General Schofield Sworn as Secretary of War-Gen. Stoneman, His Success 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 Gen. Schofield proceeded to the Executive Mansion, in company with Col. Campbell, of his

enue, \$210,560,000; public lands, \$1,000,000; miscellaneous, \$30,000,000. Total, \$406,560,000. Supposing no increase of receipts from distilled spirits and fobacco over the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the above estimated was accompanied by President Johnson and Adf. Gen. Thomas to the War Johnson and Adf. America. The War Johnson and Adf. of the War Department, General Rawlings, and other meinbers of the staff of the Gen-

eral-in-Chief, and other prominent arm officers.

General Thomas will be absent from Washington for a few days and on his re-turn will, it is understood, resume his offi-cial duties as Adjt. Gen. of the army.

... IMPEACHMENT, CORRUPTION The Impeacement Managers had General Adams before them to day, and it is said-they will inquire into Collector Smythe's affairs.

A TARIFF BILL A TARREF BILL.

IThe Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will report a tarifi bill to to that Committee to-morrow. It will revise the entire subject. There will be no reduction, but rather an increase of duties, owing to the large reductions in the tax bill. FIBST DISTRICT COMMANDER.

The following order was to day received by General Scofield, from the Fresident:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,

June 1st, 1868.—Major General John M.
Scofield having been appointed by and with the advice and codes of the Senate. with the advice and beface of the Senate, Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Military District, created by the act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867. Brevet Major General George Stoneman is hereby assigned, according to his Brevet rank of Major General, to the command of the First District, and of the Military Department of Virginia. The Secretary of War will please give the necessary instructions to carry

give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

In accordance with the above, a general order will be promulgated from the head-quarters of the army for the information of all congrued with the residual order.

quarters of the army for the information of all concerned, and also assigning General Stoneman to duty in accordance therewith.

PREPARING HIS QUARTERS.

Carpenters are at work putting down a new floor and otherwise preparing one of the basement rooms of the Capitol for the compation of Mr. Woollay.

PLEA IN BAB.

shall, under God, have a new birth of free-dom, and that the government of the peo-ple, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth!"

Hone John A. Bingham, of Ohio, was introduced and received with great enthuslasm, the audience becoming so excited that they rose to their feet and gave three stirring cheers, making the house tremble. When quiet was finally restored Mr. Bingham said:

Bingham said:

FERROW-OUTZENSE: Lintend to detain you here for a few infinites while I speak to you on the spot, where the Constitution had its origin, not for the Democratic party, not for the Republican party, but for the Constitution of the Union and the Union of the Constitution. That time has gone when the Constitution. The time has come when the Constitution made by the country, and for the country, will be maintained by men of every party in the country against all comers. That time has been since the morning

must throw aside the prejudices of party, and unite for the salvation of the country. Wherever I go, and upon all occasions, men of all political parties breath from their lips words that come from their learts, in perfect consciousness that there must be a great grand party of the country. The utterances of your chairman are affirmations of the truth of what I say. Those words are the words of Washington, of Jackson, and of Lincoln—the men that made us what we are, and all that we can expect to be hereafter. These are the words of the Union Republican party; of a republican government by the Union of States, and by which every State and Territory is to be one country from ocean to ocean. The party of the Union, of the Republic

The party of the Union, of the Republic of America, is the language of that great organization of men, made up of every party in the country, Whig and Republican, from the lips of Eaptists, Presbytertans, Episcopalians, and Methodists, from every religious sect in the land, including the purest and the best of the Catholics, all rallying together—all, to save a common country, a common Constitution, from being overthrown a country that was saved by overthrown; a country, that was saved by such sacrifices as nations never saw before on earth—by the death of 500,000 of the na-tion's best and noblest that the nation might

As I went to-day over the green hills surrounding your city, I saw thousands with flowers in their hands to strew over the graves of those who went forth and died to save the country, and thousands to-day are engaged in this work, thankful that the harvest of death has ceased and the nation perpetuated hereafter by that great instru-ment in the hands of freemen—the ballot. Your veterans, covered all over with scars, have done this work, and done it well, and they have now rested from their labors. It now remains with you and me, and all in this land, to go to the ballot-box and see that we elect a man tried in the fire and not found wanting—a man who led our armies to victory through four years of conflict

dered to the Republic: when the any form of government known to man; still in the Union, but without a republi-

GRANT AND COLFAX.

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

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 WASHINGTON, June 1.-The following is Seneral Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. President National Union Repuglican 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 when the first gun of treason was fired against the walls of Fort Sumpter, and sent its cho around the globe.

Men of every political association of the country knew then, and know from that time to this, that the institutions of the country must be maintained; that men and I believe express the feelings of the country must be maintained; that men and I believe express the feelings of the country must be maintained; that men and I believe express the feelings of the country must be maintained; that men and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained 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 endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently insproper, to by down a policy to be adhered to right or wrong through our administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of 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, while it constantly reduces the
public debt. Let us have peace.
Withgreat respect, your obedient servant.
U. S. Grant.

U. S. GRANT. BEPLY 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. Fon. J. R. Hawley, President of Nationa Union Republican Convention: DEAR SIR: The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you pre-sided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy that my thanks are due to the delegates as much for this clear and auspucious declaration of principles as for the nomination with which

I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept. When agreat rebellion which imperilled the national existence was at last overthrown, the duty of all others de-volving on those enturated with the respon-sibilities of legislation, evidently was to re-quire that the revolted States should be require that the revolted States should be readmitted in the participation of the Government against which they had erred only
on such a basis as to increase and fortify,
not to weaken and endanger, the strength
and power of the nation. Certainly ne one
ought to have claimed that they should be
an admitted under mobility that their time.

med as at the opening of the war, to day the national authority or to desirey the national authority. Takeprinciple has been the pole attraction of those who have infixibly insisted on the Congressional policy your. Outwartion so cordially endorsed. Hamed by Executive opposition and by persistent refusal to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to takeh us that only by an enlargement of to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought inoffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history and will be our trinumphant vindication. More clearly, too than ever before does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people and vindicates the rights of the poor and the poweras faithfully as those of the rich and the

Interior of the Other Logislature per columns of the Other Ex-President School face of the President Sc by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the kind. The debt of gratique it, acknowledges to the brave men who saved the United from destruction, the

harmy ear a few month harm

the name of alling emission and an entit

a new north by Mas Larly while It we think south of heart

had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with suc-cess, and it will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings under Providence of national concord and peace.

Very truly, yours,

Washington Toyics and Gossip. The announcement of the postponement of the trial of Jefferson Davis causes but little surprise, as it has been known for some days that Chief Justice Chase has desized such pastponement. The only reason for objecting to proceeding with the trial at the present time is supposed to be his desire to see what will be done at the National Democratic Convention at New York on the 4th of July. It is stated here that presiding at the trial of Joff. Davis-immepresiding at the trial of Jeff. Davis-immediately preceding this Convention might prove detrimental to whatever chimes the Chief Justice has of obtaining the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and hence the advocated further postponement. President Johnson, for the first time in many months, visited the War Department, on Monday. General Schoffleld called at the White House and at eleven o'clock Johnson advanced upon the War Office, flanked on one side by ad interim Thomas in full uniform, and on the other by Schoffleld in citizen's stress, followed by a corps field in citizen's cress, followed by a corps of staff officers. Duey did not stop in the Executive Office, where General Pelouse and General Howard were sitting, but pro-ceeded at once to the inner office, vacant since the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton. It is understood that the President's action is in pursuance of his theory that Thomas has been the legal Secretary of War, and that therefore he must turn over the office to Schotzeld. Mr. Jehnson locked in wonderfully good spirits, as if he had achieved a

victory.
All the published reports of Gen. Grant's answer to Gen. Hawley, when apprised of his nomination on Friday night, are incorrect in the last and most important sentence. The General said: "L shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people." The reporters made it read, "Interfere against," which is by no

means an improvement.

Another caucus of Radical Senators was held yesterday to decide upon the successor to Colonel Forney as Secretary of the sor to Colonel Forney as Secretary of the Senate. The utmost harmony prevailed, and after some discussion it was decided to go into an election on Thursday next for an entirely new set of officers for the Senate, excepting that of the President pro tem. It is the intention to elect a new Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and an Executive Clerk. A number of efforts have been made at various times to oustifectors. Brown, president was the second of the s A number of efforts have been made at various times to out George T. Brown, present Sergeant at Arms, but through the influence of Senator Trumbull he has always been sustained. Yow, however, the Radical majority have determined to make this change, and Mr. Trumbull's entreaties prove unavalling. Mr. Brown, it is stated, has made large sums of money out of his position during the six or seven years he has held it. It is also stated that an other reason, why such change is to be made is found in the fact that he privately opposed the President's conviction at the onnoused the President's conviction at the property of the large will be selected as his successor, having been an applicant for that position when the last attempt was made to remove Mr. Brown. At a private caucus of Radical Senators, on Saturday, it was decided to elect John J. Cresswell to the Secretaryship of the Senate, but that gen-tleman, after considering the matter, has declined to accept the position, preferring to remain in more sortive life, but thanking his late colleagues for their united support in tendering him the position.

The particular purpose in calling a caucus of the Republican members of the House, of the Republican members of the House, is to test the question whether, the passage of the general ravenue bill shall be undertaken this session. A comparison of notes tend to the belief, that a majority are opposed to taking it up at all, but Gen. Schenck will urge action upon it with all the force in his power, and his influence, which is considerable, may turn the scales. Most of those who favor a postponement, however.

states were totally distraganced, without shy item of government known to many the control of government known to many the control of the gold of the properties of the legislation is being written on the damant of history and will be our tribude of the properties of the legislation of history and will be our tribude of the properties of the legislation of the control of the damant of history and will be our tribude of the properties of the legislation of the control of the damant of history and will be our tribude of the properties of the propert in the cost of construction between long and short span bridges. Captilatoss also proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that bridges of 500 feet span could be built.

- "Change ullen Change"

Diet Reasers, tor store Wine (toper Distilled Ports Ryc Wilstor, none of the content o