

FIRST EDITION. TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Memorial of Mrs. Eliza Potter-Whisky Tax-Relief for Iron-Clad Contractors-The Omnibus Bill-Reception of the Chinese Embassy-Speaker Colfax's Address of Welcome and Mr. Burlingame's Response-Bill to Provide for Inauguration of Southern State Officers-Bridge Across the Mississippi-The Tax Bill.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, June 9, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the memorial of Mrs. Eliza Potter, of South Carolina, setting forth that she had expended \$40,000 for the support of Union prisoners during the rebellion, that she had always been devoted to the Union; that she had been reduced to poverty by raids on both sides during the war, and asking to be remunerated for the amount actually expended for such purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON the Senate took up the bill, for the relief of certain contractors of iron-clad vessels, to meet objections, he moved to amend, by inserting a provision that the amount appropriated should be in full discharge of all claims on the vessels on which allowances were made by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, and the expiration of the morning hour, and the special order, the Omnibus bill so-called, was taken up. The question was on the amendment to admit Alabama.

Mr. WILLEY made an argument in favor of the amendment. Mr. SAULSBURY, Mr. Wilson's amendment to include Alabama was agreed to 22 to 21. Mr. MORFON offered his amendment noticed yesterday. Mr. HOWARD moved to amend section second by making it read as follows: "The time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature in either of said States by the Constitution thereof, shall have passed or shall have so long expired before the passage of this act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the time fixed by the Constitution of said State, such Legislature shall commence twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor shall convene the same."

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend the third section to read that the function of the Legislature shall be to call the Legislature together or not, and to reconvene the Legislature, and to assemble. The amendment was adopted. Mr. HOWARD moved to amend the third section to read that the function of the Legislature shall be to call the Legislature together or not, and to reconvene the Legislature, and to assemble. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. EDWARDS said the point had been considered by the Senate, and he had decided to let the usual course be taken of allowing the responsibility to remain with the President in announcing the proclamation. Mr. EDWARDS said the President would run the risk when he was so directed by law to issue it. Mr. HOWARD replied that the President believed their whole system of reconstruction would be destroyed by the President's action, and that he would not do it. Mr. EDWARDS said the President had decided to let the usual course be taken of allowing the responsibility to remain with the President in announcing the proclamation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested the purpose of both Senators could be obtained by leaving the question to the President, and the duty of the President to issue the proclamation within ten days after the necessary official notification of the President. Both Senators assented, and the amendment was modified and adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend, by striking out the clause "and to reconvene the Legislature," and inserting "and to assemble." The amendment was adopted. Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend, by striking out the clause "and to reconvene the Legislature," and inserting "and to assemble." The amendment was adopted.

unusual reception. It transcends all personal compliment; it is the greeting of one great people to another; it is the greeting of the electric contact whose touch makes the whole world akin. It is the meeting of two civilizations which have never before resolved in separate spheres. It is a mighty revolution. Let us hope, sir, it will go on without those mighty convulsions which are the only way to change in human affairs. Let us hope that it will be achieved without the shedding of one drop of human blood. We are for peace. We come not with the beat of the drum, nor with martial tread—though representing the latent power of eighty millions of men, we are heralds of good will. We seek for China that equality without which nations and men are degraded. We seek, sir, not to oppress China, but your good and also the good of all mankind. We do this in no sentimental sense. We would be practical as the killing millions we represent. We invite you to a broader trade, a more intimate examination of the structure of Chinese civilization, and to a better appreciation of the manners of that people, of their temperance, patience, habits of scholarship, their competitive examination, their high regard for the silk, and we shall ask for your modern science which has taken its great development within the memory of man, and which is the heritage of our Christian faith.

It is for the west to say whether it is for a fair and open policy, or for one founded on prejudice, and that assumes the position of superiority, which is justified neither by physical ability or moral elevation. The people of the United States have responded through their representatives in the House through their Speaker, with a unanimity and nobility of sentiment which makes me proud of the civilization which I have seen, and glad to see it passed in review by the scholars and statesmen of China. I trust the people of the United States will abide by the sentiment, and I do hope it is but an earnest of that spirit which will meet us on the shores of the distant seas, and in the heart of the beautiful rivers which you, sir, have named.

Thanking the House for this reception and for the eloquent and able manner in which you have expressed its pleasure, we await such further action as the proprietors of the occasion may desire, and the House went on with its business, including a vote before the passage of the act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the time fixed by the Constitution of said State, such Legislature shall commence twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor shall convene the same."

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back the bill to provide a Foreign American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New York and one or more European ports, authorizing the Post Master General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of New York for the carrying of mail and passengers on the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution to amend the act of March 2, 1867, which authorized the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unseizable arms, ordnance or ordnance stores. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURNETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire whether it is expedient to establish posts and other points on the Rio Grande, and in violation of treaty stipulations and unfriendly to the commercial interests of this country.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented a petition, signed by sixty officers of leading railroad companies, in favor of the bill to amend the act of March 2, 1867, which authorized the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unseizable arms, ordnance or ordnance stores.

Mr. STEVENS, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1867, which authorized the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unseizable arms, ordnance or ordnance stores.

Mr. CULLOM, of the Senate, introduced a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1867, which authorized the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unseizable arms, ordnance or ordnance stores.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1867, which authorized the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unseizable arms, ordnance or ordnance stores.

Mr. WOODWARD moved to strike out section eighth, which provided for special taxes, arguing that it was a most odious and unjust tax.

Mr. SCHENCK argued against the amendment, and stated that the revenue law of 1867, and that by a re-adjustment of the special taxes and extension of them, and by increasing the duties on foreign goods, he could save a certain amount, which would be used to pay the interest on the public debt.

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SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Uniform Coinage—Impeachment Investigation—A Republican Caucus—General Grant at West Point.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1868.

UNIFORM COINAGE.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to promote uniform coinage among the nations, with recommendations that it be postponed until next session.

IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Impeachment Committee will soon conclude its investigations and furnish reports to the Senate to-day.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of making changes in the subordinate offices of the Senate, but there not being any unanimity of views the whole subject was postponed till December.

GEN. GRANT AT WEST POINT.

General Grant left to-day for West Point. He will probably deliver the diplomas to the graduating class.

FROM EUROPE.

Opening of British North America, Russia and France—Affairs in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Harry Verelst, made some enquiries of the Government concerning the measures for clearing the territory of British North America for settlement.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, June 9.—Baron Stockenberg, the new Russian Minister, presented his credentials, and had a formal reception at the Court, yesterday.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton. In the case of Wm. French, Sr., vs. the City of Pittsburgh, heretofore reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$4,108 34.

In the case of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Wm. B. Richardson, the jury was withdrawn and the case continued for the period of one year, or until the case of Norton vs. McCauley, an action for the recovery of the value of a boat owned by plaintiff, now pending in New Orleans, shall have been concluded.

The same order was made in other similar insurance cases. Wm. B. Hays vs. J. D. Ramaley. On motion of A. H. Miller, plaintiff's attorney, the Court appointed Thos. Ewing, Esq., Auditor, to distribute funds in this case.

Wm. Thaw vs. Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co. The plaintiff in this case had the right of way through an alley on Third street, 112 feet south from Wood street. The defendants are charged with having erected a building on this alley, thereby obstructing it, and taking the use of it from plaintiff. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stone. The Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Brandy, Jno. Bell and John Shaffer, indicted for the larceny of \$18 from Mr. Saltzman in East Birmingham, reported yesterday, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused were discharged.

The Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Catharine Byran indicted for assault and battery on John J. Gallagher, returned a verdict of guilty. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Thomas Green, indicted for the same offense on oath of the same prosecutrix, was placed on trial and acquitted, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was a series of cross suits between the Harkins and Gallagher families of Sharsburg, for assault and battery. There were four defendants, and they were disposed of as follows: Mary and Michael Harkins not guilty, but to pay costs; Mary Harkins not guilty; William Gallagher, to pay costs; Nancy Gallagher, not guilty, but to pay costs; and so ordered by the Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Mary Shriver, indicted for assault and battery, Mary E. Green prosecutrix, was next placed upon trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, costs to be divided between the parties.

BAWBY HOUSE CASE. The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. Dellell Ellsberry, a colored man, indicted for the larceny of a heavy house. Annie Connors, prosecutrix, on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterry. The case of Conrad Oppermann vs. Peterson, Koegler & Co., reported in the Gazette of the 7th inst., was concluded. Verdict for Plaintiff in the sum of \$27 75.

Mr. E. Burge vs. Samuel Burdett in divorce. Decree granted. John Colburn vs. the Cleveland and Huron R.R. Co., for damages for the loss of a lot of flour destroyed by the fire at Lima station, Ohio, 1866. On trial.

In the case of Hanson & Hanley vs. George H. McKeesport and E. Hanlon, contractor, the following agreement was filed: "And now, it is agreed upon the part of the said George H. McKeesport, through Capt. J. R. Henderson, Burgess, and the said P. R. Hanlon, the other defendant, that the injunction shall be dissolved, and the same having specific reference and application to the work being done on said street, under the agreement which was made between said George H. McKeesport and said Hanson & Hanley, in reference to grading, paving, etc., the time shall run from the date of this order, and no contract that may be hereafter entered into in reference to work on said street."

Literary Excursions—The University and Wilkinsburg. It has been pretty extensively whispered of late that our venerable friend, Mr. Jas. Kelly of Wilkinsburg, has taken a trip to the West. The matter has assumed so definite a shape that yesterday afternoon a party consisting of the faculty, the trustees and various friends of the institution, proceeded on Mr. Kelly's invitation, in a special car, to the University.

Mr. Kelly's views were found to be liberal in every regard. He is not disposed to dictate a policy to the faculty, but he is his ample means which shall most further the cause of sound learning, and which shall most expedient his liberality shall take. If he puts into execution the shrewd business tact which has marked his career, thus far, we shall not hesitate to endorse his judgment in advance, nor shall we fear that the University will be the loser.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, June 9.—Flour dull and almost nominal; Spring extra \$9.00; No. 1 \$8.75; No. 2 \$8.50; No. 3 \$8.25; No. 4 \$8.00; No. 5 \$7.75; No. 6 \$7.50; No. 7 \$7.25; No. 8 \$7.00; No. 9 \$6.75; No. 10 \$6.50; No. 11 \$6.25; No. 12 \$6.00; No. 13 \$5.75; No. 14 \$5.50; No. 15 \$5.25; No. 16 \$5.00; No. 17 \$4.75; No. 18 \$4.50; No. 19 \$4.25; No. 20 \$4.00.

Homeopathic Trials at Worcester, Mass. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Supreme Judicial Court convened a special session to-day for the trial of a number of cases. The first case was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Shepley, for the murder of James Shepley, the husband of Joseph G. Clark. The case of Josephine Laflin and David Dow, for the murder of Charles Laflin, husband of Josephine, will not be heard to-day. The annual occurrence of so many murder trials in this quiet locality is, once, attracts a great deal of attention.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, June 9.—Best Cattle very dull; heavy and medium grades, \$1.00; light grades, \$1.10; choice grades, \$1.20; extra grades, \$1.30; prime grades, \$1.40; select grades, \$1.50; common grades, \$1.60; inferior grades, \$1.70; poor grades, \$1.80; very poor grades, \$1.90; and the best grades, \$2.00.

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