Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868. NUMBER 157.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff Bill Reported by Representative Moorhead--Change of Commanders in Fourth Military District -- Nominations Confirmed and Rejected--Tax on Bonds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1868.

TARIFF BILL.

The following bill was reported to-day by Mr. Moorhead, from Committee on Ways and Means, to increase the duties on imports and tend to equalize exports and imports:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, and in lieu of duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied and collected on the articles herein enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following specified duties and rates of duty: on all copper, imported in the form of ore, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper and on all block or coarse copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for manufacturers, four cents per pound; on all copper in plate, bars, ingots, pigs and in other forms, not manufactured or herein enumerated, five cents per pound; on copper in plates, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component material of chief value not herein provided for, forty-five per centum *ad valorem*; on nickel, nickel oxide and alloy of nickel with copper, four cents per pound; on nickel matte or speiss, thirty cents per pound; on manufacture of nickel, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on al um and all its alloys, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on altsats or white metal, argentine, german silver and like mixed metals, and the manufactures thereof, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on lead, zinc, spelter or tentanan, in blocks or pigs, or on oxide of zinc, two and a half cents per pound; on lead and zinc in sheets, three and a half cents per pound; in addition to the rates now charged and colected on all descriptions and qualities of steel, there shall be charged anp colected one and a half cent per lb., and on all steel scraps one cent per pound; on carriage, car, locomotive and other springs made of steel, eight cents per pound; on iron or steel fire rope, made of wire, over number sixteen, wire guage, in size, six cents per pound; made of wire less in size than number sixteen and not more than twenty-five, seven cents per pound; made of wire less in size than number twenty-five, nine gauge, eight cents per pound, provided that iron wire rope galvanized shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; and provided all iron wire covered with silk, cotton or other material shall pay five cents per pound, in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on iron wire not covered; on iron wire cloth two cents per square foot, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*; when painted four cents per square foot, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on all iron rolled, hammered or made into shapes in forms of T. I. H. known as angle iron, or for barrel or bailing hoops, partly or wholly manufactured, or any form or shape of iron not provided for in the present tariff, excepting round, square and flat iron, and all plate, sheet, polished and galvanized iron, a specific duty of two and a half cents per pound; in lieu of the duties now imposed on all descriptions of iron thinner than No. 5 wire guage, and on all the descriptions of sheet or plate iron thinner than No. 10 wire guage, three-fourths of a cent per pound; in addition to the present duties on galvanized and polished sheet iron of all descriptions, three and three-fourth cents per pound; in lieu of the duties now imposed on all machinery not herein otherwise provided, composed in part of iron or steel, or any other metal or material complete or in parts, fifty-five per centum *ad valorem*; on wrought iron nuts, bolts, or rivets, other than screw bolts, not exceeding four inches in length, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, three and a half cents per pound; on sal soda and soda crystals, one cent per pound; on caustic soda, two cents per pound; on chlorimate and bichromate of; potash, four and a half cents per pound; on glass ware, plain, mould and pressed, not cut, engraved or painted, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on all unpolished cylinder, crown or common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, two and one-fourth cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 16x24 inches square, two and three-fourth cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, four cents per pound; all above that, four and a half cents per pound; on salt in bulk and on all rock salt or mineral salt twenty-four cents per one hundred pounds; on salt in bags or sacks, thirty cents per hundred pound, but no return of duties shall be made on account of damage to sacks containing salt; on uncleaned rice, one and a half cent per pound; and for paddy three-quarters of a cent per pound; on all timber not otherwise hereih provided, squared or sided, one cent. per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood and bass wood, one cent. per thousand feet, board measure; on spruce, $1,05 per thousand feet; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, two cents per thousand feet, board measure; provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied for such side planed or finished one cent per thousand feet, and if planed on one side and grooved, two cents per thousand feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawn, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorum*, on cord wood ten per centum *ad val.*; on dried currants, three cents per pound; on pickets and palings, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; on laths, twenty-five cents per thousand feet, superficial measure; on pine and cedar shingles fifty cents per thousand; on spruce shingles, thirty cents per thousand; on pine clap boards $2,50 per thousand; on spruce clap boards $1,50 per thousand; on wines of all kinds, excepting champagne or sparkling wines, imported in casks or bottles containing not more than twenty per centum of alcohol, fifty cents per gallon; containing more than twenty per centum of alcohol, one dollar per gallon; on champagne or sparkling wine, imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and less than one pint, per dozen bottles, six cents, or six cents per two dozen bottles containing not more than one pint; on brandies imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each, per dozen ten cents, and on all bottles a separate duty of three cents each shall be paid, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors; brandies may be imported in casks of any capacity, containing not less than fifteen gallons; on vinegar containing not more than four per centum of alcohol, two cents per gallon, and two and a half cents for each gallon; for each additional one per cent.; on all brown or bleached linens, linen yard goods, and jute yard goods, of every description, and by whatsoever named and designated, four per centum *ad valorem*; on cotton unmanufactured, two cents per pound; on cotton and linen webbings, tape, galloons, bindings, glimps, trimmings and braid, not exceeding one inch in width, sixty cents per pound; exceeding one inch, fifty cents per pound; on hair cloths of the description known as hair seating, forty-five cents per square yard; on hair cloth, known as Crinoline cloth, or by any ether name, forty per centum *ad valorem*; on all books printed and manufactured prior to the year 1850, fifty cents per pound, provided no more than five copies of any book shall be imported in one invoice; on all Bibles and Testaments, the value of which is less than fifty cents each, ten cents per pound; on all books in the English language, bound, stitched or in sheets, printed since the year 1849, of which editions are printed in the United States, and all printed matter not otherwise provided for, twenty cents per pound; on magazines, periodicals, illustrated enwspapers, newspapers, except as lawfully transimitted by mail, ten cents per pound; on fabrics of india rubber and other materials combined, three inches wide and over, six cents per lineal yard, and in addition forty-five per centum *ad valorem*; less than three-fourths of an inch wide, one-half cent per yard and fifty per centum *ad valorem*; more than three-fourths and less than one and a half inches wide, one cent per yard and fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on braces and suspenders made of India rubber and other material, one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on felts, carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

SECTION 2. That the provisions of the joint resolution, approved March 26, 1867, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be and the same are hereby extended and shall continue in force and effect for the further period of one year from the 30th of June, 1868.

SECTION 3. That from and after the passage of this act the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, berries and nuts used in dyeing or in composing dyes not otherwise herein provided for, but no such articles shall be classed as such that have undergone any manufacture; Bark, Peruvian, Lima, Calsayia, and all Cinchana bark, bleaching powders or chloride of lime, books in foreign or dead languages and scientific treaties, of which no editions are published in the United States, prilatites, eggs, fashion plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain; firewood, guano, goat skins, raw gutta percha and hemlock bark, sides, cuttings, stripes, tails and such like articles used as glue, India rubber, crude India rubber, milk of crude India rubber and stytax logs, and unmanufactured; lumber, manures, masts, and spars undressed, nitre of soda or cubic nitre, oil of cocoanut, palemet oil, paper waste or waste material of any kind intended only for manufacture of paper, potash, crude nitre, muriate of potassa, pearl ash, crude sulpaur, crude timber, sound and not advanced by manufacturing, timber for sulpbuilding, wood ashes, lye of wood ashes.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS OF FOURTH DISTRICT.

The following order has just been promulgated from the War Department:

Headquarters of Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1868—[General Order, No. 33.] By direction of the President of the United States the following orders are made:

First. Brevet Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell is relieved from command of the Fourth Military District, and will report in person without delay at War Department.

Second. Brevet Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem is assigned to the command of the Fourth Military District, and will assume command without delay.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Daniel M. Fleming, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio; Wm. Savage, Postmaster at Pottstown, Pa.; Chambers C. Davis, melter and refiner at Branch Mint, Denver, Colorado; Edward C. Darlington, Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va.; Jno. F. Robinson, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas; Harrison Theobus, Postmaster at Old Point Comfort; Thos. Wm. Ward, Collector of Customs in the district of Corpus Christi, Texas; Benjamin C. Dixon, Postmaster at Jeffersenville, Indiana; Hiram Calkins, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of public monies for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Croix, Wisconsid; John Burke, for district lands subject to sale at New Orleans; O. M. Murphy, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth district, Kentucky; Richard F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Constant K. Hall, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: James Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador; George Hibbard, Collector of Customs at Bonington, Conn.; Andrew J. Moulder, of California, Surveyor General of that State; Harvey Beckwith, Superintendent Branch Mint.

TAX ON BONDS.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a bill in obedience to a resolution adopted by the House on Monday, to tax the interest on United States bonds ten per cent. The report will be made to-morrow.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The steamer Benton arrived at Leavenworth from Upper Missouri, on Monday, with a cargo of 10,000 Buffalo robes, 8,000 wolf skins, and a large number of Deer, Elk, Antelope, Beaver, Mink and other skins, valued at $70,000. Buffalo are very plenty this season, and all kinds of furs and peltries better than ever before known.

The Indians were still troublesome along the river, wreaking their vengeance generally on wood choppers and wolf poisoners, who they say are driving off their game. They do not disturb traders. A large body of Indians are watching the wreck of the steamer Amelia Poe, waiting for the river to fall so that they can rifle it. The heavy rise is coming down the river. Majors Bowen and Hanna went up on the Benton and paid the troops at Forts Buford, Sully, Rice, Stephenson, Berthold and Mussle Shell, and Camp Cook. They had about $300,000 with them.

NEW YORK.

Democratic Convention—Organization of Delegations—Pendleton the Strongest Man—Hendricks Refuses to be a Candidate—Chase Scarcely Heard Of—Southern Delegates Surprised—Rumored Combination Against Pendleton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—Delegates to the Democratic Convention are still arriving. The Pendleton escort are expected this afternoon. The indications to-day seem to point to Chase or Hendricks. The New York delegation held a meeting at the St. Nicholas at noon, and informally resolved to support Seymour for President. It seems certain, however, that Seymour's name will not be pressed, as he personally don't desire the nomination. August Belmont was elected delegate in place of Charles E. Loew, resigned. The Kentucky delegation also held an informal meeting at the New York Hotel, and resolved to support Pendleton. A large majority of the delegates have not yet arrived.

Tammany Hall presents a fine appearance; the seats are all arranged, and the final touch is being put to the affair to-day. The shields of all the States are in position and the galleries are festooned with American flags, &c.

The delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention meet to-night to organize a grand procession on the Fourth.

Reports continue to reach here by Southern delegates that the President is about to issue a general amnesty.

The Ohio delegation to the Democractic Convention met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. Thirty-five of the forty two delegates were present. Entire harmony characterized the proceedings. Col. McCook was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. Morrison Foster, of Cleveland, Secretary. It was decided to hold daily meetings until the assemblage of the Convention. Committeemen will be selected to-morrow.

The meeting of the Kentucky delegation was postponed till to-morrow, owing to the non-arrival of a large portion of the delegation.

Samuel J. Tilden was to-day chosen Chairman of the New York delegation.

It is understood that Mr. Seymour stated to-day to some members of the delegation that he had pledged his honor not to be a candidate, and under no circumstances would he accept the nomination.

The Indiana delegation held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and resolved to sustain Pendleton as long as Ohio does.

An official order from August Belmont says that tickets of admission to the Convention will be changed every day.

A few Southern delegates have expressed themselves in favor of Chase. The supporters of Gen. Hancock held a small meeting to-night at Masonic Hall. T. E. Tomlinson was speaker.

Among the arrivals of delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention are Gens. James McQuade, D. Kirby Smith, Gordon Granger, J. B. Steadman, John Lane, Hugh Cameron, E. W. Morgan, E. W. Brewen and John A. McClernand.

The name of Senator Hendricks continues extremely prominent in connection with the Presidency. That of Governor English, of Connecticut, is much talked of. The soldiers and sailors will nominate Hancock, but will probably be well satisfied if he is named for the Vice Presidency by the Democrats.

Midnight.—Delegates to the National Convention continue to arrive, including many from the West.

At a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' General Committee, held to-night at Moffatt Mansion, Generals Slocum and Steadman were present. The majority favored the nomination of Gen. Hancock, but some Western delegates supported Gen. Blair. The Indiana delegation have received a letter from Senator Hendricks absolutely declining to be a candidate, after its recent meeting held, at which the delegation resolved to support Pendleton as long as Ohio does. There seems to be a great change in the sentiment of Southern delegates in regard to Chase. Many say they supposed his nomination a foregone conclusion, and are astonished at the small support he receives from the Eastern and Western delegates. Pendleton is now the favorite. It is rumored there is a combination between Pennsylvania, New York, New England and New Jersey to kill off Pendleton. He has, however, many friends among the delegates from those States. The name of Senator Doolittle is mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency.

Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, will probably be temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, accompanied by a large number of Pendletonians, arrived here to-night.

Hon. A. W. Richardson, of Illinois, is mentioned as a possible Chairman. It appears to-night to look much in favor of Pendleton.

RATIFICATION MASS MEETING.

An immense mass meeting of Republicans was held to-night at Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson and General Van Wyck. General Logan was not present, owing to the death of his brother.

JEROME PARK RACES.

The two year old stakes were won by Cameron's "Old Calabre," beating three others; distance five furlongs: time 1.04¼. The one thousand dollar premium, all ages, two mile heats, was won by Pennock's "James A. Connelly," beating "R. B. Connelly," and "Fleetwing;" time 3.45¾. The Welter cup, one mile, was won by Cameron's "Brague," beating "Free Lance," "Arlington Rooks" and "Rebel;" time 1.56¼. The selling stakes, one and three-fourth miles, were won by "Redwing," beating "Jubal;" time 3.05.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

The shooting at Jones' wood was resumed this morning and continued all day. Senator Wilson was among the visitors, who numbered from eight to ten thousand. This evening there was a concert by the Colonia Society.

SHIPMENT OF RAILROAD IRON.

The steamer Arizona, which sailed to-day, took thirty tons of railroad iron, the first shipment of the kind by steam.

Peter Tracey, keeper of a saloon in the Bowery, was shot dead yesterday by Emil Zeisman.

Counterfeit twenties from fives are in circulation.

FLORIDA.

Gov. Reed Takes Charge of Affairs—Military Government Ended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TALLAHASSEE, July 1.—Gov. Reed received the surrender of the State government to-day from Gov. Walker, in compliance with an order from Gen. Meade. According to General Order No. 92, from Atlanta, dated yesterday, military government ceases in the State, and commanders of sub-districts are ordered to abstain from interference with the civil law upon any pretext whatever. As no appointments have been made for State and county officers, the old ones will hold over till appointments are made by Gov. Reed and confirmations by the Legislature, which meets on the 7th inst.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Banquet to Cyrus W. Field—The Case of the Confederate Iron Clads Built in France—Protest Against the Naturalization Treaty With Germany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 1.—A grand banquet was given at Willis Rooms this evening to Cyrus W. Field, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services to the New and Old World by his devotion to the interests of the Atlantic telegraph through circumstances of protracted difficulty. The Duke of Argyle was chairman. Over three hundred gentlemen were present, among whom were Earl Russell, "Sr.," John Packington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many other distinguished guests.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 1.—The case of the United States vs. Armands, builders of the Confederate iron clads, came before the Court to-day. M. Berrier, as counsel for the United States, opened the case. He charged the Messrs. Armands with having violated their own pledges and with acting in bad faith to all parties. By their conduct they had exposed France at a critical moment to the risk of a war with the United States. He recited the facts of the case and showed that the allegations that efforts had been made to sell the vessels built for the Confederate Government to other powers were false. He demanded that all the contractors, builders and others concerned in this business should be compelled to refund the money stolen from private pockets. The Advocate General will reply on the 8th.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the budget was continued. M. Thiers made a speech in which he deplored the military preparations still going on, and feared the outbreak of war and consequent national bankruptcy.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 1.—Some Americans in Wurseburg, Bevaria, have protested against the fourth article of the naturalization law with the United States, just ratified by Bavaria. They say the construction given to the article by Minister Bancroft is not sustained by the text of the treaty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 1.—*Afternoon.*—Consols, 94⅛@94¾ for money, and 94⅛@94⅞ for account; 5-20s, 73½; Illinois, 101½; Erie, 45½.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—*Evening.*—5-20s, 77⅝@77¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—*Evening.*—Cotton dull; sales 8,000 bales uplands at 11½@11¼, Orleans 11⅝@11⅝. Wheat—white California declined to 12s. 10d.; red western unchanged. Tallow declined to 43s. 6d. Refined Petroleum in port 1s. 4d. to arrive 1s. 5d. Spirits of Petroleum, in port, 1s. to arrive 11d. Calcutta Linseed to arrive 63s. 6d., in port 63s.

ANTWERP, July 1.—*Evening.*—Petroleum advanced to 47¾ francs.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Precaution Against Disturbances—The Test Oath Discarded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—This morning, before the hour for assembling of the Legislature, a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry prepared for service, occupied Lafayette square. Two companies of the First Infantry, commanded by Captain Velle, occupied the side walk fronting the Mechanics Institute, and a large body of police were on duty in and around the building. No one was allowed to approach who could not give a good account of his business. Appearances indicated that trouble was expected. Col. Gintry and Gen. Mill, of Gen. Buchanan's staff, were also present.

The Senate was called to order at a quarter past 12. But few Democrats were present. The roll of only members who took the test oath, including Campbell, who was seated yesterday, was called. After the minutes were read, the Committee to which Gen. Buchanan's order was referred yesterday, reported that they were of the opinion that the action of the President in requiring members to take the test oath should be fully sustained. A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General Commanding the armies of the United States, induced the Committee to recommend a discontinuance of the test oath, and hereafter members be allowed to qualify in accordance with the Constitution of the State. A motion that the first paragraph be stricken out created considerable discussion and was finally tabled.

The report was adopted as it came from the Committee.

A motion was made that the roll furnished by the Commanding General be called of all the members wishing to be sworn in under the Constitution. On calling the roll the name of Sambola, ousted yesterday by the Election Committee, was omitted, though he presented himself to be sworn in.

Fifteen Democratic Senators took the Constitutional oath.

Several motions were offered, when Mr. Lynch called their attention to article fifteen of the Constitution, which states that no action of any kind can be taken by the Legislature until action was taken upon the fourteenth Constitutional amendment.

The Committee on Elections were discharged that a new one might be appointed, in which the Democratic side would be represented. Mr. Sambola will probably take his seat to-morrow, and contests for seats proceed regularly.

The House proceedings were of a similar nature, but showed more opposition to dispensing with the test oath. Only the names of those who had previously taken the test oath were called on assembling. Subsequently, when the roll was called of those elected who had not been qualified, but three were qualified under the Constitution, but more will probably do so to-morrow. The House permanently organized by the election of Charles W. Lowell, White Speaker, and adopted a resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment by fifty-seven ayes to three nays.

A resolution was offered by Pope W. Salle, one of three Democrats who qualified that the roll of members as returned by Gen. Buchanan be called and the members qualified, whether seats are contested or not, which was tabled.

It is stated authoritatively that the application for the presence of military was made by two Democratic Senators elect.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Late Rebel States and the Coming Presidential Election---Civil Appropriation Bill--The Alaska Treaty Discussed in the House.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1868.

SENATE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business,

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the joint resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee, as follows: *Resolved*, &c., That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for choice of President or Vice President of the United States, and that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall since the 4th of March, 1865, have adopted a Constitution of State Government, under which a State Government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and government, and such States shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

Mr. TRUMBULL regarded it as of much importance that Congress should take some action on the subject of the votes of late rebel States. If a count in the electoral College should be made excluding these States, the party against whom the count would operate, would be very apt to claim that unfairness had been exercised, and from that cause, if any could make it possible, another rebellion might result.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued his argument at length, basing his opposition principally on the fact that the resolution would exclude Arkansas and Florida in its operations, those States having the same votes as Illinois and Vermont, and contending also that the clause which prescribes that the election of electors shall be held under the authority of the State Constitution was improper and absurd, since by the Constitution of the United States the manner of choosing was to be regulated simply by the laws of the respective States. In conclusion he offered an amendment to strike out from the resolution the words Arkansas and Florida.

Mr. DAVIS rose to speak, but the morning hour having expired,

Mr. MORRILL, Me., called for the order of the day, the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay aside for the purpose of continuing his bill. Rejected—19 to 20.

A night session was ordered for the consideration of private bills.

The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment to place the funding bill as a rider upon the appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment at the request of a number of Senators, with the understanding that it would be taken up as a separate bill. He gave notice to that effect.

Several amendments were offered and adopted, including one appropriating $4,800 for surveying the boundary between Nebraska and Colorado. The appropriation for surveying public lands in Nevada was increased to $50,000. An appropriation of $20,000 was made for a similar purpose in Florida.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN, $6,000 additional was appropriated for the balance of expenses of impeachment trial.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, an amendment was adopted repealing all laws regulating the price of labor in the Government Printing Office, and allowing the Superintendent to make contracts.

Mr. ANTHONY stated the employés there were now paid thirty-three per cent. more than the same class in other cities.

Mr. PATTERSON (N. H.) offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying out the Ashburton treaty, to pay the State of Maine one dollar and a quarter per acre for 91,122 acres of land, and the State of Massachusetts one dollar and a quarter per acre for 2,165 acres, provided those States agree all claims by settlers shall have been quieted by the release of title.

After considerable discussion, and a pending motion for Executive session,

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill relative to the finding of indictments in Courts within rebel States. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

After a short Executive session, the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session.—Several unimportant bills were passed, mainly of a private nature, including one for the relief of the widow and children of General Mulligan.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAINE, of Missouri, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a funding bill providing for the consolidation of all bonded indebtedness of the United States into five per cent. ten year bonds and four and one-half per cent. thirty year bonds, and four cent. interminable annuities, holders of outstanding bonds to have the choice of these forms of security.

Mr. POMEROY objected.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, from the Committee on Elections, reported Chas. M. Hamilton, of Florida, entitled to a seat. Agreed to, and Mr. Hamilton was sworn.

The bill reported in the morning hour yesterday by Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, 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 claims, was passed.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice he would move to-morrow to postpone the bill making an appropriation for the Russian Treaty, and to take up the deficiency bill.

Mr. BANKS proposed a vote be taken on Thursday of next week. In the meantime debate may be considered as not closed.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a report relative to Freedmen's affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky. Adopted.

The House at 1:30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GARFIELD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $7,200,000 in coin to carry into effect the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Wisconsin, addressed the Committee in opposition two hours.

Mr. ELIOT moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision that no purchase, by or on behalf of the United States of foreign territory shall be hereafter made until a provision by law for its payment, and declaring that the treaty making power does not include any power to complete the purchase of territory before the necessary appropriation is made therefor by act of Congress.

Mr. MUNGEN said he was authorized to make a proposition on the part of a company of gentlemen to pay within twenty days into the Treasury of the United States ten millions of gold, they taking the fee simple of the territory of Alaska and leaving the eminent domain in the Government of the United States.

Mr. MUNGEN made a few remarks to the effect that the power to make treaties was in the President and Senate.

Mr. PRICE spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. DONNELLY sustained the appropriation, while contending the House had full power to make or refuse it.

Mr. SHELLABARGER argued against, and Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., in favor of the bill.

The Committee rose and the House took a recess.

Evening Session.—Mr. MOORHEAD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Tariff bill, and asked it be printed and made the special order for Friday.

Mr. MARSHALL objected to its being made the special order.

The bill was ordered printed.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Alaska bill.

Messrs. MAYNARD and MYERS advocated the bill.

Messrs. FERRIS and PETERS opposed the bill, and

Mr. MULLINS made an argument, showing that he occupied a conservative position on the question.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Steamboat Snagged and Burned—Revenue Frauds.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The steamer Sam Gaty, hence to Omaha, when opposite Arrow Rock, Mo., Monday night, struck a snag which careened her so that her lamps upset, and she caught fire and burned to the water's edge, and together with the cargo was a total loss. The boat was owned by Captains Ben. Johnson and Fred. Doyar; value and insurance not ascertained.

Wm. H. Powell, until recently a Government tobacco inspector in this district, was arrested a day or two ago, charged with conspiring with several tobacco manufacturers to defraud the Government. He was arraigned to-day before the United States Commissioner and held in seven thousand dollars Bonds.

Since the investigation of the tobacco frauds commenced, the quantity of tobacco reported as inspected by one inspector alone has increased from seventy-two thousand pounds in April to one hundred and fourteen thousand pounds in May.

During the past month proceedings have been instituted in the United States Courts against eight hundred barrels of distilled spirits, fifty-nine barrels of alcohol, twenty-six hundred and twenty-seven caddies of tobacco, and four tobacco factories, including machinery, &c., worth many thousands of dollars.

TENNESSEE.

The Bank Excitement—Medical College Case—Unfavorable Cotton Reports—Merchants National Bank of Memphis.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, July 1.—The excitement about the Tennessee bonds is unabated. The State Comptroller and bankers refuse to cash coupons due to-day. A call of the Legislature to repudiate the bonds and create a school fund of railroad debt is talked of.

W. B. Stokes has been renominated for Congress by the District Convention, and W. W. Woodcock, Elector for the District.

The Chancery Court of Davidson county to-day rendered a decision in the Medical College case in favor of the plaintiffs. Dr. Jennings and others are removed and the professors and others substituted.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—Reports of cotton in Arkansas are less favorable in consequence of the late cool weather.

The stockholders of the Merchants National Bank have made arrangements for continuing operations. The bank records show less than ten thousand due depositors. A Committee has gone to Washington to consult with the Comptroller of Currency in regard to allowing the bank to continue.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has at length given a formal decision in the *Avalanche* contempt case, declaring Judge Hunter's orders in the case will and void.

The Mississippi Elections.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACKSON, July 1.—Forty-seven of sixty-one counties return a majority against the Constitution of thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-five. Four of the remaining counties will return a majority for the Constitution. No case of violence is yet reported from any portion of the State during the progress of the election. This county, with a registered black majority of seventeen hundred, gave but two hundred and twenty-nine Radical majority. Lowndes county, with a registered black majority of three thousand, returns but twelve hundred Radical majority.

Man Smothered—Killed by Lightning—Fatal Fall.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, July 1.—A German named Schlatman was smothered in a privy vault last night from the effects of foul gas.

A man named Boyd, an employé of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, was killed by lightning in a family at Zelaska to-day.

A young man named Darling fell forty feet from an abutment of the Locks, near Frankfort, Ky., this morning, crushing in his skull and killing him instantly.

An Old Woman Suffocated

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROCKLAND, Me., July 1.—A small dwelling house was burned this morning, and Miss Eliza Ingraham, an elderly woman, the only occupant, was suffocated.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, July 1.—Receipts—27,000 bus wheat, 50,000 bus corn, 116,000 bus oats. Shipments—22,000 bus wheat, 40,000 bus corn, 10,000 bus oats. Freights unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat, buyers offer $1,80 for No. 2 spring; held at $1,90, with little demand. Corn dull, with sales of 31,000 bus No. 1 and 2 mixed at 91c, and 2,000 bus No. 2 at 89¾c. Oats nominally 74c on the spot and 75c to arrive. Mess Pork $28,25a 28,50. Lard 12½a13c. Barley nominal. Rye nearly bare and nominal.

New Orleans Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Cotton firm; middling 20c; sales 363 bales; receipts 15 bales; exports 45 bales. Flour firmer; superfine $7 XX, $9. Corn firmer at 95c. Oats quiet at 70c. Hay unchanged. Mess pork dull at $29. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear sides 17c. Lard 18a20c.