TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

SENATE: Memorial for Removal of Disabilities-Proposed Act Requiring Sales of Loans, Bonds and Gold by Government to be Made by Inviting Public Com-Considered. HOUSE: Bill Proposing the Issue of One Thousand Millions of Dollars of Coustanding Bonds or Notes-Resolution Adopted against Further | read. ation Bill Passed-Resolution of Inquiry Concerning National Banks-The Wells, Fargo & Co. Mail Contracts, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, January 18, 1869. SENATE.

A memorial was presented praying that political disability be removed from all Superintendents of Insane Institutions at the South. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a petition from the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago for the enactment of a law reading that "Hereafter all purchase or sales of the loans and bonds of the United States, and on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition and thoroughly advertising for proposals, and that all sales of gold for account of the United States shall be made by an official of the Treasury Department, at a time and place duly adver-tised." Referred to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Com-mittee, reported the following bill: Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereafter made, specifically payable in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced, according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that this section shall not an contracts for borrowing currency, or to the contracts for borrowing currency, or to the renewal or extension of any indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required pay-

ment in coin.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties levied from imported goods the sum of \$140,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to the payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the published. ment in coin. reduction of the principal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund provided by the fitth section of an act entitled an act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the demotion and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, approved February 25, 1862.

States, approved reordary. 25, 1862.
SEC. 3. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount as herein provided, under such regulations and rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to such holder cou-pons or registered bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denomination, not less than fity dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years and payable in coin in forty years and bearing an annual interest of five per cent. payable semi-annually incoin, which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State or municipal authority, and the same and the interest thereon, the income therefrom, shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such in-come tax as may be assessed upon other

incomes.
SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treas ury is hereby authorized and required to issue gold notes of the United States, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on de-mand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, in such form and of such de-nomination, not less than ten dollars, as he may prescribe, and such gold notes shall be received for all taxes, duties or debts payable to the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized at his discretion, to apply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amounts of United State notes surrendered for coninto bonds under preceding sec tion of this act, to the purchase in open market and in the city of New York of any part of the securitities of the United States bearing six percent. Interest, and thereupon ithe Security of the Transpare shall cannel an retary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of United States notes equal to the securities so purchased and said coin lia-bilities of the United States, at the option of the creditors; provided, however, that the aggregate of coin notes issued under this act and the outstanding gold certifi-cates of deposit, shall not exceed the coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States, and such coin notes shall be paid according to their terms, and may be re-issued from time to time as the exigencies of

the public service shall require.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any banking association, now organized or that may hereafter organize under the act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for their circulation and the redemption thereof, approved January 3, 1866, is hereby authorized, without respect to the limitation of \$300,000,000 of circulating notes prescribed by the 22d section of said act, to issue and circulate in notes as money, not bearing interest and payable on demand in coin, and such coin shall be obtained by the mode provided in said act as to other circulating notes and shall be roted to the circulating notes and the circulation of the circulatio lating notes, and shall be paid on demand in coin instead of United States notes, and only be issued to the amount of sixty five per cent of the bonds of the United States

ject in all other respects to the limitations, Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice he wished to offer the following amendment, to be printed with the bill: To amend section three by adding thereto the following words: "Provided, that not to exceed two millions lawful money shall be converted into bonds, as herein provided, in any one month." Strike out in section fourth the words, "at his discretion," and insert in place thereof the words, "and required," and also strike out in same section the words, "not exceeding" and insert instead

thereof the words "equal to."

The following amendments were proposed to be offered by Mr. CATTELL: Add at end of section the following:
"And any holder of any of the bonds provided for in this act may present the same to the Treasury of the United States and petition-Bill from Finance demand lawful money of the United States Committee Legalizing Gold for the principal and accruing interest thereon, and the Treasurer shall redeem Contracts, &c.—Personal Explathe same in lawful money of the United
States, unless the amount of the United
States notes then outstanding shall be equal Jobs—The Copper Tariff Bill to \$350,000,000, and such bonds shall not be redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their

Mr. HARLAN called the attention of the Senate to the letter of the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, General Boynton, pons or Registered Bonds in which had been copied and commented on by the New York Tribune, and was personal to himself, and he thought to some other Senators.

The letter and the Tribune editorial were Mr. HARLAN then denounced the letter Subsidies to Railroad or Other as exhibiting such a degree of carelessne Corporations—Naval Appropri-ation Bill Passed—Resolution or ignorance, or something worse, as would, in his judgment, unfit the author to be a correspondent or any respectable journal. Mr. Harlan made a long explanation of the facts in each transaction with which he was accused of wrong doing, and stated he never had and never expected to have any personal interest whatever in these transactions

Mr. POMEROY also stated the statements affecting himself were incorrect in regard to material facts. The only way in which he had become interested in railroads in his own State was by the Legislature haying put his name into the charters of certain roads as one of the temporary corporators. and when capitalists were found to build the roads he and the other corporators had always transferred the franchises without

Mr. CONNESS commented briefly on the letter of Gen. Boynton and the statement of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the House, in regard to the vast quantities of public lands given away to railroad corporations, which he said was made in ignorance of which he said was made in ignorance of the facts. Mr. Conness also read in the New York Herald that he (Conness) had no less than five jobs before the Senate, before seeing which he had congratulated himself that his name and influence were not in any way connected with jobs.

Mr. GRIMES said the charge against his colleague was a trumped up affair, with no foundation in fact.

foundation in fact.
Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the

precribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections, which Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to

amend the judicial system of the United States, which was ordered to be printed and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back from the Finance Committee the specie payment bill, introduced by Senator Morton, and Committee be discharged from its further consideration, because so

much of it as they approved had been considered in the general bill reported.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., from Committee on Commerce, reported back the memorial of the New-York and London Telegraph Company, with a bill to authorize them to land the cables on the shores of the United States, and recommended its passage. Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to punish

the collection of taxes on passengers. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of a railroad corporation to pay to any State government or its agents any tax or sum of money for the transportation of passengers through its territories, and that any person violating this law shall pay a fine of not more than \$5,000 and not less than \$1,000. The second section makes it unlawful for any State government or its agent to collect such tax, and imposes a penalty of \$2,000 for a violation. The third section gives the United States Courts jurisdiction in the matter, The bill was re-

Mr. SUMNER reported a bill in regard o the discharge of poor convicts.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to regulate the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river. Referred to Committee on

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to guarantee the payment of certain bonds to be issued under the authority of the Gov-einments of Louisiana and Arkansas, for repairing levees or the Mississ:ppi river.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill making grant of land to the State of Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Mis-sissippi river immediately above the Falls

Anthony. Referred to Committee on The Senate, on motion of Mr. CHAND-LER, took up the bill to regulate the duty on copper, etc., which was read as reported rom the Committee-Mr. ANTHONY moved an amendment.

by adding "on copper in rolled plates, call-ed brazier's copper, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, eyelets and all manufactures of copper, of which copper shall be a component of the chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per cent-

mm ad valorem." Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., moved to amend by inserting after the word "ores" in the ninth me the words "containing sulphur," and the words "and on all copper imported in the form of ores not containing sulphur, wo cents on each pound of tine copper contained, therein.

After discussion, during which Mr. FERRY supported the amendment, and Mr. CHANDLER made a sharp reply, that if Connecticut continued to say to the northbe "stop your mines." the answer would was rejected—yeas 20, nays 27, and the Sen-ate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPERRED. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. POLAND: Proposing the issue of coupons or registered bonds to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars in coin, after thirty and fifty years respectively, the thirty year bonds to bear interest at four and one-half per cent. in coin, and the fifty year bonds to bear interest at four per cent. the bonds to be exempt from national, State and municipal taxes, except the income tax, and to be exclusively used in payment of or exchange for outstanding bonds, or notes that have fallen due or bear interest at higher rates; the Secretary of the Treasury is to return and Secretary of the Treasury is to return and secretary of the treasury is to return an accorded all United Sisters notes now, outstanding, by their conversion into such bonds; circulating notes are to be issued to the National banks as fast as the U.S. notes are cancelled, until the amount of U.S.

The first transfer of the first of the first

banks are hereafter to make their deposits ties not greater than one hundred and sixty for the security of their circulation in the bonds provided in the act. the full price. My Mr. POLAND: Allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify. Referred to Committee on Revision of Laws.

By Mr. BUTLER, Mass.: Relating to

property in the lately rebellious Referred to Committee on Reconstruction. It proposes that where church property has been given to Africaus, the trustees thereof shall be elected by the

congregation.

By Mr. BANKS: To prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants of privileges from the United States. Referred to Com-

from the United States. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN HORN, N. Y., for his colleague, Mr. Stewart: For the construction of lines of telegraph between Bosten, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Postoffice Department. Referred to the Postoffice Committee.

By Mr. BARNES: To prevent loaning money on United States legal tender notes money on United States legal tender notes as collateral security. Referred to the

Committee on Banking.
Also, to prohibit banks of issue from paying interest on deposits, except on some specified time, not less than thirty days. Referred to same Committee.

By Mr. BROOKS: To exempt manufacturers of printed newspapers from tax, the same as manufacturers of other prints. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIS: For the appointment of a select Committee on Ku-Klux outrages n Alabama. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. KELLOGG: Relative to the sale f gold and bonds. Referred to Committee

on Banking.

By Mr. BINGHAM: To admit the State
of Missisaippi to representation in Congress.
Referred to Committee on Reconstruction. t provides for the admission of Mississippi whenever its Legislature shall have ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and declares null and void the disability imposed

by the third section of article seventh of the Constitution of Mississippi. By Mr. GARFIELD: Providing that no commissions as Brigadier General shall be issued until the number of Brigadiers is reduced below eight, and fixing eight as the number of Brigadier Generals after that time. Referred to Committee on Military

By Mr. SCHENCK: To distribute the number and rank of Government employes among the several States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings

By Mr. JULIAN: To close the land system in certain States. Referred to Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. BOLES: To aid the con-siruction of the Arkansas and Pacine Railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. WILSON: Making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.
By Mr. WILSON, Iowa: To amend the Jud ciary system of the United States, Referred to the Judiciary Committee. By Mr. CLARK, Kansas: Authorizing

settlement of claims of citizens of Kansas. Referred to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH: To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge

Forks, Montana Territory. Referred to By Mr. ARNELL: To provide for the representation of the District of Columbia

n Congress. Referred to Judiciary Committee:

By Mr. LAWRENCE, Ohio: Providing that after March 4th, 1869, no Senator or Representative in Congress shall be entitled to receive or transmit by mail any letter or mail matter free of postage. Referred to Postoffice Committee.

By Mr. JONES, Kentucky: For co-opera-

tion of the United States Coast Survey in the geological surveys instituted by several States. Referred to Committee or By Mr. BARNES: To compel the Nation

al banks to make statements six times a year. Referred to the Committee on Bank Mr. COBURN, on behalf of Mr. Ela. offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into and

report the facts and circumstances concerning the contract with Wells; Fargo & Co. for carrying United States mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroad. Adop-Mr. HOLMAN offered the following: Resolved, That in the present condition Resolved. That in the present condition of the national finances no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises; but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to the pressing necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from the burdens

of taxation. Resolved, That the grants of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose hatever. He moved the previous question on the

doption of the resolutious.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the resolutions on the table—negatived, only thirty-four affirmative votes.

Mr. SCOFIE LD demanded a separate vote

The first resolution was adopted—yeas 90, nays 67, as:follows:

Yeas—Messre. Allison, Balley, Baker,
Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Broomail,
Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, (Mass.,)
Cary, Chandler, Clark, (Ohio,) Cooke. Cornell, Cullom, Delano, Dockery, Ela, Farns worth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Getz, Grover worth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Getz, Grover,
Harding, Hawkins, Heaton, Hill, Holmen,
Hubbard, (W. Va.,) Jenckes, Johnson,
Jones, (N. C.,) Jones, (Ky.,) Judd, Jullan,
Keisey, Kerr, Kitchen, Knott, Koontz,
Lash, Lawrence, (Pa.) Lawrence, (Ohlo,)
McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore,
Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Pike,
Phelps, Pile, Plants, Price, Randall, Ross,
Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarrer, Sitgreaves.

Phelps, Pile, Plants, Price, Handall, Ross, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stone, Sypher, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Auken, Van Wyck, Van Trump, Ward, Washburne, (Ill.,) Weiker, Williams, (Ind.,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Wilson, (I-wa,) Wood and Young.—90.

Naus—Messrs, Anderson, Arnell, Ash-

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley. (Nev.) Axtell, Banks, Barnes, Beck, Benjamin, Boles, Buckley, Butler, (Tenn.) Coilis, Churchill, Clark, (Kansas,) Clift, Cobb; Coburn, Corley, Dewess, Dodge, Driggs, Elliott, (Ark.) Garfield, Gollady, Goss, Gove. Gayseliv, House, Highes, Driggs, Elliott, (Ark.;) Garfield, Gollady, Goss, Gove, Gravelly, Houghev, Higbee, Hopkins, Humphrey, Ingersoil, Kelly, Kellogg, Lincoln, Mailory, Maynard, M'Cormick, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Perham, Peters, Pierce, Prince, Raum, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Smith, Stark weather, Stokes, Stover, Tafe, Thomas, Tift, Trimble, (Ky...) Twitchell, Van Earman, Van Horn, (Ky...) Washburne, (Mass...) Whittemore and Windom.—67.

The question recurred on the second resdeposited with the Treasurer of the United States standing, by their conversion into deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the redemption of states as security for the redemption of states as security for the redemption of said coin notes; no bank shall receive less notes are cancelled, until the amount of U. that no public lands shall be given to ald in the said coin notes and such the construction of railroads, except on the construction of states and editors. Each could take on the condition.

After some further discussion the subject the papers. The interview was of the construction of railroads, except on the condition.

Mr. HOLMAN declined to let it be of-Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, moved

to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interiere with the soldiers' bounty The resolution was laid on the table-

yeas 110, nays 54. Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, (Nev.), Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Breck, Benjamin, Bingham. Blair, Boles, Buckland, Buckley. Butler, (Tenn.), Cake, Collis, Churchill, Cliff, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Corley, Covode, Cullom, Delano, De-weez, Dockeny, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eliot, Elliott, Ferris, Ferry, French, Garrield, Golladay, Goss, Gove, Graveley, Haugney, Heaton, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hub Heaton, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkies, Hubbard, (Iowa), Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, (N. C.), Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, Knott, Lash, Lincoln, (N. Y.), Mallory, Marvin, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morrill, Mullens, Myers, Newcomb. Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Price, Pile, Poland, Pierce, Prince, Raum, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Smith Starkweather, Stokes, Taber, Tafe, Tift, Trimble, (Ky.), Trimble, (Tenn.), Trowbridge, Twitchell, Van Farnam, Van Horn, (N. Y.), Van Wyck, Washburne, (Ind.), Wahburne, (Ills.), Wilkes, Whittennore, Williams, (Pa.), Williams, (Ind.), Wilson, (Iowa), Pa.), Williams, (Ind.), Wilson, (Iowa), /indom—110.

Windom—110.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Baker, Baldwin,
Barnes, Boutwell, Beatty, Benton, Burr,
Butler, (Mass.,) Carey, Chandler, Clarke,
(Ohio,) Clarke, (Kansas.) Ela, Farnsworth, Fields, Getz, Grover, Hardin, Hawkins, Holman, Hubbard, (West Va.,) Jones, (Ky.,) Kelsey, Kerr, Koontz, Lawrence, (Pa.,) Marshall, McCarthy, McCormick, Moore, Mungen, Niblack, Paine, Pike, Plants, Randall, Ross, Schofield, Shellabarrar Sityreaves, Shelding Stevans, Stone berger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stevens, Stone, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas, Upson, Vanauken, Van Trump, Ward, Wilson, (Ohio.,) Wood

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said if he had been in the hall at the time his name was called, he would have voted No, emphatically.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules that he might offer as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill the sections relating to the Marine Corps, which had been ruled out as not in

The rules were not suspended-70 to 42, not two-thirds.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Navai Appropriation bill were agreed to and

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of Currency to inform the House whether any, and what, National Banks had been allowed to exchange gold bearing interest bonds for currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and directing that such exchange shall cease till the further action of the House. Also directing the Comptroller of Currency to inform the House pers, is in conformity with the pre-what banks had relinquished their charters cedent established by Washington in as National Banks and were doing business: 1795, and followed by Adams in 1800, Madiinder State charters, still retaining the National Bank circulation, with the amount of such circulation outstanding. Also, whether any bank had been instructed that the twenty-ninth section of the banking act, limiting the amount of liability of any person in the association to one-lenth of its capital, does not apply to the endorsement

or collateral liabilities or checks certified During the discussion which followed, Mr. DELANO said he believed this an unjust attack on the Comptroller of the Cur-

Mr. BUTLER retorted he had made no such attack, and then said, in his judgment the Treasurer and Comptroller were both paid and pliant servants of the banks, and were doing the business of the banks. After denial he withdrew the portion of the resolution directing the cessation of the ex-change, and it was then adopted. Mr. SCHOFIELD, from Committee on

Appropriations, offered a resolution in-structing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments of money to W. W. Corcoran for the use of lands and buildings in the District of Columbia, supposed to belong to him and taken possession of by the War Department during the rebellion for National purposes, antil further action

of Congress.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas. The joint resolution provides that the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, the test outh, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom, and makes it the duty of the District Commander to fill the vacancies so

reated by the appointment of persons who can take the oath. an take the oath.

The Committee recommended an amendment, that the provisions of the act shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, shall have been qualified for any office, and that the act shall not take effect until thirty days from its passage. The amendment was agreed to, and the

resolution passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice he would, next Saturday, call up the proposed Consti-tutional amendment and bill in relation to suffrage, and try to bring them to a vote

he following Tuesday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next. made the special order for Monday next.
The House at three o'clock went into
Committee of the Whole on the legislative,
executive and judicial appropriation bill,
Mr. Schenck in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. WOOD as to the powers of Congress on the many subjects now being Congress on the many subject to the comprehended within its legislation.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment, and at half past four rose, when the sections for amendment, and at half past four rose, when the sections for amendment, and at half past four rose, when the sections for amendment, and at half past four rose, when the section is the section of the section of

Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained leave to Mr. FARNSWORTH Declared leave to make apersonal explanation in reference to newspaper insinuations against him on the subject of proposed investigations into the Wells, Fargo & Co. contracts, in the course of which he asked his colleague (Mr. Washburne,) if he had written or district extract telegraps which appears of the course of the dictated certain telegrams which appeared in the Chicago Tribune and Post, stating that Mr. Farnsworth objected to its consideration and that the whole affair had an

ugly look.
Mr. WASHBURNE said his colleague ought to know him better than to ask such a question. He made no reflection on him Mr. FARNSWORTH accepted the disclaimer, and said he was opposed to stop-ping the pay of the contractors, but in favor of an investigation. In fact it was at

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations - The President's Answer to the Senate's Resolution of Inquiry Upon what Authority He Based His Amnesty Proclamation - The Virginia Committee Call on Gen. Grant.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, January 18, 1869. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate o-day John H. Gadsen, Secretary of Legation to Mexico vice Mr. Plumb: Wm. Dixon. Associate Justice for Montana: R. H. Hunt Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District. Missouri: A. J. Brooks, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-First District. Penna. MESSAGE PROM THE PRESIDENT-THE AM

NESTY PROCLAMATION. The President transmitted the following to-day to the Senate of the United States: The resolution adopted on the 5th inst. requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of am-nesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to com-municate to the Senate by what au-thority of law it was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Consti-tution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of trea-son against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immuni ties under the Constitution and laws which have been made in persuance thereof.
The Federal Constitution, as understood to be and is regarded by the second section of article second of that instrument, pro-vides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th uit is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of the authority thus conferred upon the executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying pa-

son in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, '67 and '68. [Signed] Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., January 18, 1869.

The papers accompanying the President's answer are as follows: answer are as follows:

First—The proclamation of Gen. Washington, dated July 10, 1795, granting to citizens who had been engaged in insurrection and in resisting the collection of revenue on distilled spirits and stills in the western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in the proclamation, a general pardon of all treasons and other indictable offenness.

indictable offenses.

Second—The proclamation of John Adams, dated the 21st of May, 1800, grantng full pardon to all and every person, in some persons excepted citiding some persons excepted in wasnington's proclaumation, engaged in the said insurrection, whereby remedying and releasing unto all such persons all pains and penalties incurred or supposed to be incurred for or on account of the premises.

Third—The proclamation of James Madistry dated. February 18, 1815 concepting.

son, dated February 16, 1815, concerning certain foreigners flying from the danger of their own homes, and certain citizens o New Orleans who, forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establish-ment of the Island of Barratria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. Government of the United States and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, etc. For reasons set forth in the proclamation, President Madison granted to the offenders full pardon of all offences committed against the laws or touching the intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and the President directs all such indictments and prosecutions for fines, penaties, for-feitures, etc., to be discontinued and re-

Fourth—The proclamation of President Lincoln, dated the 8th day of December. 1863, familiar to the public, granting to all persons, certain classes excepted, who had participated in the rebellion full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened. In this proclamation Mr. Lincoln begins by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieve and pardon. The law of Congress declaring forfeiture, &c., and authorizing the President to issue proclamations of pardon and ammesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem prorticipated in the rebellion full pardon ceptions as the Executive may deem proper, is then cited. Mr. Lincoln, referring to this act, adds: "Whereas, the Congressional deglaration for limited and conditional pardons accords with the well established." lished judicial exposition of the pardoning power, therefore," etc.

Fifth—The proclamation of President
Lincoln, dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining cases in which persons are entitled to the benefits of his preceding proclams.

Sizh-The proclamation of President Johnson, dated the 29th of May, 1866, similar to the Lincoln proclamation of Decemben 8, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty, excepting for cases therein named. Seventh—The proclamation of President ohnson dated September 7, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the rebellion. This proc-lamation extends pardon to the classes mentioned who were not pardoned by the

preceding proclamations. Eighth-The proglamation of President Johnson of July 4, 1868, granting a general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion, with certain exceptions and reservations.

CALLED ON GEN. GRANT. The Virginia Committee called this morn ing in a body, accompanied by other genfavor of an investigation. In fact it was at his instance the resolution of inquiry was offered by his colleague. (Mr. Coburn) today and adopted by the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he did not intend to take part in the quarrel between his colleague and editors. Each could take in favor of speedy settlement on the general plan published in the papers. The interview was of tlemen from their State, to pay their re-

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called upon the President and Secretary S hofield. While not asking to have their disabilities removed by special laws the Committee are exerting themselves to obtain a general relief of all persons in the State of Virginia, and especially to check-further removal of State and Countylofficers until Congress can act on the whole The Senate Committee on Judiciary has

under consideration the subject of the restoration of Virginia to the Union, but has not taken formal action. NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Windom to aid the construction of the North Pacific Railroad, proposes that the Government shall merely guarantee the interest on half of the bonds of the Company.

HARRISBURG

Proceedings of the Legislature-Additional House Officers—Bills Introduced. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1869. The House met this evening.

Mr. HERR moved the invitation to attend the dedication of the Mexican monument, May 26th, be accepted and a Committee of three appointed to make arrangements. A opted.

Mr. STRANG offered a resolution for the appointment of twenty-seven additional officers. Messrs. Beans, Brown, of Clarion, Rogers

and Webb opposed the resolution.

Mr. STRANG said the additional force was necessary. The average number of documents to be folded, &c., was forty-four

thousand.

Mr. WILSON, Allegheny, said the newspapers were misinformed as to the cost of pasting and folding, which they represented at thirty, forty and fifty thousand dollars, whereas, under the present force, it was only seven thousand dollars, and would be only force thousand dollars, and would be only fifteen thousand dollars with every addition.
Mr. ROGERS, Philadelphia, raised the

point that the law could not be repealed by a resolution of the House. The SPEAKER decided that the Constitution gave each House the right to choose ts own officers. Mr. WEBB, of Bradford, opposed the resolution as not necessary. Half the officers

down stairs were not on duty.

Mr. NELSON, of Wayne, moved to amend by authorizing the Clerk to reduce Agreed to and the resolution passed.

Three thousand copies of the report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Spring-

the Pennsylvania Commissioners at Spring-field on the cattle disease were ordered to Mr. CLARK, of Warren, presented a report from the Committee which attended the funeral of D. A. Finney.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny: Incorporating the Allegheny Silver Mining Company; extending the time for pay-ment of enrollment tax on the act incorporating the Youghlogheny Gas Coal Comany to June first By Mr. KERR: Supplement for a State road from Tarentum.

By Mr. JACKSON: Extending the statute of limitation to fees of Sheriff and oth

officers in Armstrong, county; supplement to the militla law of 1864. By Mr. PORTER, of Cambria: Extending the act relative to compensation of Commissioners in Forest and Cambria counties.

By Mr. BEATTY: Fixing the number of tax collectors in Meadville and Titusville: authorizing school directors of Crawford county to borrow money.

By Mr. STRANAHAN: Protecting farm-

ers of Erie county from frauds in the sale of patent rights.
By Mr. BROWN, of Huntington: Allowing parties to contract for the payment of By Mr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia: Abol-

ishing pasters and folders after the present session, and providing for contracts for the performance of said duties, which the House efused to have read. By Mr. STRANG: Authorizing County Commissioners to purchase Campbell's system of indexing,

By Mr. DUNCAN: To prevent the destruction of oil producing and unfinished wells in Venango county Adjourned at eleven o'clock:

LOUISVILLE, KY,

Important Case Decided—Another Case Involving the Constitutionality of Civil Rights Bill.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) Louisville, January 18 .- In the County Court an important case has been decided. The facts relating thereto are about as follows: The legislature by enactment authorized the Auditor to appoint agents to collect back taxes due the State since 1856. providing that the agent before entering upon the duties of his agency, should, in addition to the oath required by the law, and was opposed to the overthrow of the Union. After a full hearing Judge Hake decided that the oath was unconstitutional and therefore null and void. swear that he had not sided the

sometime during the fall the bodies of three negroes, Lucy Armstrong, Jack Foster, her son-in-law, and Sarah Foster, wife of Jack, were found lying dead in their house, in Lewis county, their heads having been split open with an axe. Richard Fosat a house near by, having made his escape shortly before the attacking party left. John Blien and Geo. Kennard, who lived near the scene of the tragedy, were arrestde to answer the crime and afterwards convicted in the United States Court here for murder. The counsel for defendants objected to the introduction of negro testimony. and also to the admission of the dying dec laration of the negro, Richard Foster, who died two days after the commission of the act. Both of these objections were overruled, to which exceptions were entered. After the to which exceptions were entered. After the conviction of the parties, motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial were overruled, to which rulings of the Court, exceptions were also entered. The parties were sentenced by Judge Ballard, of the United States Court, to be hanged in this city on the 22d of the present month, next Friday. It is authoritively stated the execution will not take place on that day, as the prisoners, by their counsel, have perthe prisoners, by their counsel, have perfected their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and have obtained a writ of error. This is an important case, involving the constitutionality or construction of the Civil Rights bill and other questions raised on the record. It is the only case before the Supreme Court pur-

posely made to test the act. Earthquake in New Brunswick. (By Telegraph to the Pittiburgh Gasette.)

MORTREAL. January 18. The shock of an earthquike was felt at St. John, N. B., on Saturday morning, lasting about one minute, during which time the vibration

was quite perceptible.