TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: The Tenure-of-Office Act and Suffrage Amendment Discussed—Omnibus Railroad Bill. HOUSE: Bill to Pro-Public Debt, &c.—Adverse Report on the Memorial for Removal of Allegheny Arsenal

—The Stationery Contracts—

the States, our liberties are gone.

Mr. Doolittle cited from the successive platforms and acts of the Republican party extracts showing, as he claimed, a steady advance towards centralization.

Mr. BAYARD followed. He denied -The Stationery Contracts-Bill Reduced Ten Millions-The Purchase of Ford's Theatre.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazet'e. 1 Washington, February 6, 1869. SENATE.

The bill giving an additional term to the United States Circuit Court of the eastern district of Arkansas, was passed. Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on in relation to the elective franchise in Georgetown, and asked its immediate

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it went

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to grant lands to the Superior. Indiana, State Line Railroad. Referred to the Committee on On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the

Senate took up the bill to repeal the Ten-ure-of-office law.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill, as it had come from the House, proposed to re-move all legal restrictions from the President in the exercise of the power of appointment and removal. The Senate Judiciary Committee had not thought it wise to do that, and had reported an amendment modifying the bill, so as to permit the President to suspend a civil officer whenever, in his judgment, public good may require it, subject to the approval of the Senate, and without giving specific reasons for such suspension. The majority of the Committee of which he was not one, had thought it fit the heads of the departments should be subject to removal at the will of the President alone, and had reported an amend-ment to that effect.

Ma. MORTON was in favor of the total repeal of the law. He believed it was a mistake in the beginning, and did not in any way benefited by it; but, on the contrary, felt satisfied the law had been used to some extent to put thieves in office and throw upon the Senate the responsibility of keeping them there. He liked the amendment proposed by the believe the public services ever had been in any way benefited by it; but, on the contrary, felt satisfied the law had been liked the amendment proposed by the Committee, so far as it allowed the Presi-dent to choose members of his Cabinet, and thought the idea of depriving a President of that power absurd; but that part of the amendment which would allow the President to suspend an officer during the session of Congress, without giving reasons for such suspension, would make the bill worse than the law

it proposed to repeal.

Mr. HOWE did not think it wise to except Cabinet officers from the general provisions. He could not see any reason why a President should be allowed to dismiss a Cabinet officer at pleasure, when he would not also be at liberty to dismiss the head of the Internal Revenue department, or any military, naval or judicial officer. He could not agree with the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) as to the effect of the Tenure of Office bill upon the public service, and he believed an honest President could just as readily dispose of a dishonest officer under it as he could before its en-

actment.

Mr THAYER expressed the hope that
the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds) would press the bill upon the
attention of the Senate eyery day until
it should pass, and he was in favor of
passing it in the form in which it has
come from the House, unconditionally

repealing the law.
The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. DAVIS was entitled to the floor,

but said he was too unwell to apeak and yielded to Mr. Doolutle. Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that the general government has no power to contro the question of suffrage in the States. The Senator from Massachusetts seems to flud it in the Constitution as it now stands; but his great teacher, Judge Story, thought the attempt to put such a provision in the Constitution would show: premeditated design to destroy the State governments. He (Mr. Doolittle) main tained that the right to fix the qualifications of voters is essential to a republican form of government, and that no State which has not the right to determine which has not the right to determine for itself who shall and who shall not vote, can be called republican, for it has lost the power to govern itself. If Congress can determine who shall and who shall not vote in Indiana, the people of Indiana no longer govern themselves. This is not a proposition by way of amendment of the Constitution. It is a proposition by way of amendant of the Constitution. sition by way of revolution—a proposi-tion to overthrow the Constitution, the very idea in which it was born, and in which it has lived, and the preservation of which our republican institutions cannot survive. Suppose the proposition were to amend the Constitution, which declares the United States shall guaran tee to each State a republican form of government, by striking out the word "Republican" and inserting "Monarchial." it would not be an amendment to the It would not be an amendment to the Constitution; it would be revolution. But it is scarcely less so for the Federal Government to take itself the control of the suffrage in States, because in doing so it strikes at the life of our republican institutions. It is the liberty of a State, and the liberty of the individual within a State, that the State shall be are the liberty of the individual within a State, that the State shall be unrestricted in its power to govern itself, and in order to govern itself, and in order to govern itself it must have the right to determine who shall vote and who shall not vote; because it is in this voting power that the government of this country resides. Unless we can successfully resist this tendency to centralization, to which the war gave new life, and which is hurrywar gave new life, and which is hurry-ing us on with a velocity which makes

every honest lover of his country tremble for the future, and which makes the excited and fanatical men of our time leap for joy—unless we can successfully resist this tendency the days of our republican institutions are already number of the exchange of mutilated or defaced in which the tragedy to which he refers was perpetrated. I do not have any issue with the gentleman on that subject; but the fact that the same are hereby repealed; in violation or without authority of law. I say that, not because the Secretary of War took possession of Ford's Theatre, in which the tragedy to which he refers was perpetrated. I do not have any issue with the gentleman on that subject; but republican institutions are already numbered. It should be remembered that the great mass of our rights and liberties are defended, not by the laws of Congress, but by the laws of the States in which we live. What defends me as a citizen of Wisconsin in my rights of person and property? Not the laws of Congress, but the laws of Wisconsin. And I repeat, that unless we can resist this centralizing tendency, and revive among our people more love for the States and more respect for the rights of

The Stationery Contracts— the general government could properly, under any circumstances, assume the right to control suffrage in the States, beause he regarded ours as a government of specially delegated powers, all powers not so delegated being reserved to the States. But if Congress should insist upon submitting this amendment, the submission, if good faith were to be observed, should be made to conventions or legislatures elected with special reference to the ratification or rejection of the amendment, and if it were so made he felt confident the people of the several States would never consent to surrender their the District of Columbia, reported a bill State rights. As to the special object of the amendment, the enfranchise-ment of the negro, he regarded it as an experiment, which, if car-ried out, would result disastrously to the black race, because he held it to be a well established truth, that where two races of men in one country are so

> To woman suffrage, Mr. Bayard de-clared himself opposed on general prin-zens," in the Constitutional Amendment as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, would be misunderstood,

ferent in organization as to prevent their

fusion, equality of political power must result in a conflict, between the races.

withdrew it.
Mr. CORBETT briefly addressed the Senate in advocacy of his amendment, excluding Chinamen and Indians, which he said he had proposed, because he thought it would be most unwise to admit to citizenship a race of pagans, who worshipped wooden gods, and who, if allowed to vote, would come over from the city of the company of t China in vast numbers and take possession of the whole Pacific coast.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he intended to address the Senate on the proposed amendment, but preferred not to do so

Mr. WILSON submitted the following form of amendment:
"There shall be no discrimination in

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a concurrent resolution that,

Whereas, The question whether the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in Congress is now pending, Resolved, That when the electoral votes for President and Vice President are counted, in case the vote of said State shall not change the results, its vote shall be reported in the following manner by the President of the Senate: Were the votes for President of the Uni-ted States of the State of Georgia to be counted, the result would be for President of the United States, ——; if not counted, for President of the United

States, ——; but in either case ———is elected President of the United States -and in the same manner for Vice Presi-Mr. MORRILL, Vt., offered a resolution inquiring into the recent assault by one Dempsy on Gen. Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, which was laid

Mr. HOWARD, from Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to aid the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern Pacific, of California, the Little Rock, Arkansas Valley and Fort Smith, the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Branch Railroad Companies, to construct their roads, by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds. Ordered printed.

Mr. WILSON wished it to be understand that the minerite of the Committee.

stood that the minority of the Committee reserved the right to make separate reports. Mr. Morgan made a minority report against the bill, because we (the minority) thought it inexpedient and injudicious for the Government to guaranee the honds of any Railroad Company to any extent or for any purpose, and also because there were special objec-tions to guaranteeing these bonds, imposing in the aggregate an obligation npon the Government of one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars. Mr. SUMNER moved an Executive

session, which was lost, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the presentation of a number of etitions and memorials, the Military petitions and memorials, the Military Committee was called for reports of private character, and submitted several bills, which were passed. One for the relief of Benj. Maione, late additional paymaster in the army, and his surities, releasing them from liability for, \$68,000 government funds, of which Paymaster Wesley was replaced in Weshington on Malone was robbed in Washington on the 22d of February, 1864, without fault

or negligence on his part, was referred to Committee on the Whole 100 Adverse reports were made from the same Committee on claims of officers for three months pay proper under the act of March 3d, 1865, beyond the limits fixed by law, and on the memorial of the Common Council of Pittsburgh for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal beyond

the city limits.
Mr. GARFIELD, from same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of John E. Reeside and his sub-contractor, which nassad.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee Ways and Means, reported the following bill, and asked that it be printed and re-committed, giving notice he would call it up next week:
A Bill to prohibit the further increase

of the public debt and for other pur-

Treasury may issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, registered which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such bonds to be similar in all respects to bonds under acts au-thorizing issues of bonds offered for exchange. SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the

Treasury shall publish, monthly, a statement of the public debt as it existed at the close of the preceding month, in which statement United States bonds shall be classed as funded debt, the United States notes and fractional notes issued for circulation as money shall be classed as currency debt, the three per cent, certificates shall be classed as temporary loan debts, and all that is past due or will become due within the fiscal year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as matured debt, and the interest on such matured debt shall cease after it becomes due. The statement shall contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, navy pension fund and any other re-corded obligations of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act, no percentage, deduction, or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States. or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury, or elsewhere, on account of the United States, and all acts or parts of acts authorizing or permitting, by onstruction or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any other than some proper officer of his depart-ment to make such sale or negotiation of bonds and securities, are hereby re-

sec. 4. That after the passage of this act all exchange, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States, on account of the Government, which may be authorized by law, shall be made by inviting competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchase or sale, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it for the public interest to do so.

Mr. RANDALL would like the gentlemen from Massachusetts to indicate the time when he would call up the bill, as it was a very important one, and there mr. ELDRIDGE—He has done many it was a very important one, and there should be a full House to consider it. In his opinion it should be passed.

Mr. HOOPER said he proposed to call it up about the middle of next week.

Explanations in reference to the second and third sections were made by Mr.

SCHENCK, to show that they were not plagarisms from another bill introduced by Mr. Judd, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and by Messrs. JUDD, RANDALL and others

day in the Patent Office building by Mr. Dempsey, of the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, on Samuel A. Duncan, one of the witnesses examined before the Committee on Printing, in relation to the stationery contracts with the Interior De-partment, and asked leave to introduce joint resolution reciting the facts and stating that there was good reason to be lieve the same contractors had practiced fraud in supples to the Postoffice Department, and directing the Postmaster General and all other heads of departments to rescind all contracts with that firm,
Mr. KERR objected to the introduction of the resolution, because there was no eyidence before the House to sustain it. Mr. SHANKS, from the Select Committee on the treatment of Union pris-oners, obtained leave to make, a report.

No further expense is to be incurred in examining witnesses.

The Senate bill providing for two terms of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, on the second Mondays of April and October of each year, was passed.

Mr. PAYNE offered a resolution call-

ing on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether all the arising from the purchase of captured and abandoned property had been covered into the treasury, etc. Adopted.

Mr. PAINE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove legal and political disabilities from a arge number of persons in reconstructed

mitted. Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of the National Banking Associations. Ordered printed and re-committed.

The bill requires National Banks to make reports to the Comptroller of Currency on the first Monday of every month, in lieu of the quarterly and monthly statements now required, the reports for January and July to be published in some newspaper at the expense of the bank. of the bank.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ferry in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the

Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BLAINE, who had charge of it, stated that in view of the sentiment of the House, as presented in the discussion yesterday, he had been authorized to propose amendments which would reduce the amount ten million dollars. A discussion sprung up between Messrs. Eldridge and Blaine on the subect of the purchase of Ford's Theater, in

Washington.

Mr. BLAINE spoke of the building as the place in which the greatest tragedy of modern times took place, and remarked that it was very ungracious on the part of the gentleman from Wisconsin to find fault with the Secretary of War, because the place where that great tragedy cause the place where that great tragedy was enacted had not been left open as a place of vulgar amusement. Did the gentleman mean that?
Mr. ELDRIDGE—No. sir. Will the gentleman allow me to state what I do

Mr. BLAINE—It was to rescue it from that degradation that the Secretary of War took it under his control, and that Congress afterwards gave him money to vest the property in the United States. Mr. ELDRIDGE—I wish to state that I intended to make no charge, other than this, that the Secretary, as I am advised, took possession of the building without Be it enacted, &c., That so much of any the authority of law, and the gentleman from Maine asks me whether I approved bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, of it or not? I answer him that I do not approve of it. I approve of no act of railroad companies now authorized by any person, whether high or low, that is

if you allow the Secretary of War to may allow him to do any other act, I care not what.

Mr. BLAINE—I asked the gentleman

whether he knew anything wrong in that transaction, and if he did, to state it to the House.
Mr. ELDRIDGE—I state to the gentle-

man that every act done without author-

ity of law is wrong.

Mr. BLAINE—The wrong alleged is, that whereas that building was the scene of that merciless tragedy of the 4th of April, and while Congress was not to convene for nine mooths, the Secretary convene for nine mooths, the Secretary of war stepped forward, and using the power of the government, said that that building should not be devoted to profane and possibly even obscene amusements. He did that with the approval of the vast loyal masses in the United States, and I should regret to know that a gentleman, even on that side of the House, should object to that action of the Secretary. tary of War.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I will not make any charge against any gentleman; but I re-peat, such acts should not be done without authority of law, and when the gen-tleman from Maine says it was a place of presame and obscene amusement, 1 ask what he means to be understood? Would the President of the United States have been assassinated in that building, if he had not been called there by love of amusement, to which the gentleman re-fers, and on a day which some say should not be violated? I deny that a theatre is a scene of obscene amusement.

Mr. BLAINE—I modified it by the

word possibly.
Mr. SHANKS—The murder of President Lincoln was itself an act of war, and

when he attacked that act; for among the many acts that commend the name of Edwin M. Stanton to the patriotic people of the country for all time, that will

infamy.

Mr. ROBINSON suggested that the building should be turned over in fee simple to the family of President Lincoln.

Mr. MULLINS gave his views on the subject of the amendments of the House. Mr. SCOFIELD made the point, that discussion was out of order, and the

Chairman so ruled. Mr. WINDOM moved to reduce the apon the same subject.

The bill was then ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reduce the appropriation for the Quartermasters' Department from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and proceeded to state state showing Mr. ELA, rising to a privileged ques-Onertermesters at distant points at Quartermasters at distant points, at the same time expressly reserving the Department at Washington from the application of his remarks. considerable discussion

amendment was rejected Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved an amendment, providing that the com-manding officer of a post may lease any vacant land or buildings belonging to the post to civilians, and turn over the proceeds to the treasury. Adopted.

The item appropriating one million of dollars for an Arsenal and Armory at Rock Island, Illinois one-half the amount Rock Island, fillinois, one-nan the amount to be applied to the construction of a bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, Without disposing of the subject, the Committee rose.

The following are the reductions made

in the bill by the various amendments adopted: For recruiting service, from \$300,000 to \$150,000; for pay of army, from \$15,000,000 to \$11,000,000; commutation of officers' subsistence, from \$2,000,000; subsistence in kind for troops, from \$5,500,000 to \$4,500,000; Quartermasters' Department, from \$5, 000,000 to \$3,000,000; cavalry and artillery horses, from \$500.000 to \$250,000; mileage for officers, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; transportation of army, from \$8,500,000 to \$5,000,000; commutations for officers' quarters, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; military surveys, \$200,000, struck out. Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amend-ment for the reduction of the army, and Mr. DODGE, from the minority of the

Committee, offered another amendment on the same subject.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., offered still aulatter by gradual absorption; also, the consolidation of the Quartermasters', Commissary and Pay Departments, and

the consolidation of the Artillery and Ordnance Corps.

The amendment offered by Mr. Butler contemplates the direct mustering out of supernumerary officers. Adjourned.

Tennessee Legislature. By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.] NASHVILLE, TENN., February 6.— Colonel Blackburn, State Controller, sent to the House of Representatives today a letter of apology for his breach of decorum in striking Representative Brown for words spoken in debate. The apology was accepted and the Committee of Investigation dismissed. The affair was exaggerated, only one blow having occurred. The Union and American published an

article intimating that Colonel John Brownlow had written a letter acknowledging the receipt of \$3,000 of the school fund, and that Governor Brownlow was not above suspicion. Colonel Brownlow denounces the letter as a forgery. One of the editors of the Union and American was before the Committee of Investiga-tion to-day. What happened has not yet been made known.

It is probable that Speaker Richards will come out of the investigation with clean skirts.

A Female Incendiary.

LANCASTER, Feb. 6.—Several attempts

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Matters in Spain—The Carlists Moving-Another Proclamation from Queen Isabella-Greece and the Paris Convention-London Times on the Alabama Claims Treaty. Ry Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

GREAT BRITAIN. London, January 6 .- Benjamin Lee Guiness, M. P. for Dublin, has been un-

seated. LONDON, February 6.-The Government has resolved on the abolition of the | Public Debt on the first of February:

University test. The Times denounces the Alabam treaty and says: "It is incomprehensible and without order. Unless it was a secret stipulation, somewhere contrary to the consideration of the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerent, it was plainly provided for in this treaty. Nothing was excluded. The defects of the treaty have grown out of and are owing to the semi-public fashion in which the negotiations were conducted. If the Senate hesitates to ratify the project, we will not chafe. It is desirable that the whole treaty be retired and re-cast; as it is now, practically every claim may go to an umpire for final decision." If this is a settlement, the Times asks for a new definition of the

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 5.-The Provisional Government will present to the Cortes the draft of a Constitution, embracing a clause prohibiting slayery in all the Spanish possessions. It will be left to the Cortes to decide as to the method of

freeing slaves. MADRID, February 6.-The Pope ha forbidden the Prelates recently elected to take their seats in the Cortes. MADRID, February 7 .- It is said that

Prince Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Spain.

Orders have been issued for the execu tion of the assassins of the Governor of Bergos.

It is generally conceded Senor Olasa ga

will be chosen to preside over the Constituent Cortes. Many rumors prevail about the pro posed Directory. Some assert the mem bers are to be elected for five years. Many political arrests have lately been made. All the prisoners are charged with being engaged in the Carlist move-

Queen Isabella has issued another man ifesto, denouncing the revolution in Spain and asserting her rights to the throne. Madain; February 7.—The name of Prince Gergenti has been stricken from the rolls of the Spanish army. The Carlists are very active and there are indications that they are laboring to produce an insurrection. It is rumored that the lith instant has been fixed upon by them

for open demonstrations against the Provisional Government. GREECE.

ATHENS, February 6.—The new Min-istry is a failure. Bulgaris, former Prime Minister, has been recalled. The King adheres to the protocol. Paris, February 7 .- The announce ment is made on official authority that late advices from Athens give the French

Government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King George will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great agitation still prevails in Athens. PARIS, February 7,-The Great Powers the Greek government to make its final as granting such lands, but such alter decision in regard to the proposals of the

FRANCE. PARIS, February 6.—The early pay ment of one installment of the Mexican

debt is promised. ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, February 6.—The steame Caledonia has arrived from New York. LIVERPOOL, February 7.—The steame Nebraska, from New York, has arrive out. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, February 6.—Evening.—Consols, 93½ for money, 193½ for account. Five-Twenties quiet at 76½. Stocks quiet and steady. Eric, 25½, Illinois, 93¾, Atlantic and Great Western 40.

Attantic and Great Western 40.

PARIS, February 6.—Bourse firmer;
rentes 70 francs, 90 centimes.

Frankwort, February 6.—Bonds 80%.

Liverrool, February 6.—Cotton active and %d. higher; sales 20,000 bales middling uplands at 12%; Orleans 12%. California White Wheat 11s. 4d.; red western 98, 96 608, 10d. Flour 26%. Corn. ern 9s. 9d.(@9s. 10d. Flour 26s. Corn 31s. for new and 32s. 6d. for old. Oats, Barley and Pess unchanged. Pork 97s. 6d. Beef 102s. 6d. Lard 78s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 59s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine 30s. 9d. Tallow 46s. 3d. Common Rosin 6s. 3d. Petroleum unchanged. Sos. 3d. Petroleum unchanged.

London, February 6.—Spirits Turpentine 35s 6d. Tallow 46s. 3d.

Antwere, February 6.—Petroleum

HAVRE, February 6.--Cotton firmer at 141 francs on spot and 143 afloat.
FRANKFORT, February 7.—Five twenties closed on Saturday at 80½; to-day hey were firmer and higher; quoted at

London, February 7 .- After closing the market reports on Saturday Spirits Turpentine advanced to 38s, per cwt. in London and to 35s, 6d. in Liverpool. Common Rosin at Liverpool closed steady at 6s. 3d.

Firemen's Riot in Philadelphia. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette, 1 PHILADELPHIA, February 7 .- One

company of the present volunteer fire department of this city removed to a new location yesterday, and as usual in such cases a building near by was set on fire to celebrate the event. This brought other companies on the ground, and a riot ensued, resulting in the mortally wounding of one man with an iron bar. Subsequently the house of another company was bombarded with stones and much injured. The frequency of similar affairs has started a movement in the affairs has started a movement in the City Council for a paid fire department. subject of the Arkansas militia, etc.

## THE CAPITAL.

Reconstruction Business—Pacific Railroad Omnibus Bill -Public Debt Statement for January-Braine, the Pirate.

[By Telegraph te the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, February 6, 1869. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning agreed to report a bill removing the legal and political disabilities from between three and four hundred

persons in Southern States.
Gov. Brown and Judge Sinnatt, of Mississippl, were heard before the Committee in favor of the re-submission of the Constitution to the people of that State. The question will be acted on next Wednesday.

PUBLIC DEBT. The following is a statement of the

Dibt Bearing Coin Interest. .#2,107,850,050 00 Debt Bearing Currency Interest. Three per cent Certificates ...... 57 410,000 00 Navy Pension Fund, at 3 per cent 14,000,000 00 Total .....

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment. Matured Debt not Presented for 2-year 7-20 Notes due August 15th, 1837, June and July, 1883.
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, and December 15, 1957, and May 15 and August 1st. September 1st and 15th, and October 1st and 16th, 1663.
Bouds, Texas Indemnity...
Treasury Notes, Acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto.
Bonds, April 15, 1842, January 28th, 1847, and March 31, 1849.
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1865.
Tremporary Loan. 148,411 6

6,910,936 6 Total .,.... Debt Bearing no Interest.

424, 191, 720 54 per cent. lawful indney bonds is-sued to Pacific Railroad Co's.... 52,017,000 00 TOTAL DEBT ... 2,661,879,707 1 Amount in Treasury.

Total .. 105, 174, 049 10 Amount of Debt, less Cash in the The warrants issued by the Treasury ed in round numbers as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign in-on Public Debt.... The warrants issued for redemption of public debt are not included in the above.

THE OMNIBUS RAILROAD BILL.

Senator Howard, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, to-day reported under instructions, what is known as the derstood the vote in the Committee on the question of reporting the bill as finally agreed on was: For the bill, Senators Drake, Conness, Stewart, Rice, Ramsey and Abbott; Against the bill, Senators Howard, Harlan, Morgan, Sherman and Wilson.

WHAT IT PROVIDES.

The bill reported yesterday by Senator Howard, from Pacific Railroad Committee, provides that the act of July 2, 1864, granting lands in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad, shall not be construed nate sections be set apart for the benefit of the company and reserved from sale, except as hereafter provided. All the above named companies, except the Oregon Branch Company, are to be afforded government guarantee of the payment of the interest on their thirty year 6 per cent. gold bonds to the extent of \$30,000 per mile, the principal of said bonds to consti mile, the principal of sale contains the title a first lieu upon all their real and personal property. The companies are also authorized to issue subsequent mortgage authorized to issue subsequent mortgage bonds on said property, not exceeding one-half the amount per mile of the bonds first mentioned. As security and indemnity, for its guarantee, the United States government will withhold the payment of all dues for the transportation of troops and government property, retain all moneys realized from the sale of lands where any have been heretofore granted, and after securing the payment of the interest apply the residue to the redemption of bonds as they may mature; and also require said companies to pay into the Treasury of the United States ten per cent. of their gross earnings and receipts, exclusive of the proceeds of bonds. If any company shallproceeds of counts. It any state to pay over semi-annually ten per cent of its gross receipts, such default may be treated as evidence of bankruptmay be treated as evidence of bankrupt-cy and the company will be subject to proceedings against it under the bank-rupt laws. The Oregon branch of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific, Eastern Division, companies, are authorized, by combination, to form a corporation under the style of U. S. Southern Pacific R. R. Co., to construct a railroad and telegraph line between the 34th and 36th parallets, through New Mexico, to a junction with the Southern Pacific of California, on the Colorado river. The bill going almost immediately to the government printing office, it is impossi-ble to give further details, which relate to the description of the Southern trunk line to be constructed by various com-panies, and to the manner of receiving and selling lands, making reports, &c.

BRAINE, THE CONFEDERATE PIRATE. Senator McCreery and others had a ong interview yesterday with Attorney Jeneral Evarts in relation to the release of Juo. C. Braine, of the Confederate
Navy, Mr. Evarts expressed some doubts
as to whether Braine's case could be reached under the President's am-nesty proclamation, but listened attentively and favorably to the plea for mer-

ABKANSAS APPAIRS.

A dispatch from brevet Major Maj.Gen. Auger, Inspector General of the Department of Louisians, corroborates the re-