TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature -Bills Passed Finally in Senate-Bills Introduced-House Engaged on Private Calendar. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1869.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY. A supplement for the Uniontown Gas and Water Company, authorizing an additional loan of twelve thousand dollars. Giving new wards of Allegheny city the right to compensation from old wards out of which they were created, for school

Extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax of the Youghiogheny Gas & Coal Company: -

property.

Revoking trust executed by H. H. B. Thompson, of Allegheny, to Thos. B. Hamilton, April 5th, 1865. Authorizing School Directors of Eliz-

abeth township, Allegheny county, to examine and pay bounty claims. Authorizing the Burgess and Town

Council of East Birmingham to grade, pave and macadamize streets, lanes and allys, and to assess costs. Relative to municipal liens of Alle-

gheny city, to be filed in District Court. Authorizing East Birmingham to exempt coupon bonds from municipal tax, and to levy a tax for the maintenance of the fire department and to pay for gas used by the Borough. Authorizing Pleasantville, Venango county, to increase the Borough taxes.

Authorizing the Pennsylvania & New York Constant Pennsylvania & New

York Canal and Railroad Company to issue preferred stock. Paying damages awarded to Alleghe

ny Agricultural Society.

Authorizing Jones Ferry Company, of Pittsburgh, to make another landing. BILL DEFEATED.

The bill extending the road laws of McClure township to Offic township, Allegheny county, was defeated. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Extending Allegheny city Grading and Paving Law, passed April 5th, 1849, to Tarentum; enabling the School Directors of Birmingham to borrow an addition \$60,000 to erect school building; lucorporating Corry Manufacturing and Lumber Company-coporators all Pittsburghers.

By Mr. ERRETT: Incorporating the East End Gas Company, of Pittsburgh, with a capital of \$260,000, as recommendable Pittsburgh,

ed by Pittsburgh Councils, by resolution of February second; relating to interments in Trinity Church yard, Pittsburgh, for remodeling grounds; regulating election of directors of railroad companies and preventing frauds therein, abolishing proxy voting, voting for money, and providing for eath and challenges, making a uniform rule in courts ittsburgh Councils, by resolution lenges; making a uniform rule in courts in counting the time of stay of execution, being from return day of original pro-

By Mr. FISHER: Incorporating the United Brethren Ald Society of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. SEARIGHT: Incorporating the Kellory Run Railroad Company.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. Mr. BECK, from Lycoming, for increase of Governor's and Judges salaries. Mr. LOWRY, thirty-one petitions, embracing over three thousand citizens of Crawford and Venango, for a new county out of parts of Forest, Venango, Crawford and Warren counties, to be called

Mr, BROWN, of Mercer: Remon strance against the same. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied all the after noon in the first reading of bills on the private calendar, numbering over one hundred, and adjourned without action on any of them.

Railroad Stock Proxies. HARRISBURG, February 9.-The bill introduced into the State Senate to-day, is intended to prevent the Eric Railroad Company using proxies which they have obtained in Europe to elect the new Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne railroad, and was referred to Railroad

NEW YORK CITY.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, February 9, 1868. James T. Brady died to-day of paralysis. He was seized with the disease on Sunday, and became speechless Monday, but was otherwise in the possession of his faculties until five o'clock this morning, when he became unconscious and shortly after breathed his last. All the Courts adjourned to-day in respect to his memory. A meeting of the bar will be held on Thursday, and the funeral will take place on Saturday.

London papers announce the failure of Morgan, Melbourne & Co., merchants, with liabilities to the amount of half a million pounds sterling, and the suspen-sion of Mard & Co., of Bradford, Eng-

land, liabilities heavy.
In the case of Belmont and Lucke vs. the Eric Railroad Company, before the Supreme Court, Judge Cardozo decided that the directors have power to issue convertible bonds and convert them into stock, although the amount of stock is thereby beyond that fixed by the charter; that the stockholders cannot maintain the bill to restrain the diffectors from the exercise of their corporate powers, or to appoint the corporate powers, or to appoint their corporate powers, or to appoint the corporate powers, or to appoint the corporate powers, or to appoint the corporate powers them into joint resolution relative to the bounties of colored soldiers who entered the service as a corporate powers, or to appoint the corporate powers to serve as colored soldiers who entered the service and the corporate powers to serve as colored soldiers who entered the service as the corporate powers. As amended it provides the corporate powers to appoint the corporate powers to serve as colored soldiers who entered the service as the corporate powers. corporate powers, or to appoint a receiver, and as a consequence the ap-pointment of Judge Davies as receiver was unauthorized and void.

was unauthorized and void.

This evening a fire originated in building No. 65, Liberty street, owned and occupied by Bowen & Co., printers and stationers, who lost \$6,000. The fire extended to the third and fourth floors of No. 62, occupied by Peck & Winchell, who lost \$6,000, and Jourdan, fancy goods, loss \$800. Other parties suffered less damage. Total loss, \$18,000, partially insured.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE in Session all of Monday Night and Until 11:30 A. M. Vesterday Discus-ing the Suffrage Amendment—Session Resumed at 12 M.—Chio River Bridge-Suffrage Discussion Resumed-Wilson's Amendment Adopted-The Proposed Amendments, as Amended, a certain age, and not otherwise dis-Adopted. HOUSE: The Washington and New York Military and Postal Railroad Bill Reported with Amendments and Ordered Engrossed -The Army Appropriation and Tax Bills Further Considered in Committee of the Whole.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, February 9, 1869.

SENATE. Mr. DAVIS occupied an hour again in

Mr. SAWYER said if Mr. Davis lived for a time in a reconstructed State, he would see that the negro had the genius of improvement in him, which will develope him under our institutions juto a good and intelligent citizen.

At four A. M. Mr. MORTON took the floor, but yielded at the request of Mr. Sumner for a motion to adjourn, which was lost-yeas, 12; nays, 25.

Mr. MORTON then read the larger portion of Mr. Sumner's speech, made a few days ago on the amendment, adopting it as his own, and applying Mr. Sumper's language used about slavery and caste to what he called Federalism, under the alias of human rights.

At six o'clock this morning, Mr. WIL-SON advocated the amendment. After fourteen years of struggle in the Senate Chamber, between Christianity, and Civilization, and Retrogression, and Barbarism, the party of progress had received the blessing of God, and had succeeded. General Grant had been cheated out of New York, New Jersey and Oregon, and bullied out of Georgia and Louisiana, yet the party had succeeded, and would succeed to the end. He preferred the amendment offered by himself two or three days since.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment

on account of race, color or previous servitude, be by the United States or any State denied the right to vote or hold ner in which such office. Mr. Drake claimed this wording

was necessary.
Mr. HOWARD opposed it.
Mr. EDMUNDS believed the Four-teenth Amendment already conferred the right to vote and all other rights of citizenship, and deprecated the attempt of the Republican party to pass this

Mr. DRAKE argued that Mr. Ed-munds view of the effect of the Foureenth Amendment was incorrect and nischievons Mr. SUMNER was understood to take

the same view of the Fourteenth Amendment as Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. HOWARD said this was the first time ciaim was made that the Fourteenth Amendment conferred the right to vote. 7:30 A. M.—Mr. SUMNER moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas II, nays 37.

Mr. CRAGIN said that at the time the

Fourteenth Amendment was passed it was understood distinctly that it did not r the right to vote on any one.

Mr. YATES explained his position o he suffrage question.

Mr. MORRILL urged that a vote be

Mr. HENDRICKS defended the Democratic party.
Mr. MORTON said if the amendment was adopted, it would be by party ma-

Mr. DRAKE'S amendment was then rejected.

Mr. HOWARD again offered his substitute. Rejected—16 to 35. Pending the question on the amend nent by Mr. Warner, the Senate, at 11:30

adjourned till 12. The Senate met at twelve o'clock. Mr. MORTON introduced a joint reso lution to prevent the building of any bridge across the Ohio river with a central span of less than four hundred feet. Referred to the Committee on Postoffice Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Military Committee, reported, with amendment, the bill for the relief of certain drafted

men; also, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take possession of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries; also, a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to in-quire into the operations of the Freed-men's Bureau from May 765 to Decem-ber 768. ber '68.
Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on

Pacific Railroad, made a minority report on the Omnibus Railroad bill. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint res-olution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of the Cincin-nati and Newport bridge, on the condi-tion that it have a span of four hundred feet over the main channel, and to be otherwise built in accordance with exist-

ing laws. Mr. WILSON, from Military Committhree years to serve as soldiers, and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same bounty as other soldiers.

The Senate resumed the consideration

of the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment.
Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment providing that no one should be disfranchised because of participation in the late rebellion. Lost—twenty-one to thir-

Mr. BAYARD moved an amendment confining the application of the provis-ion against the disfranchisement of voters to United States oilicers, President, Vice President and members of the

louse of Representatives. Lost-year welve, rays forty-two. Mr. DIXON renewed his motion to amend by striking out "legis!atures" and userting the word "conventions," so as to require the ratification of the amend by conventions.

A discussion of the general question of A discussion of the general question of the polley and propriety of the proposed amendment again sprung up, and was participated in by Messrs. Doolittle, Con-ness, Fessenden, Hendricks, Morton, Sumner and Norton. Mr. WILLIAMS urged the necessity

of excluding Chinamen from citizenship and political power in this country, lest, having these, they should come in such numbers as to take possession of the whole Pacific Coast.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the best form of amendment would be one making the right to vote and hold office equal and universal for all men who have reached

Mr. CORBETT referred to his amendment excluding from the operation of the proposed amendment Chinamen and

Indians not taxed. Indians not taxed.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILSON moved the adoption of his amendment, in these words: "No-discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office tive franchise or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of color, race, nativity, property or creed."

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to

the fact that this proposition would abolish the provision in the Constitution of several States, requiring that the Governors of States shall be native born. Mr. HOWARD thought it revolution

Mr. PATTERSON, New Hampshire, opposed it, because it forbade the application of an educational test, in which Mr. CONKLING thought it a revolu-

tionary proposition, and pointed out many ways in which its operations would be inconvenient or injurious.

Mr. SHERMAN was in favor of sweeping away all State qualifications restrictive of the factor. trictive of suffrage, Mr. WILSON'S amendment was adopt-

d—31 to 27.
M. BUCKALEW renewed the amendment offered by him several days since, viz: to add the following: "that the foregoing amendment shall be submitted for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, the mentions of the several States, the mentions of the several States, the several States of the several Stat eral States, the most numerous branches of which shall have been chosen after

of which shall have been chosen after the passare of this resolution." Reject-ed—yeas 17; nays 48.

The amendment of Mr. Dixon, to re-quire the ratification to be by Conventions instead of by State legislatures was then voted down

Mr. MORTON then offered the folfowing as an additional section: "Each State shall appoint by a vote of the peo-ple thereof qualified to vote for representatives in Congress, a number of elec-tors equal to the whole number of Sena-tors and Representatives, to which the States may be entitled to in the Con-gress out no Senator of Representative, that no citizen of the United States shall, on account of race, color or previous servitude, be by the United States or any shall have power to prescribe the manchosen by the people." Lost—yeas 27, nays 29.

Mr. SUMNER offered as a substitute the bill submitted and printed some days since in connection with his argument on

Yeas 9—Messrs. Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Thayer, Edmunds, M'Donald, Nye, Ross and Yates; Nays 46. The substitute offered previously by Mr. Warner was then voted down. The Constitutional Amendment having en considered as in Committee of the

Whole, was reported to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON again offered his amend ment in regard to the mode of choosing electors for President and Vice President. Adopted—year 37; nays, 30.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to recommit the Constitutional smendment, with its amendments, to the Judiciary Com-

Mr. STEWART-If that is done, it ends the bill. Let us see the result.
Several Senators—Oh, no!
Mr. CRAGIN—There is no doubt that f the bill be recommitted now, that ends t for this session, and any man who says

t does not, seems to me ought to know The motion to recommit was lost—17 to 38. better. Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time. Carried.

Mr. WILSON then moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morton's amendment had been adopted. Lost—

The joint resolution having been or lered read a third time, was then passed

by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Chandler, Cat-Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Chandler, Cattell, Cameron, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.) Morrill, (Me.) Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, (N. H.) Pcol, Raimsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thaver, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Vates—40, two thirds. Williams, Wilson, Yates—10, two thirds.
Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Cor. bett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson, (Tenn.,) Saulsbury, Sprague, Vickers and Whyte—16.

The following is the amendment as it passed: "A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:
"Be it Resolved, By the Senate and

House of Representatives, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amend. ments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution: "Antiche 15-No discrimination shall

oe made in the United States among the itizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office, in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed.

first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows: Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill people qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of the Committee on Appropriations, and Construct and Rapresentatives to which electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the said State shall be entitled in Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and Congress shall shall be entitled in Congress the missions to Central America; to increase the salary of the Minister resident to the Argentine Republic; inserting in and confessed his guilt.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

—An unknown peddler was murdered in MoNair county, Tennesses, a few days since, by a boy named Quill, only four-teen years old. The boy was arrested and confessed his guilt.

have bower to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people."
The joint resolution now goes to the House for concurrence.
At 5:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

The House took up the bill to anthorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York.

Mr. McCARTHY, having charge of the bill in the absence of Mr. Cook, reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals an amendment, striking out the the fifth section of the bill, which anthorthe fifth section of the bill, which authorzes the Company to make railroad con

izes the Company to make railroad connections with other companies, and to
amend the sixth section by making the
schedule time between Washington and
New York seven hours instead of six.
Mr. KERR spoke in opposition to the
bill. He took the negative side of the
proposition: Has Congress the power to
under the Constitution to take charge of
all railroads that have been built by private enterprise? or has it the power
under the Constitution to create corporations for the purpose of constructing under the Constitution to create corpora-tions for the purpose of constructing highways in the States? He denied that it had the right to do so, or to take away from the citizens of the States all their rights and guarantees under State laws. The Capital he argued was nowilled with The Capital he argued was nowfilled with agents and emissaries of corruption. To the legitimate subjects of legislation were to be added the vast interests inwere to be added the vast interests involved in the railroad systems of the States; and in the systems of canals, which would soon follow, and insurance and telegraph systems. Then there would spring into existence a new brood of bureaus and departments to regulate all those interests, and with them come a fearful multiplication of officers and clarks, and increasing awayment corrupt.

a fearful multiplication of officers and clerks, and increasing swarms of corrupt and intamous men, thieves, subsidy beggars, tariff monopolists, villainous contractors, operators and speculators. Such agents of corruption would command, if they did not fill, seats in the House of Representatives, would fill the rolls of its employes with tools, muzzle the press, fill the reporters' gallery with their corrupt defenders and apologists, prevent the exposure of their schemes, and deceive the people. This bill was only a pioneer, an initial enactment, with which it was hoped to break down the which it was hoped to break down the constitutional barriers and inaugurate the new policy. New and worse ones would follow. Instead of breaking up monopolies, this policy would erect one

monopolies, this policy would erect one more stupendous in extent and power than any the world has yet seen. It would ineviably lead to combinations among a few of the great trunk lines of railway to make the less powerful and latteral roads of the country subsidiary to them and pay them tribute.

Mr. KERR proceeded to reply to the arguments which Mr. Cook had put forth in support of the bill, and in conclusion declared that the right of the States to regulate their own domestic policy in their own way, and protect their own citizens in their domestic, personal and fireside rights, interests and contracts, would become, by the es-tablishment of the principle involved in the bill, a myth. It could not be that Congress possessed any more right to impair the obligation of contracts than

The debate was continued by Messrs. McCarthy, Cullom and Blair in support of the bill, and by Messrs, Sitreaves, Haight, Phillips, Kelly and Twitchell against it, the principal arguments for and against the measure being presented in the summary report of the speeches of Mr. Cook last week and Mr. Kerr to-

The debate was closed. Mr. TWITCHELL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 60, nays 93.

The question was taken on the amendment striking out the fifth section, which authorizes the connection of the line with other lines now constructed between

Washington and New York.

The amendment was agreed to. The amendment extending the sched-ule time from six to seven hours was agreed to—yeas 104, mays 61.

The bill was then ordered engrossed and read a third time. Not being engrossed, it went to the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER stated, after conference with the Tellers appointed to count the electoral vote to-morrow, he had directed the Doorkseper to reserve the

diplomatic gallery exclusively for the Diplomatic Corps and families, and the southwest gallery, to the left of the Speaker's chair, for the ladies of the families of Senators and Representatives, in each case until half past 12 o'clock, at which time the reservation shall cose which time the reservation shall cease. If there should be then any pressure for seats, and there should then be any seats unoccupied, the Doorkeeper would then rive to those desiring. This direction and been given after conference with the Tellers and in accordance with the usual

custom.

Mr. ORTH, by unaninous consent, presented a letter from Messra. Phelps and Solomon, stationers of Washington, referring to some remarks make in dene time ago by Mr. Ward, which reflected upon them in their business relations as government contractors, and respectfully inviting a full investigation. Mr. WARD said that in the remarks he had made, he had not designed to be any man's accuser, or defender. He had been told that they had advantages equal oeen told that they had advantages equal to those awarded to Dempsey and O'Toole, and had become rich in the service of the Government, and he had simply desired to call the attention of the Printing Committee to the facts. Whenever he became satisfied of the truth of the information he had received, he should in his own warded. truth of the information he had received, he should, in his own way and time, ask an investigation in either this or the next Congress. He did not propose to make any motion now, nor to be anticipated by anybody in the investigation which he might hereafter seek.

Mr. ORTH moyed that inasmuch as the geritleman from New York did not deater to bress the examination at this

which he might hereafter seek.

Mr. ORTH moved that inasmuch as the gentleman from New York did not desire to press the examination at this time; the letter be laid on the table.

Mr. PAINE insisted that the letter also what spaces should be set apart for ferry landing and descents to the river; also what revenue might accrue to the city by lessing certain portions of the contraction. should be presented under the rule as a petition, and objected to any further con-

sideration of it The SPEAKER stated, as unanimous incation or creed.

"Article 16—The second clause of the consent had only been asked for the rest section of the second article of the reading of it, it was not before the House for action.

schedule B, among the Consulates, Mahe and Osaka; appropriating \$1,000 for the Cemetery at Acapuses; inserting a Proviso that the requirement for the paying into the Treasury of Consular form where they among the more than fees, where they amount to more than \$2,500 a year, shall be held to take effect on the 1st of January, 1867; striking out section four, which author-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. zes an examination to be made into the Consular account, etc., by the agents of

the Treasury, and providing that the increased annual salary of the Consul at Bangkok shall commence July 1st, 1868, All other amendments of the Senate

were concurred in.

Mr. JUDD, by unanimous consent,
made a statement in reference to the made a statement in reference to the business before the Committee on Banking and Currency, to the effect that the last time the Committee was called for reports was on the 7th of May, 1868; that it had not been called this session, but was now prepared to report on the following propositions: in reference to the certification of checks by banks without having funds representing such checks: certification of checks by banks without having funds representing such checks; on the question of banks paying interest on deposits; on the question of National Banks loaning money on bank notes and collateral security; on the bill relating to to the conversion of gold into currency; on the bill regulating the time and manner of compelling National banks to make reports; on redistribution of comparison. make reports; on redistribution of a por-tion of the currency; on the Senate bill to regulate the duties of receivers and regulate the mode of closing up the business of suspended banks. In view of these public questions, on which the Committee was ready to report, he had been instructed to ask the House that on Saturday next the Committee have the floor for the purpose of reporting and acting on those public measures.

Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. PETTIS, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case of New Mexico, ending with a resolution that Mr. Cleaver, sitting member, was not entitled to a seat, and that Mr. Chaves, the contestant, was.

The report was ordered to be printed.
Mr. PIKE introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the United sate the olicers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge for the destruction of the piratical vessel Alabama. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegaltaxes on passengers, under color of State authority. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling n the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or copies of all regulations, orders, defor copies of all regulations, orders, de-cisions and rulings relative to the exe-cution of the new law in regard to dis-tilled spirits and tobacco. Adopted. Mr. PAINE gave notice that he would

to-morrow call up the bill reported by him, from the Reconstruction Commit-tee, for relief from legal and political dis-The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and re-

sumed the consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD addressed the Committee for an hour in explanation and advocacy of the amendment reported by him, from Committee on Military Af-fairs, for the reduction of the army and minution of the number of officers by the system of gradual absorption, as op-posed to the plan of direct mustering out, the consolidation of the quartermasters, commissary and pay departments, and the abolition of the ordnance corps. The Committee rose and the House

took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the tax bill. for the consideration of the tax bill.

The House resumed session at half-past seven, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, at the sections relating to distilled spirits and tobacco, hair the tilled spirits and tobacco, being the present law on these subjects, with modincations. The sections devoted to these subjects number one handred and nine.
Various amendments, formal in their

character, were offered by Mr. SCHENCK and agreed to. On Mr. SCHENCK'S motion the fortyninth section was amended by striking out the words "The Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of," so that it will read "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may appoint not exseeding twenty-five officers to be called Supervisors of Internal Revenue," so as ive the appointments directly to the

Commissioner.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a similar amendment to the flity-second section, in relation to the appointment of store-Mr. RANDALL called for a division n the amendment Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to advocate the amendment, insisting on the necessity of placing the responsibility for the collection of revenue on the Commission.

er, and giving to him the appointment of Mr. RANDALL was opposed to placing so much power in the hands of the Com-Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. Schenck whether he could inform the House as to any members of the next Cabinet? Mr. MULLINS-I object. It is not

germain to the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK-I must refer the genleman to General Grant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I want to get the gentleman's opinion.

As Mr. RANDALL insisted on a division, and as no quorum was present, the Committee rose and the House, at nine o'clock, adjourned.

St. Louis Items.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 Sr. Louis, February 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this alternoon resolutions were offered providing for a Committee to inquire into the feasibility, practicability and cost of changing the present leves from an inclined plane to city by leasing certain portions of the quarry for lumber yards, elevators, railroad depots, &c.

from the 20th regular infantry, at Shreve-port, La., and said to have a wife in Bal-timore, committed suicide at the Saint Clair Hotel this morning. Anderson Arnott, of this city, will es-

tablish a line of passenger coaches on the Plains this season in opposition to Wells, Fargo & Co.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1869. DR. MUDD PARDONED. The pardon of Dr. Mudd was prepared day and has doubtless received the President's signature.

HABEAS CORPUS WRITS. In the Supreme Court to-day petitions were filed for writs of habeas corpus for the relief of Edward Spangler and Samnel Arnold, the assassination conspirators now confined at the Dry Tortugas.
Their discharge is claimed under acts of Congress, the President's proclamation of pardon and annesty, and the decisions of the Supreme Court. No action was taken on the petitions. It is not known when the matter will come up for

POLITICAL DISABILITIES. The bill reported by Mr. Paine, from the Reconstruction Committee, for the removal of political disabilities from certain parties, embraces two hundred and thirty-six persons, including nineteen rom Alabama, twelve from from Alabama, twelve from Arkansas, seven from Georgia, seventy from Virginia, live from Tennessee, five from South Carolina, one from Louisiana, one from North Carolina, three from Texas, one hundred from Mississippi, one from District of Columbia, and five from Kentucky. The last are D. Howard Smith, of Franklin county, Phillip Lee, of Jefferson county, David O. Harris, of Woodford county, and James W. Shooting, of Marion county. The name included from Marion county. The name included from Louisiana is that of Michael Hahn, of New Orleans. The list includes the names of no persons who were notori-ously prominent in the rebellion.

COLLECTOR SUSPENDED. Surpervisor Creecy has suspended W. H. H. Mullin, acting Collector of the Third district of Louisiana, on a charge

of malfeasance in office.

NEWS BY CABLE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) GREAT BRITAIN.

L'NDON, Feb. 9.-The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to Reverdy Johnson, urging the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in the United States.

SPAIN, MADRID, Feb. 9.—In reply to further solicitations of his fellow citizens, Esparatero again declines a seat in the Constituent Cortes, to which he was elected. mong the changes contemplated in the administration of the government is the abolition of the Colonial Ministry as a distinct department.

GREECE.

THENS, February 9.—The members of the new Cabinet now unanimously agree with the King in adhering to the resolutions of the Paris Conference. TURKEY.

Constantinople, February 9, The Sultan has appointed Haussein Pasha to succeed Naminck Pasha as Minister of War. Haussein Pasha has been Minister of Police since March, 1868. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Febrary 9.—Evening—Consols 93%; Fige-Twenties 76%. Stocks steady; Illinois 93%; Eric 25; Atlantic & Great Western 41.

Liverpool. February 9.—Cotton firm

and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands 12% al2%; Orleans 12% 2 12%. Flour 20s. California white wheat 11s. 4d.; red western 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Corn 31s. 3d. for new and 33s. 6d for old. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 44s. Pork 97s. Beef quiet at 100s. Lard 77s. 6d. Cheese 76s. Bacon 59s. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 46s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine 32s. 6d. Spirits Tur-pentine 32s. 6d. London, February 9.—Sugar active at 37s. 8d. on spot and 26s. 9d. @27s. afloat.

FRANKFORT, February 9 .- Evening .-5-26s closed at 80%.
Antwerp, February 9.—Evening.—Petroleum 5834 @59 francs.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. -The steamship Cambria took \$700,-000 in specie for Europe yesterday. -Letters from Paris state that United States Minister Dix will resign in March. -Nick Dupont, a fisherman of Helena,

Ark., was accidentally drowned on Sal urday. -The trial of Doran, for the murder of Capt. Ed. Whitfield, commenced yesterday at Memphis. -Geo. M. Lee, a distinguished lawyer

of Cincinnati, has been sent to the Lang-view Lunatic Asylum, being insane. The paper mill of Moses Cheney & Sons, in Hennicker, New Hampshire, was destroyed by tire on Monday night. Loss \$15,000; insured \$5,000. The Canadian Privy Council has decided not to interfere in the Whalen case. The execution will, therefore, take

place on Thursday. Whalen declines seeing any one except his confessor. -At Evansville, Ind., Turner Hall, a large frame public building, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. An adjoining building was badly damaged. Loss about \$8,000; insurance \$4,000. -John Sulliyan, on Monday, fell into a vat of bolling sugar, at the Eagle Re-finery, Boston. The skin peeled off from his waist to his neck, and he is not

expected to survive, -Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, has been convicted in the Essex Superior Court, Mass., of prize fighting, in viola-tion of the laws of that State. His counsel have appealed and the case will go up to the Supreme Court.

-A destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati, yesterday morning, at 118 and 120 Main street. The buildings were not much injured, but goods contained in them to the value of \$25,000 were destroyed. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

Mr. E. King, Jr., formerly agent of the Virginia Express Company, at New York, reported to have been knocked down and robbed of \$10,000 while on his down and rooped of \$10,000 while on his way to the dopot, and who was arrested in MoNair county, Tennessee, a few days since, by a boy named Quill, only fourteen years old. The boy was arrested and confessed his guilt stolen money has been recovered.