Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

House Given to Gen. Sherman—Cane Presented to General Grant—Valedictory of Mr. Colfax—Farewell of President Johnson—Spangler and Arnold Pardoned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement review this afternoon shows the debt bearing coin interest to be, $2,107,854,050; debt bearing currency interest, $711,400,000; matured debt, $6,422,463,61; debt bearing no interest, $421,578,580,50; Pacific Railroad bonds issued, $53,937,000; coin in Treasury, $98,711,260,72; currency in treasury, $16,853,629,04; debt, less cash in treasury, $2,544,336,904,38; decrease in debt, $10,868,753.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during February, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, to the following: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse $3,443,200; interest on public debt $2,206,700; War Department $2,492,400; Navy Department $1,028,000: Interior, pensions and Indians, $5,496,200; total, $14,657,500.

HOUSE FOR GENERAL SHERMAN.

This forenoon the Committee appointed by the subscribers, in New York, headed by A. T. Stewart, waited on General Grant and completed the purchase of his house for presentation to Lieutenant General Sherman, by handing him a check for $65,000. The Committee subsequently obtained an interview with General Sherman, when Mr. Stewart, holding in his hand the subscription papers, deed and bill of sale, addressed General Sherman as follows: "General: It is a great pleasure to me to be the medium of presenting this voluntary subscription of your friends and fellow countrymen. If there ever was an instance of the pleasure being greater to give than to receive, this is certainly that one. I assure you this may be accepted without any feeling of obligation on your part, as it is contributed in a sincere belief that your noble and effective services in behalf of our country in her hour of peril can never be compensated. We trust that the kind Providence who has in the past watched over, guided and protected you on the battle field and in the camp, may bless you with a long life, that you may enjoy the servant of a faithful public reward from a free and happy people."

Mr. Stewart then handed Gen. Sherman the subscription list and deed and bill of sale, remarking that the balance of the subscription, now amounting to nearly $100,000, would be forwarded to him within a few days and after the names shall have been obtained of a few gentlemen who desire to contribute, adding that a portion of this sum had been subscribed by Gen. Sherman's friends in Boston, whose names would be added to the list.

General Sherman seemed much affected, and replied that this noble act of kindness was entirely unexpected by him until within a few days past. That in view of his coming to Washington he had been engaged in making arrangements for living here in a manner proportionate to his income, and in an humble but modest style. Of course this gift would enable him to live in a different manner than he had contemplated. He assured the gentlemen that it should be held by him for the special benefit of his family and education of his children; that except as regards this purpose he never intended to touch one dollar of it; that apart from this he desired the contributors to understand that he should always be happy to welcome them in what might be regarded as their house while visiting Washington, in order that he might know them and they him more intimately, and that he could not further express his grateful sense of their kindness, so unexpectedly and so generously accorded. He then shook hands with all present.

The Committee, after a brief and pleasant conversation, withdrew.

VALEDICTORY OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

In tendering his resignation as Speaker of the House to-day, Mr. Colfax spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: The opening of the legislative day, at the close of which I must enter another sphere of duty, requires me to tender to you this resignation of the office, which by your kindness and confidence I have held, to take effect on the election of a Speaker for the brief remainder of this session. The parting amongst friends about to separate is always a regretful one, but the farewell which takes me from this hall, in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless to attempt to conceal. The fourteen years during which I have been associate with the Representatives of the people here have been full of eventful legislation, of exciting issues, and of grave decisions, vitally affecting the entire Republic. All these, with the accompanying scenes which so often reproduced in this arena of debate the warmth of feeling of our antagonizing constituencies, have passed into the domain of history, and I but refer to them to express the joy which apparently is shared by the most of our countrymen, that the storm cloud of war, which had so long darkened our national horizon, has at last passed, leaving our imperilled Union saved, and that by the decree of our people, more powerful than Presidents, Congresses or Armies; Liberty was proclaimed throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present condition of our Republic amongst the nations of the earth. With our military power and almost illimitable resources, exemplified by the war that developed them, with our rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome at our gates of the oppressed of all other climes, with our vast and increasing agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining capacities, with our vantage on the two great oceans of the globe, and our almost completed Pacific Railroad uniting those opposite shores and becoming the highway of the United States, America commands that respect among the powers of the world which ensures the maintenance of all its citizens from oppression or injustice abroad. Nor is this all! The triumphal progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the sacred principle of our own revolution, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow and measured steps, but with a rapidity that within a few years has been so signally illustrated in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary and other lands. May we not hope that by the moral but powerful force of our example felters may everywhere be broken, and some of us may live to see that happy era when slavery and tyranny should no more be known throughout the world from the rivers to the ends of the earth. I cannot claim that in the share I have had in the delebrations and legislation of this House, as a member and as an officer, I have always done what was wisest in action and in word, for none of us are infallible. But that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and that devoted, as all know, to principles that I have deemed correct, the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount above mere party ties. I can conscientiously assert, and that I have sought to mitigate rather than to intensify the asperities which the collision of opposing parties so often provoked, must be left to my fellow members to verify. In the responsible duties of the last six years I have endeavored to administer the rules you have enacted for your guidance both in letter and in spirit with an impartially uninfluenced political antagonism; and I may be pardoned for the expression of gratification, that while no decision has been reversed, there have been appeals sometimes taken as they are by a minority, as a protest against the power under the rules of a majority, which have ever been decided by a strictly party vote. If in the quickness with which a presiding officer here is often compelled to rule hour after hour on parliamentary points, and in the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights, to advance the progress of business and to preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that has justly wounded any one, I desire to withdraw it unreservedly. I leave this room with no feeling of unkindness to any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, having earnestly tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enmities on the sand, but to engrave our friendship on the granite. But the last word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to the faithful and confiding constituency whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life. Farewell to the Hall, which in its excitement and restless activity so often seemed to represent the throbbings and the intense feelings of the national heart, and finally, fellow members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have given me in the difficult and complex duties of the Chair, and with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, one and all, I bid you farewell.

QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments have been made in the Quartermasters' Department: Brevet Major General Rucker to be Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in Missouri; Brevet Brigadier General Miller, Chief Quartermaster of Fifth Military District; Brevet Brigadier General Tompkins, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of Alaska; Brevet Brigadier General Myers, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of the District of Louisiana; Colonel A. K. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster of Department of Santa Fe; Brevet Brigadier General Saxton, Chief Quartermaster of Department of the Columbia; Brevet Brigadier General C. G. Lawtelle, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of California; Brevet Colonel J. M. Moore, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of Fourth Military District; Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Hodges, ordered to take post at Chicago; Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Patten, in charge of Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Brevet Colonel H. C. Enos, in charge of Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia.

CALLERS ON GRANT—PRESENTATION OF A CANE.

Governor Geary had an interview with General Grant. He merely called to pay his respects, and was received in a cordial manner.

This morning Bishop Simpson, Reys. Drs. Punchon and De Hass, Mr. Pierce, of Boston, and Messrs. Emory and Normet, together with ladies, were admitted to an interview with General Grant, when the Bishop presented to him a splendid gold-headed cane from the ladies of Baltimore. The wood was cut from the estate of the late General Lafayette in France. General Grant, in expressing his pleasure with the gift, said he hoped never to have occasion to use it, because if he took it out with him, he might unintentionally leave it somewhere.

A delegation of seven colored men also called to pay their respects. They were from Nashville, and represent the colored people generally of Tennessee. One of them is a County Commissioner or Judge, another is a Justice of the Peace.

RETIREMENT OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

The following is a resolution unanimously adopted by the House to-day:

Resolved, That the retirement of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax from the Speaker's Chair, after a long and faithful discharge of its duties, is an event in our current history which would cause general regret, were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, of his promptness in administering rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him into his new field of duty and throughout life the kind regards of every member of the Congress.

BEAUREGARD'S PAPERS.

Gen. Townsend refuses to give up the private papers of *Gen. P. T.* Beauregard captured at the close of the rebellion.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

The Inaugural covers less than five pages of foolscap. It is brief, endorses the XVth Amendment, opposes any form of repudiation, urges paying our indebtedness off in coin unless where the law under which any part of it is made explicitly provides for payment in currency.

SCATTERED TO THE WINDS.

Secretary Browning returns to Quincy, Illinois; Secretary McCulloch settles down near Washington; Mr. Evarts remains for the present, as does Mr. Randall, while Secretary Welles goes to Connecticut next week. The President has all the papers filed in the Executive Mansion, properly endorsed and ready to be transmitted to the department to which they belong.

CROWDED.

The hotels, boarding houses and private residences are crowded with visitors. As high as a dollar per hour has been tendered for quarters and board. Everything in the way of marketing has quadrupled in prices, and for the brief time Washington is the most expensive place in the world to live.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL.

At noon the President's private reception room was thrown open to an immense throng. The President shook hands with all visitors, many of whom seemed much affected, being personal friends.

THE CABINET.

Neither the Southern nor Pacific coast States will be represented in the new Cabinet, according to the assertion of a prominent General who professes to have learned that much from Grant.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

It is estimated 15,000 people arrived today to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

The President last night signed the pardons of Spangler and Arnold. Several other pardons were issued to-day.

The Senate to-day confirmed several minor nominations, including Wm. C. Powell, United States Attorney for Arizona, Peter B. Bailey, Postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Joseph Ralston Postmaster at Defiance, Ohio.

Commissioner Rollins will resign his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue immediately. It is expected the nomination of Delano will be sent to the Senate on Friday or Monday. Deputy Commissioner Harlan will shortly retire from the Revenue Bureau.

President Johnson will remain in the Executive Mansion to-night. Mrs. Patterson left this evening and is the guest of Mrs. Gideon Wells.

The different heads of Departments who have resigned took formal leave of subordinates this afternoon.

The Executive Mansion was thronged the entire day. At least five thousand persons called. Many took formal leave of the President, among whom were a large number of officers of the navy. The entire diplomatic body with ladies of families took leave of the Secretary of State and subsequently of the President.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

At two o'clock this morning the Senate passed the deficiency bill and adjourned.

The Senate met to-day at noon.

A joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to Mr. Corcoran for the misuse of his property during the war until he takes the test oath, was reported. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Pending this vote, Mr. SHERMAN reported Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit. Its provisions are substantially unchanged. A debate ensued.

Mr. BAYARD opposed concurrence in the report and the general principle of the bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE protested against it as a measure calculated to bring about repudiation.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the bill was not improved by the Conference Committee, and urged that Congress had no right to change the original contract with bondholders.

Mr. DOOLITTLE opposed pressing it to a vote now, as the President would not have time to examine it for approval.

Mr. CORBETT supported the bill, as also did Messrs. Williams, Whyte, Morton, Cole and Norton, and Mr. Buckalew opposed it.

Finally the report of the Committee was agreed to—31 against 24.

The following is the bill as agreed to:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as the bonds of the United States bearing a lower interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, that any contract hereafter made, especially payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan or sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal, and may be enforced according to its terms; and on the trial of suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

The morning hour expired and the Army Appropriation bill came upas unfinished business.

After the discussion of Mr. Sumner's amendment providing for the payment of the interest claim of Massachusetts, it was rejected—16 to 25, and the bill passed.

The Corcoran joint resolution was then passed—36 against 3.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Foreign Affairs, refused to concur in the House amendment to the joint resolution expressing sympathy with Spain.

Mr. NYE proposed to call up the bill for the relief Mr. Norman Wiard, but Mr. GRIMES objected, and on Mr. CONKLING'S motion the Senate went into executive session.

After coming out of Executive session the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session.—Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution to carry into effect the decree of the United States Court of New York in relation to a British steamer. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resolution to carry into effect the decrees of the United States District Court of Louisiana in relation to certain other British steamers.

Mr. STEWART objected, and said he was opposed to compensating British subjects for losses incurred, no matter under what circumstances, during the late war, until Great Britain shall shall take some positive action for the payment of the Alabama claims.

The civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

An amendment, giving the Sisters of Mercy, of Charleston, $20,000 in recognition of their services to Union soldiers, was opposed by Messrs. Drake and Howard, the latter on the ground that the influence of the Catholic clergy, with a few honorable exceptions, had been against the Union.

Mr. HENDERSON denied this.

Messrs. SAWYER and SHERMAN advocated the claim, which was, however, rejected—20 to 22.

Mr. CONKLING reported from the Committee of Conference on the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby tendered to Hon. B. F. Wade for the ability, impartiality and justice with which he has discharged the duties of Presiding Officer during the time he has occupied the Chair. Adopted unanimously.

The amendment reported to the Civil Appropriation providing for the purchase of a portrait of President Lincoln, was agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment to reimburse Iowa for expenses in the war of the rebellion, $229,848.

Mr. EDMONDS raised the point of order that the amendment had not been reported from any Committee.

The President overruled the point.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER offered to amend by an appropriation of $50,000 for improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, from Commitee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill made a report, which was concurred in.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then reported and passed.

At 12:30 A. M., on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries are crowded. A message from the Senate was received stating that the Postoffice and Legislative appropriation bills had passed. The House nonconcurred in the Senate's amendments, and asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Colfax then delivered his farewell speech, and was greeted at the conclusion with applause.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, took the chair of the Speaker.

A complimentary resolution to Mr. Colfax was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy was then unanimously elected Speaker, took the oath, returned thanks, and business proceeded.

A joint resolution for printing the medical history of the rebellion passed.

The Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was received.

The Committee on Treatment of Union Prisoners made a report. Ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Accounts relative to contingent fund was taken up.

Resolutions that no carpeting or furnishing be done unless authorized by the Committee on Buildings, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be reimbursed for expense of summoning witnesses and compelling the presence of members, in lieu of fees and mileage, were passed.

Resolution to pay Clerks of Committees six dollars per day when actually employed was passed.

A motion to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution to pay the Louisiana contestants $2,500 was made, and after debate was tabled.

The bill amendatory of the act to tax spirits and tobacco, extending the time of drawing whisky from warehouses till the 20th of April 1870, was reported and passed.

The bill amends section eight of the present law so as to allow a bond to be given for the value of the property in the case of a distillery erected before the 24th of July, 1868, on land leased, mortgaged, or owned by a minor or other persons incapable of giving the assent required by that section. It amends section twentieth, that in small distilleries less than one hundred gallons of mash or beer shall represent one bushel of grain instead of forty-five gallons. It amends section fifteenth so as to extend the time for the withdrawing of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 20th of May, 1870. It amends section seven by requiring special stamps for the tax on tobacco in packages of one pound or more, to be numbered and registered.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution that while the House did not admit any right in the Executive and treaty making power of the United States to conclude treaties or conventions with foreign governments, by which import duties shall be mutually regulated, it is, however, of the opinion, and so recommends to the President, that negotiations with the government of Great Britain should be renewed and pressed as soon as possible to a definite conclusion regarding commercial intercourse, and securing to American citizens the rights claimed by them in the fisheries on the coast of the British-American provinces, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the sea. In response to a question from Mr. Pike, he stated his opinion that this government ought not to enter into any reciprocity treaty with the British provinces, but the people of those provinces ought to be treated as all other foreigners and made to pay the same duties. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution remitting the duty on submarine cable imported by the Western Union Extension Telegraph Company, for the abandoned Russian American line of telegraph. Passed—yeas, 69; nays, 64.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the same Committee, reported a bill repealing the law which gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction over revenue cases where the sum involved is less than $2,000, and leaving the final decisions in such cases to Circuit Courts. Passed.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill appointing Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, manager of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Oglesby, of Illinois. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to strengthen the public credit, made a report.

After discussion, Mr. SHANKS moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—52 to 119.

The Conference report was then agreed to—118 to 51.

The bill now goes to the President for signature.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—On motion of Mr. DAWES, the rules were suspended and the joint resolution to pay Menard and Hunt, claiming seats from Louisiana, $2,500 each for time and expenses, was taken up and passed—73 against 72.

The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked, Messrs. Garfield, Beaman, and Dodge being appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Conference Committee on the bill removing disabilities, made a report, which he explained at length, particularly as to the case of Judge Parker, of Virginia.

Mr. SHANKS brought out the fact that he was the Judge who sentenced John Brown to be hung.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was ignorant of any constitutional amendment disqualifying anybody for trying or hanging John Brown.

Finally a vote was taken and the Conference report non-concurred in—61 to 77.

Another Committee was asked.

Mr. ELA, from Committee on Printing, reported that they had been unable to agree to a contract with Rives & Bailey, of the *Globe* for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, and he reported a concurrent resolution that the Public Printer be directed to have the debates published from the 5th of March until definite action can be had.

The Committee of Conference on the Postoffice appropriation bill reported, and it was agreed to.

Finally, at half-past twelve, the concurrent resolution was agreed to—yeas 82, nays 51,—giving the publishing and reprinting of debates to the Public Printer.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to reconsider the vote.

Pending the motion, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported the Committee had agreed not to consider the subject any further at present on account of want of time, and had agreed to report a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to take into consideration the whole subject of Indian affairs.

The point of order was made and sustained that such a report was not privileged.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Conference Committee on the bill requiring monthly reports from National banks, made a report, which was adopted.

The Army bill, as amended, provides that no new enlistments or promotions shall be made and no new commissions given until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five, and that the Secretary of War shall consolidate the infantry regiments to twenty-five; that no appointment of Brigadier General shall be made till the number is reduced to less than eight, and that brevet rank shall not entitle any officer to precedence or command, except by special assignment from the President, which is not to entitle the officer to additional pay or allowances.

At 1:30 the House was still in session and likely to remain so all night.

Transit Duties in New Jersey.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, March 3—The bill to abolish transit duties on railroads and canals passing through this State, was to-day passed by the Senate unanimously. Its prompt passage is expected in the House.

West Virginia Ratifies the Amendment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WHEELING, W. Va., March 3.—The West Virginia Legislature has just ratified the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of seventy-two to nineteen in the House, and ten to six in the Senate.

—Judge Clarke, at New York, overruled a motion to dismiss the libel suit of Reade vs. Sweetzer, on the ground that the objection made that Reade had no standing as an author in this country, owing to there being an international copyright law, was untenable.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 3.—*Evening*—Consols, 97⅞. American Securities steady. Five-Twenties, 81⅝. Erie, 24¾. Illinois, 97¼@98. Great Western, 32. Sugar at 39s. Calcutta Linseed at 58s. Refined Petroleum at 1s. 9¼d. Tallow at 45s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 57½.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—Bonds, 86½.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands at 11⅞; Orleans at 12¼; sales, 8,000 bales. Wheat; California white at 10s. 7d; red western at 9s. 6d@9s. 7d. Flour at 25s. Corn at 31s. for old, and 30s. for new. Oats at 3s. 6d. Barley at 5s. Peas at 42s. 6d. Pork at 97s. 6d. Beef at 95s. Lard at 74s. Cheese at 76s. Bacon at 57s. 6d. Refined Petroleum at 1s. 9½d; spirits do. at 7½d. Tallow at 45s. 3d. Turpentine at 32s. Linseed Cakes at 10f. 15s.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton is stiffer; middlings 28¼c; sales 2,800 balesp receipts 2,121 bales; exports 129 bales. Sugar nominal; common 12½@13c; prime 15½@15¾c; yellow clarified 17½c. Molasses dull; prime 73½@75c. Whisky dull; western rectified 92½@97½c. Coffee steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 3—*Evening.*—Grain market after the close of change was fairly active at a lower range of prices. No. 2 Wheat closed firm at $1,13½. Corn 58c. Oats 55@55¼c. At evening board No. 2 Wheat was quiet at $1,13½ on spot. Nothing done in Provisions.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LAST WORDS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

To the People of the United States:—The robe of office, by Constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and cooperation of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify or party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge, at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see the Constitution of the Republic again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West, prosperous and happy under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion, and the assassination of the President, it was perhaps too much on my part to expect from devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement which at the time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely farther on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless had I in the commencement of my term of office unhesitatingly lent its powers or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualification, I would have been hailed as all that was true, loyal and deserving as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been as the Executive of a nation. Unwilling, however, to accede to the propositions of extremists, and bound to obey at every personal hazard my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only reward for upholding Constitutional rights and laws has been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty.

At the time a mysterious Providence assigned me to the office of President, I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself as far as I could of the unparalelled powers then incident to the office, and whether or not this step was right, and how far deserving of the approbation of all, the people can now, on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men.

The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening a national enthusiasm, renewing devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indicated. Taking advantage of that feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated strenth of the nation against French interference in Mexico and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people.

It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and freedmen's bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experience of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined, as being in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the Republic and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws.

Let the people whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been the present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified mine office, the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

It cannot, then, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purpose panders too often to popular prejudices and party aims.

What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? These acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have elsewhere been comprehensively and fully discussed and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged, knowing that however imperfect, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. I can-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)