THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

The French Government.

Its Last Removal.

Bordeaux the New Capital.

Revenue Bureau.

Commissioner Pleasanton.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BORDEAUX.

The Government of Defense Again on its Travels-its Last Resting Piace. A cable telegram from Bordeaux, under date of the 11th, announces that the French Government of Defense has finally been installed there, Tours having become dangerous by the close proximity of the German armies and the failure of the Army of

the Loire to hold the enemy at bay. Bordeaux is situated in the southwestern section of France, on the left bank of the river Garonne, sixty miles from its mouth. It is the capital of the Department of Gironde, is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and had a population in 1862 of 162,750. It has railway connection with the port of La Teste and also with Paris. It is an archbishop's see and the seat of a national court, and has numerous and important public institutions. The streets are narrow and crooked in the old part of the city, but in the newer quarters there are many imposing and substantial public edifices. Among the most remarkable of the latter are the remains of the palace of Galllenus; the Cathedral, which is a fine Gothic structure: the Church of the Fueillants, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre built by Louis XVI, which is one of the finest in Europe, and will seat 4000 persons; and especially the magnificent bridge across the Garonne, which consists of seven-

teen arches, and is 1595 feet in length. Under the name of Burdigala, Bordeaux was a rich and important place at the time of the Roman conquest of the country. It was made the capital of the Second Agultania, and embellished by the Emperors. The city was sacked by the Visigoths, who were driven from it by Clovis. In the eighth and ninth centuries it was ravaged by the Saracens and Normans, and in the year 911 it came into the possession of the Dukes of Gascony. In 1152, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleonore of Guienne, it passed under the dominion of England, but since 1453 it has been in the possession of France. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the fourth century, and for many years the merchants of the city have been engaged in the wine trade.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

General Alfred Pleasanton, the New Commissioner-Who He is, and What He Has

The universal anxiety to know who is to be the successor of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was finally appeared yesterday afternoon by the nomination of General Alfred Pleasanton to that position by the President, as was foreshadowed in our special Washington despatches more than a month ag).

General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner, is a native of the District of Columbia, and has an honorable record as a soldier. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in June, 1844, standing seventh in his class. He entered the cavalry branch of the army, and saw hard service during the Mexican war. During the Rebellion he early made his mark, and in July, 1832, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, being subsequently promoted to major-general. He remained in command of a large force of cavalry throughout the war, operating in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and acquiring a high reputation for skill and conrage at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville, and subsequently acquiring additional reputation by his movements in Missouri towards the close of the war. General Pleasanton had been an old army comrade of General Grant, a.d. during the war they became warm personal friends. After Grant's inauguration as President, he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of New York, and in March last, when Collector Bailey, of the Thirty-second district, mysteriously disappeared, leaving his accounts in a very unsettled condition, General Pleasanton was transferred to this district, the most important in the country. He has given general satisfaction as an officer of the revenue service, and is doubtless thoroughly conversant with the peculiar and responsible task to which he has just been called. There can be no doubt of his confirmation by the Senate.

A DESERTER IN BOSTON.

Conflict Between the National and State Autho-

The Boston Journal of Saturday says: -"The matter of habeas corpus in the case of John McConologue, the thinor who enlisted in the United States service as a soldier, was brought before Judge Wells in the lobby of the Supreme Court tals afternoon. It seems that McConologue enlisted on the 17th of August. 1870, at the United States rendezvous in this city, and two days after deserted. Some time Nevember he surrendered to Captain Wheaton, who had enlisted him, and was held in confinement, awaiting transportation to New York for trial.

A writ of habeas corpus at the instance of his uncle, Neil Kenney, was then served upon Captain Wheaton, who delivered McConologue into the custody of Deputy Sheriff Dearborn. The case was heard by Judge Ames, who ordered the discharge of the boy, and his return to his parents at Woburn. Subsequently McConologue was re-arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and another writ of habeas corpus was procured, upon which a hearing was assigned

'Mr. John C. Ropes and Mr. Gardner of New York appeared for the Government, and H. D. the defendant. A question was at once raised that, as McConologue had once been before the court and discharged, the second arrest on the same charge was illegal. It was also claimed that at the former hearing the returns on the writ were defective, as the Government failed to make answer, and consequently the proceedings taken at that time were not

"After hearing a question of fact as to the age of McConologue, in which his father and mother and the town clerk of Woburn stated that he was nineteen years old on the 13th of July, 1870, Judge Wells declined to take jurisdiction, but stated that when counsel agreed upon certain statements he would report the case to the full court. It will probably be heard in January next, and several nice points as between military and civil law are likely to arise. In the meantime the defendant is allowed to go on ball, the sum of \$500, which was required, being furnished."

The Defense of Havre.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

The Luxemburg Question.

Why the Treaty was Broken. The Black Sea Difficulty

South American Advices

The Siege of Montevideo.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette at the Hague credits the statement that the King of Holland, in November, assigned the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to

The Black Sen Difficulty.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Eastern question is again agitated. The Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking further annulments of the Paris treaty. England is taking precautionary means to guard against surprise.

The Army of the Loire. French despatches say the Army of the Loire is leading a forlorn hope in its last struggle for France. The Germans claim continued vic-

The Defense of Havre. LONDON, Dec. 12 .- The Shipping Gazette today in an editorial deplores the resolution of the French to defend Havre, as involving the wanton destruction of property.

Reasons for Disregarding Luxemburg Neu-trality. Bismarck, in a circular to the North German ambassadors, dated December 3, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxemburg on the facts that the Grand Duchy had forbidden the transit of wounded Germans through its territory, had saffered the revictualling of Thionville, and had omitted to stop French fugitives.

Disaster to an American Vessel. The crew of the brig Bessie, lost on the voyage from Baltimore to Falmouth, were saved and landed at Penzance. The bark Ada Gray, from New York for Falmonth, was compelled to throw overboard 425 bags of her cargo during

a storm at sea. Time Fixed for the Bombardment of Paris. LONDON, Dec. 12.-German batteries com-

mand every point of Paris. Notre Dame presents as fair a target as did the Strasburg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment is fixed for December 19.

Rumored Repulse of the Army of Frederick Charles.

London, Dec. 12-10 P. M.-A rumor has been received of fighting at Laon to-day. A correspondent with the Army of the Loire, on Dec. 10, says Frederick Charles has been repulsed with severe loss for the last three days.

Navigation of the Eibe. LONDON, Dec. 13-A. M .- The navigation of the Elbe is impaired by ice.

A terrible accident occurred last evening on the North Midland Railway, near the town of Barnsly, by which 14 persons were killed and 20 wounded.

Luxemburg-Garlbaldt.

LONDON, Dec. 13-6 A. M. - A special despatch from Brussels to the Telegraph says the Germans will immediately occupy Luxemburg as a military necessity. It is rumored that Garibaldi has resigned. Quetations by Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 12-4-30 P. M .- Consols closed at 91% for money and 92 for account. American securities quiet. U.S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; Ten-forties, 87%. Stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 110%; Atlantic and Great Western, 27%.

LONDON, Dec. 12—439 P. M.—Sugar excited at 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d. on the spot and 28s. 6d.@29s. afloat. Refined Petroleum easier at 1s. 6%d.@1s. 6%d.

Liverroot, Dec. 12—439 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orieans, 8% @8%d. Sales were made of Cotton to arrive at 8d. The sales to-day have been 12,000 baies, including 2000 for export and speculation. Common Resin, 58, 9d.@6s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7%d.@1s. 8d.

FROM THE WEST.

Official Election Returns. St. Louis, Dec. 13 .- The official returns of the late election show the total vote cast as 167,710, of which Brown received 103,374 and McClurg 63,336, a majority for Brown of 40,038.

End of a Libel buit-Damages One Cent. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13 .- A verdict of one cent damages was awarded in the Common Pleas Court to-day in the libel suit of George Onmacht against the Courier-Journal Company.

Searchty of Salt. NASHVILLE, Dec. 13 .- Not a barrel of salt can be found in Nashville for sale.

Emigration Meeting. R. C. Blichfield, who for some years has been importing Scandinavian and other European emigrants into the Southern States, with a view to further his enterprise will address an emigration meeting on Friday night.

Tenuessee Teachers' Association. The State Teachers' Association meets here to-morrew, when Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fand, will be present.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Slege of Montevideo. LONDON, Dec. 12 .- Advices from Montevideo to the 15th of November are to the effect that the siege causes a scarcity of food almost amounting to famine.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Movey and Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 14.—Stocks dull. Money 5:67
per cent. Gold, 116%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107%; do.
1864, do., 167%; do. 1865, do. 107%; do.
1865, new, 169%; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110%;
10-46s. 106%; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri
6s, 98; Canton Co., 67%; Cumberland preferred,
30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie,
28%; Reading. 108%; Adams Express Co., 65%;
Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 92%;
Illinois Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 92%;
Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
105; Chicago and Rock Island, 108%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; West-ern Union Telegraph, 45%.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Boutwell to Resign.

The San Domingo Question.

The Georgia Business

The New York Central Railroad.

Rumored Resignation of Secretary Boutwell.
Special Dematch to The Brening Telegraph. Brectal Devotes to The Brening Telegraph.

It is rumored in official circles that Secretary Boutwell has signified to the President his intention of retiring from the Cabinet within a week, or as soon as a successor can be appointed. The alleged reasons for Boutwell's course are a disagreement between himself and the President about the finan-

FROM WASHINGTON.

cal policy and the strong prejudice which exists against Boutwell in the West on account of his contraction of the currency and his keeping up the taxes for the sake of paying off the principal of the public debt rapid'y. It is not known who will succeed Boutwell. The Georgia Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee resumed the investigation of the Georgia bdsiness this morning, with the view to decide the status of the Senators from that State, whose cre dentials were presented to the Senate yesterday and referred to the committee. It is not probable that any action will be taken until after the State election in Georgia. The Nomination of General Pleasanton,

as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was considered by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and will be reported to the Senate favorably. There will sition to his condrmation. The Amnesty Question. Owing to the fact that members from Southern

States are not united upon the question of amnesty, it is not probable that any bill will pass at this session. Butler has given notice that he will oppose any bill of this kind, except the one he has pro-The San Dominge Affair.

The President is very anxious to have speedy action on Morton's resolution relative to San Domingo, in order that a commission may be appointed to go there at once, and return in time to have the treaty sent to the Senate before the close of the session, Morton will endeavor to call up the resolution this week. It is understood that Sumner will not object to sending the Commissioners to San Domingo, provided proper men are appointed. N. W Central Ralirond Scrip.

Deepatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 14.—In the Senate Mr. Nye submitted and asked present consideration of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the proceedings that have been had relative to the collection of the tax on the forty-five millions scrip dividend of the New York Central Railroad Company, and whether said tax has been paid into the Treasury of New York which was adopted.

FROM THE WEST.

Ceunterfeiter Released on Ball. St. Louis, Dec. 14.—Peter McCartney, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from Cincinnati some days ago, and was again arrested opposite this city

and taken to Springfield, Ill., was released yester-day on \$15,000 ball. It is understood that he was bailed by officers of the United States secret service in consideration of his disclosing the hiding place of a large amount of plates and material used in counng and giving information that shall lead to the arrest of his accomplices. Honors to a Homeopath.

William Todd Helmuth, one of the most promi-nent Homeopathic physicians in this city, has been called to the Professorship of Operative Surgery in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, which is associated with Hahneman Hospital, in that city Last night his friends gave him a farewell banquet, at which a full and very costly dinner service of solid silver was presented to him. Many prominent citizens were present, and the affair was of unusual brilliancy and full of enjoyment.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jerry Dunn Convicted of Manslaughter. NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- The jury in the case of Jerry Dunn, charged with the murder of James Logan, this morning rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. In compliance with the request of the prisoner's counsel, sentence was deferred till to-morrow.

Bids for Government Gold. NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- There were thirty-two bids to-day for gold, amounting to \$5,900,000, at from 110 25 to 110 71. The awards will be \$1,000,000 at from 110 64 to 110 71.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Senate. Memorials were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Sherman, representing that many of the veterans of 1812 are now inmates of poor houses and objects of cha-rity, and praying for pensions in their behalf. By Mr. Fenten, praying Congress to define the registra-tion of charges of international telegraph lines. Bills were introduced and appropriately referred as fol-lews.

lews By Mr. Patterson, to incorporate the Capital Hill Savings Bank, of Washington, D. C.
By Mr. Eherman, to amend section 7 of an act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Mon-

tana.

The House resolution for a recess over the Christmasholidays, from December 22 to January 4, was concurred

The House resolution for a recess over the Christmasholidays, from December 22 to January 4, was concurred in—ayes 36; nays 16.

Mr. Fenton aubmitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to furnish a gomparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting the custams revenue of the ports of New York, Beaton, Philadelphia, Raltimore, New York, and San Francisco, with snea recommendation favoring a reduction in such expenses as ther may deem compatible with the interests of the public service. Also, to particularly report upon the present system and practices connected with the warehousing business at the port of New York. Also

In relation to what is commonly known as the general order business and the cartage of goods, while in the custody of the Government, Adopted.

Mr. Fenton also submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish for the information of the Senated a statement showing the amounts of money paid into the Treasury as proceeds of finas, penalties, forf-situres, and seizures by customs officers at the ports of New York, Boston. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco since the first day of January, 1839, up to and including the 38th day of November, 1879, stating whether such sum of money were obtained by judgment in courts: by settlement or compromise with the parties detected in the commission of trands, and the causes of such heizures and forfeitures, and of the exactions of such fines and penalties; also, a statement of the amounts paid as moieties by the iffrastury, out of funds thus received, to officers of custems in the person sturing the same period, with the names of persons from whom such moieties have been exacted and the amount received from each, in all cases where the amount was \$1000 or more, as also the names of these to whom auch moieties/have been exacted and the amount thereof respectively Also, the names of the parties at different ports above named, who have been detected in sn

otherwise defrauding the customs revenue, and who have been proceedted, criminally convicted, and punished therefor otherwise than by the payment of money. Adopted.

Mr. Ross, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported and asked prosent consciousation of a joint resolution relative to the Mismi Indian reservation in Kansas. Mr. Ross, in reply to his colleague (Mr. Pomeroy), stated that he had no doubt of the commission of great frauds in the sale of lands in the reservation. The only object of the bill was to secure a suspension of the issuance of evidence of title until after an investigation. Passed.

The bill to provide a relief fund for amplayes in the executive departments of the Government was reported with amendments by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee.

The bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Drake and discussed for one hour by Messrs. Conkling, Davis, Morton, Drake, Tipten, Rowe, and Howell.

The question turned upon the propriety of lavying compulsory contributions upon Government clarks to defray feneral expenses of decaseed associates and for other perposee. It was objected that the preposed legislation

could have no binding eVcacy, and was belittling to the clerks. House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohie, presented a resolution of the National Board of Trade in ravor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, the Louisville Oanal, and the mouth of the Mississippi; protessing against railroad bridges being so built as to obstruct navigation, and asking that all bridges over navigable streams be made public highways.

Mr. Fox, of New York, presented the petition of envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers of New York against interference with their business by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

recommitted.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to provide for celebrating the hundredth at Diversary of American independence by helding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. He asked that it be postponed and made the special order for the fourth Thursday in Jana-Objection to its being made a special order was made of Mr. Allison, and the House proceeded to consider the

Objection to its being made a special order was made by Mr. Allison, and the House proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. Morrell, of Pa., addressed the House, adverting to the great historical facts which rendered such a celebration highly appreciate and Philadelphia the proper place to hold it in. He said he was an horized to state that if Congress gave to the celebration a national character by passing the bill, the authorities of Philadelphis would put up all the necessary buildings in Fairmount Park, and make all proper arrangements, without any expense to the General Government.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, while willing to admit all that had been said in favor of Philadelphia and its character and position as the great manufacturing city of the country, and as the Mecca of American liberty, was nevertheless opposed to the bill as covering a great scheme, greater than could be developed in the discussion to day.

He himself had been the first to bring the subject to the attention of the House in a resolutiod which he had offered at the last session, directing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire and report whether the International Industrial Exhibition proposed to be held in New York in 1876, under the auspices of the American Institute, should receive the endorsement of the General Government so as to give it a national character.

He spoke of the high character and great experience of the American Institute, and remarked that instead of the matter being left under its control all sorts of speculating propositions of the same character were starting up all over the country. He regarded this as one of them.

He calculated that the mileage of the commissioners whose appointment is provided for in the bill would amount to \$1,500,000 or \$2,500,000.\$

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision for mileage for the commissioners and inserting that they should be paid their actual travelling expenses.

Mr. Myers, o

AN OLD-FASHIONED "WAKE."

Abrupt Termination to the Festivities-A Lady Frightened to Deoth. The Dubuque Times of the 10th inst. has the

following:-A few days ago an old and respected citizen of the First ward sickened and died. The friends and relatives of the deceased considered the matter over and concluded that the best manner in which they could signify their respect to the memory of the departed would be to hold a regular old-fashioned wake over the remains, and in accordance with this resolve a summons was issued for all far and near to attend.

It was none of your common, tame affairs, but a rousing, stirring wail of lamentation, the noise of which could be heard for squares. Around the coffin, which was placed on a table in the centre of the room, sat the grief-stricken mourners; behind them were the tricuds, and still further back such careless spectators as chose to gaze upon the solemn proceeding. shriving the soul in a proper manner, and procuring the proper certificate of admission to the realms of the blessed, for the exercises, which should have been concluded in one night, prolonged to three. On the third night the wake was resumed, but it was soon destined to come to an abrupt termination. The remains, from being in a warm room, decomposed rapidly, and finally the body swelled to such dimensions that it burst the coffin with a report which an eye witness describes was as loud as that of a musket. It so happened that at the time of the accident one of the "wakers" was entertaining the rest with a very gloomy ghost story, and he had just arrived in the most dismal part when a loud crash was heard, and, looking round, the terror-stricken people be-held one side of the coffin collapsed, while at the same moment one of the arms of the corpse, relieved of its fastening, fell down aside. Words fail so depict the dismay and confusion that ensued. Some of the party, laboring under the impression that the corpse had come to life, bolted for the door and rushed into the middle of the street, while others fainted outright. One lady, whose name we were unable to obtain, was so badly frightened that her life is despaired of. It is needless to add that the incident put a summary stop to the watching business, and measures were taken to put the corpse where it should have been placed long before, underground.

OBITUARY.

President Burnet, of Texas. The Galveston (Texas) papers report the death in that city, on the 5th instant, at the age of eighty three, of the Hon. David G. Burnet, whose life contained more adventure and romance than can be found grouped about the career of any living

American.

He was born at Morristown, Essex county, N. J., in 1787, and at an early age developed a roving and adventurous turn. When but 19 hs joined the expedition fitted out in New York, in 1806, by Francisco Miranda, for the establishment of a republic in Caracas. Miranda, who had been a general of divi-sion in the Revolutionary armies of France, and served under the famous Dumouriez at the battle of Neerwinden, in 1793, was unsuccessful in his efforts to break the Spanish power, and from the abortive expedition President Burnet returned to take a

fresh start. When about thirty, holding his life cheap by reasen of the consumption at that time fastening itself upon him, he made his way to some of the friendly province of Texas, and there remained, living the vild life of the savages, during the years 1817 1818, until the rough discipline routed the disease which had threatened him, and hardened his con-stitution into the firmness which outlasted fourscore. During his life with the Indians Mr. Burnet visited the famous San Saba Silver Mines, and tra-versed much of that great country which more than a quarter of a century afterwards was destined to obtain admission into the Union as the State of

Texas. For nearly twenty years after these early adven-tures Mr. Burnet lead the life of a Texas settler of that day, sharing strongly in the aspirations of the inhabitants for a removal of the Mexican domination, and finally, when the struggle came, taking an active part in the war for independence. dence. In recognition of his ability and devotion he was elected, on the 17th of March, 1836, first president of the republic by the convention which proclaimed the independence of Texas. Ten days after the initiation of the new Government came the terrible massacre at Goltad of Colonel Fannin and his brave Texans, and on the 21st of April fol-lowing the battle of San Jacinto, which avenged at once Golfad and the Alamo and virtually esta-

blished the independence of the republic. Succeeding President Burnet, General Sam Houston became the chief magistrate of the republic, and after him Mirabeau B. Lamar, in whose time Mr. Burnet retired from public life, after years of faithful service. Settling down upon a plantation near the battle-field of San Jacinto, the old man for he was now long past three-score—led a quiet country life until the death of his wife, in 1858, when he removed to the city of Galveston, which was

he removed to the city of Galveston, which was thenceforth his home.

After the war President Burnet made a visit to bis birthplace, Morristows, New Jersey. He was too far advanced in years to take any part in the war, but his only living son was killed in the Rebel service near Mobile, "a victim to an unhappy war," as he expressed it. Under the first attempt as the restoration of the Southern States, after the close of the war, he was elected to the United States Senate from Texas, but Congress refused to admit him.

President Bornet was is man of unblemished President Burnet was a man of unblemished clinarcter, a warm friend, a true gentleman, and a sincere Christian. In Galveston his obsequies were celebrated by commemorative addresses, and a funeral procession of the State and municipal authorities, survivors of the Texas revolution, the Masons, Odd-Fellows, and other associations and citizens generally.

FOURTH EDITION FIFTH

FROM EUROPE.

Minister Gambetta at Tours

He Thinks the Situation Good.

The Bombardment of Montmedy.

Luxemburg Neutrality. Action of Prussia Censured.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Advance on Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Capital. FLORENCE, Dec. 13 .- The committee of the Italian Parliament on the bill for the transfer of the capital to Rome have reported a recommendation that the removal be made before April 1.

Prassin's Course Towards Luxemburg De-nounced. VIENNA, Dec. 13 .- All the journals denounce the course of Prussia toward Luxemburg as arrogant. The Tages Press imp'o 'es the powers which guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg to rise and repress the insolence which makes all treaties valueless.

Ashbury to be Dined. LONDON, Dec. 13 .- Commodore Ashbury will be dined by the corporation of Brighton on the 4th of January.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13 .- The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, has arrived.

Condition of the Elbe. LONDON, Dec. 13 .- A despatch from Hamburg to-day reports the Elbe full of floating ice Despatch from Gambetta-He is Still Hopeful BORDEAUX, Dec. 13 .- The following is official:-Gambetta writes to the Government under date of the 11tb, "I have returned to Tours, having left General Chausy yesterday, continuing his efforts to successfully defend the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges to see what can be done with the second army."

It is reported at Bordeaux that General Bourbaki repulsed the Prussiaus yesterday.

Bembardment of Montmedy. LONDON, Dec. 13 .- It is reported from Luxemburg that Montmedy was bombarded. LUXEMBURG, Dec. 13 .- The Patriotic Committee to-day voted to protest against the Prussian charge of a violation of neutrality and denying any popular desire for a change of

allegiance. The Advance on Havre. HAVRE, Dec. 13, via London, Dec. 13 .- The Prussians are in force at Beuzville, 16 miles from the city. Havre is defended by a large force and 350 guns, mauned by marines. The population are eager for a fight. On Saturday. 10,000 French troops reconnoitring the enemy and captured 10 uhlans. The Prussians threatening Honfleur have been repelled by the

troops from this city, who now occupy Pontelevigue. Startling Rumor from Paris. It is rumored that Trochu hascut his way brough the Prussian lines.

London, Dec. 13—11 30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91%; for account, 92. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20; Illino Great Western, 27%. Illinois Central, 110%; Atlantic and FRANKFORT, Dec. 13 .- United States Five-twenties. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13-11:30 A. M. -Cotton duli ; mid-

dling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%28%d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other arties unchanged FRANKFORT, Dec. 12 .- United States 5-20s, 94%. Hamburg, Dec. 12. -Petroleum, 13 marc bancos, 14

BREMEN, Dec. 9 .- Petroleum, 6 thalers \$6 groats. LONDON, Dec. 12-12:30 P. M.—Censols for money, 91%; for account, 91%. U. S. bonds flat: 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; and of 1867, 90. Stocks

FROM WASHINGTON.

Status of the Indians. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 14.—In response to a resolu-tion adopted last April, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary this morning reported the fourteenth amendment has no effect whatever upon the status of the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, and does not annul the treaties previously made, Congress having uniformly respected the right of the Indians to govern themselves.

Nominations by the President. The fellowing nominations were sent in to-day:-George E. Hasie, Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss.; John C. Austin, Receiver at Dardanelles, Ark.; William M. Boles, Register at same place C. T. Brown, Surveyor-General for Minnesots; A.N. Sanders, Register at Helena, Montana: John E. Tappan, Indian Agent at Fort Berthold. Postmasters—W. Carswell, at Herkimer, N. Y.; J. Ceriliss, Red Bank, N. J.; J. Moore, Ogden, Utah; J. Lashway, Chippeway Falls, Wis.; William A. Bugh, Berlin, Wis.; John Parsons, Black River Falls, Wis.; L. P. Hotchkiss, West San Claire, Wis.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Cotton in improved demand; middling uplands, 14%c.; low middling, 14%c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm: choice white, \$170@185; fair to prime, \$140@180; prime to choice red, \$160@186; fair to good, \$140@

105; commen, \$1 20@120. Corn frm, and white active at 73c.; yellew, 72c. Oats firm at 51@52c.

Provisions inactive in absence of orders. We quote, nominally for jobbing, pork at \$21.50; bacon, clear rib at 14c; shoulders at 12c; hams at 18c; lard at Whisky less active at 93c. New York Produce Market. Naw York, Dec. 14.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull and easier; sales 10,000 barrels; State at \$5.20 dull and caster; sales 10,000 carrels; State at \$5.29.66.50; Onio at \$6.66.45; Western at \$5.29.36.50; Southern at \$6.10.38.25. Wheat dull, and prices favor buyers; sales 48,000 bushels new spring at \$1.27; red Western at \$1.446.1.45. Corn dull and prices favor buyers; sales 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 75c. Oats dull; sales 23,000 bushels Oale at 60@cfc. Beef steady. Pork quiet and weak; new Mess, \$19-15@29-59; old, \$22; prime, \$17.617-59. Lard quiet; steam, 11@12%c; kettle, 13c. Whisky

-A young girl, fifteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. David Myer, of Jefferson county, Ill., put a period to her existence a few days ago, in consequence of her father's oppo-sition to a young man in the neighborhood, of whom she had become hopelessly enamored. Death was produced by a pistol-shot.

LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress

Fire at Indianapolis.

Tragedy in Tennessee.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire is Indiana.

Indiana, this morning destroyed half of the business part of the town. Loss estimated at \$250,000. Keats' store-room, with a large amount of merchandise, Nichol's Hotel, Chesbro's store, Noble & Gally's jewelry, Cunningham's grocery, Ryan's grocery, Park's grocery and hotel, Smith's drug store, Ross' dry goods and merchants tailor office, Poole & Brother's hardware, Day & Williams' stove store, and office of the Garette are all destroyed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murderous Affair Near Nashville. Nashville, Dec. 14.—Three masked men went last nightto the residence of Dabney Kennell, four miles from Nashville, and demanded his money. Kennell struck one of them and was shot dead. A little son of Mr. Kennell, who was present, says the maskers were white men.

Escape from Death.

The store and residence of John Kilcoen was burned this morning, and the family barely escaped in their night clothes. The loss is covered by in-

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION-THIRD TERM. Continued from the Third Edition.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Tipton was in favor of obviating the various difficulties in connection with Government clerkships, by securing greater permanency in the tenure of such offices.

Mr. Howell proposed the establishment of a regular and sufficient fund to relieve all actual want in the District of Columbia. He detailed circumstances attending a deplorable case of desitation recently coming under his notice in Washington, and remarked that was a burning shame and a hideous crime on the part of some one that actual want should exist within the shadow of the Capitol.

Mr. Howell said the continued clamor by Government clerks about the insufficiency of their pay had no effect upon the country at large; that, as heretofore, hundreds of persons daily made application either personally or by letter to members of Congress for clerkships, and the inference was that they were enabled to realize a larger compensation here than elsewhere. He went on to show that Washington city had been scandalously slandered by unwarranted reports as to extravagant charges for the ordinary expenses of living. His own experience was that the rates of living were very reasonable.

House of Representatives. The House then proceeded, at 130 o'clock, to the consideration of the bill for full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings, or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late Rebellion. The exceptions are contained in the third section, which reads as follows:—

as follows:

Section 3. And be it further enacted. That the following classes of persons and the rights, titles, and causes of action and matters hereinafter set forth shall be expected and matters hereinafter set forth shall be expected. ecuted from all provisions of this act and none others:

First. Wheever having been educated at the Military
Academy at West Point, or at the Naval School at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the Rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort

polis, shall have engaged in the Rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Second. Whoever having been a member of either House of Congress of the United States shall have engaged in rebellion against the same or given aid and confort to the enemies thereof, and whoever was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

Third. Whoever shall have held the office of head of one offithe Executive Departments of the Government of the United States or Minister Plenipotentiary or Minister Resident or Judge of any Court under the United States, and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same or given aid and comfort to the Rebels thereof, and whoever shall have held either of the like offices ander the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth. Whoever as a member of a convention shall have veted for or signed any ordinance of secession of any State, or whoever shall have held the office of Governor of such State while the same was in rebellion.

Fifth. Wheever, while in the service of the so-called Confederate States, treated with crucity or otherwise than according to the usages of war any prisoner of war held by authority of the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth. Whoever having charge and custody of the public moneys of the United States intrusted to them between said dates, and have not duly accounted for and paid over the same, and whoever shall have embezzled or secreted public stores, public goods, chatels, moneys, provisions, or military and naval property of the United States.

provisions, or military and naval property of the United States.

Seventh. All deserters from the army and navy of the United States and all bounty-jumpers.

Eighth. All property and rights of property acquired by any levy, judgment, or extent made and executed upon any lands or tonements, goods and chattels, or other valuable thing whatever, and any sale or forfeiture by confisions or taxation whereby any rights or titles have be-

come vested either in the United States or in a third person.

Ninth. Every piece and parcel of land, however it may be described or bounded, which now is or ever has been used as a cemetery in which the bodies of the soldiers of the United States are interred, which is in the occupation of the United States for the purpose of a cemetery which parcels of land are hereby declared the proporty of the United States in fee by capture in war, and forever dedicated to the purposes of cemeteries for the soldiers of the United States heretofore intered or hereafter to be intered therein, and to be under the sole jurisdiction of the United States for such purposes, inalenable forever. Provided nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the validity of any act of Congress removing the political disabilities of any person herein excepted from the benefit of the provisions of this act; and all persons whose political disabilities have heretofore been removed shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred by this act.

Tenth. Every right of action and liability a sing on any ordinance, law, or contract in aid of the Rebellion, and every such right shall be deemed invalid.

Mr. Lawrence asked how many persons the bill would relieve?

Mr. Eutler replied that it would relieve everybody in the

Mr. Lawrence asked how many persons the bill would relieve?

Mr. Butler replied that it would relieve everybody in the South who was under legal trouble or vexation. It would relieve every man who held a Post Office or was a sheriff constable before the war and had taken the oath to support the Constitution. As to the excepted classes all that they had to do was to come to Congress hereafter and petition for the removal of their disabilities.

Mr. notjection had been made to the bill that it was not a general amnesty. He was not the most forgiving of mea, and retrusted that he was not the most windictive. He could remain unforgiving as long as his neighbors, and he could forgive an homorable opponent quite as easily as his neighbor, but when he did forgive he forgave all over, and when he did not forgive he remainbered all over.

Mr. Beck offered a substitute for the bill as follows:—

"That all persons other than those hereinafter excepted,

"That all persons other than those hereinafter excepted, ow disqualified to hold office by the third section of the ourteenth article of attendment to the Constitution of he United States, are hereby relieved from such disabili-ies, and the same is hereby removed from and after the assesse of this act, except from the following classes of

persons:—
First. Whoever, having been educated at the Military
Academy at West Point, or the Naval School at Annapolis shall have engaged in the Rebellion and insurrection
against the United States, or given aid and comfort to
the aremies thereof

his shall have engaged in the Rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Second. Whoever, having been a member of either house of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Mr. Buther, of Massachusetts, who reported the bill fram the Committee on Reconstruction, proceeded to explain and advocate it. He said that it was drawn mutation movements from the Amnesty bill passed by the Ruglish Parliament after the Scotch rebellion of 1747. He quoted from the preamble and body of the act, and reterred to the exceptions in it, among which were all persons by the name and clan of MacGrecor, and all who had been in favor of having the French army invade Great Britain. He wished that the state of the country was such that all of the exceptions could be struck out, but such was not the state of the country. The bill swept out everything that had been does wrong on one side as well as on the other, and said that we more suit; could be brought for acts done or committed during the war, either by those who warred in behalf of the United States or by those who warred in behalf of the United States or by those who warred against it.

It threw the mantle of charity everall. The bill excepted the leanors of the Rebellion, but why should they not be excepted. They shad played for empire and lost, and should now take the penalty of the less. It would be seen that the first exception only applied to those military and naval officers of the United States who had received their education at West Point and Amangolis. It did not apply to officers who had not been so educated.

As to the provision referring to national commeteries, he mid he thought it time, after hearing a cutogy in the Senate on General Lee, that the idea that these cemeteries could be in any way ampered with should be put an end to. If the Union soldiers did anything during the war, they certainly conquered labe enough to

Until the flow of water has been stopped and the break of the Croton main repaired, the full extent of the damage done cannot be learned, but it will reach thousands of dollars, besides

sausing many families great inconvenience.