THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
F. B. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HODGSON, ...N. P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....2 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$6.00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867. NUMBER 286.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber.....$1.50
Clubs of Five.....1.25
Clubs of Ten.....1.00
—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additional to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday, and Saturday edition. We cannot mail a week.
Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE CITY ELECTION.

At the charter election held in this city yesterday, RIDDELL, the Republican candidate, was badly beaten by BLACKMORE, the candidate of the Workingmen. BLACKMORE received very nearly the entire democratic support, and the votes of multitudes of republicans in addition. Indeed, Mr. RIDDELL carried but one precinct in the whole city, and that by a majority of only four votes.

ALLINDER, independent Republican, was elected City Treasurer, over MCCARTHY, regular republican. ALLINDER was adopted by the Workingmen, and was supported by the democrats generally, as well as by many Republicans.

SLAGLE, regular Republican, was elected City Attorney, over BUROWSK, Workingman.

MCCARGO, regular Republican, was elected Controller, over Wright, Workingman.

The Select Council stands twenty-three Republicans to three Democrats, and one Labor Reform. The Common Council, thirty-eight Republicans to five Democrats. There is a tie between two of the candidates in Oakland township.

Here, where the special causes of dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks are fully understood and appreciated, any explanation of these results would be altogether unnecessary. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that the naked statement given above will convey an intelligible idea of the case to all men everywhere who are experienced in the management or accustomed to the close observation of political affairs.

When the excitement engendered by this canvass shall have expired, so as to give an opportunity for calm reflection among Republicans of all classes, we design to review, to some extent, the causes which have contributed to this result, not for the purpose of reviving unpleasant recollections, but to contribute in some degree to the removal of obstacles to future harmony.

According to the Consolidation Act, the official terms of all the officers elected yesterday will expire in the fall, and their successors will be chosen concurrently with the State election in October. Before the time for making new nominations shall arrive, we trust the Republicans of the city will have reconciled their differences, removed the latent as well as the manifest causes of complaint which now exist, be prepared again to join hand in hand, as in former years, and recover the laurels they have now temporarily lost.

GLEANINGS,

The *American Churchman* has considered it necessary to give a heavy blow at novel reading, and more particularly at Miss Muchbach's novels. At this late date, fifty years after the time of Scott, and but thirty from the close of the nineteenth century, such a blow is a weak and as absurd as the faint flicker of an expiring dip. We are no longer Puritans, nor are we so narrow minded, bigoted and *unchristian* as to lay down blue stocking laws, and condemn those who will not obey them. We think that when the *Churchman* wrote that the novels of Miss Muchbach were "the most indecent, corrupting and licentious novels that had ever found a respectable publisher;" if he had happened to remember and to understand the motto on the English garter, he might perhaps have concluded to burn his manuscript, even if its place in the paper were to remain blank. Novels are as necessary as sermons, and do quite as much good, for the moral influence is more widely spread and less egotistical. We have read many of the novels referred to, and have found much good in them. Some of the expressions, but none of the sentiments, might born through the thin skin of a hypocritical pharisee, or of a weak minded caviller, but those who read the books for things which ought not to be there, will not find them, and those who, like the *Churchman*, dread their contaminating influence, should make arrangements with the Appleton's to have stamped on the back of each volume, Dr. Holmes' warning, "touch not the unclean thing."

Twelve of the Dickings Opera Troupe played in New York, Philadelph's, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and most of the other large cities in the country, but gave Boston the go by. The *Commercial Bulletin* of that city thinks it feared to brave the criticism of the most musical city in the country. We *have* heard of the Boston Organ, but we had no idea that the possession of that, made the town the most musical one in the country. In fact, we have always supposed that Boston had, like Pittsburgh, to put up with the scraps and leavings of the New York seasons, and we are so much obliged to the *Bulletin* for having enlightened us as to the true state of the case.

Verily the western towns will beat the east in the race of progress yet, if the east does not watch closely. Detroit, which is an energetic and a beautiful city, is going to uniform its mail carriers. They are to wear neat, suits of West Point grey, with metal buttons, the trousers have a black stripe and the cap is a naval one with a postal badge. This is a slight matter apparently, but it is a good thing and shows progress, and Detroit will not suffer from it. As to us, we don't even have a police uniform, which does not however matter much, as long as we have no force to wear it.

A girl named Nelly Wright made away with herself on Friday last in Chicago, by swallowing morphine. It was a clear case of "one-more unfortunate," sure; loving, abandoned, desperate, dead, were the stages of the last few weeks, and we should pity and not condemn such cases just about as often as we should condemn and not pity.

Mexico is in a nice state. Ortega is in prison, Escobedo wants to raise thirty thousand men and take Cuba, haughty demands are being made on Guatemala, several of the members of Congress are in prison, Juarez is unpopular, and Maximilian is regarded as a saint, and his embalmer has been imprisoned for selling relics of him.

The recent high winds in Michigan played some queer pranks. They took the roof off the Firemans Hall, in Ann Arbor, and, after carrying it over a couple of houses, deposited it in the back yard of a third, which showed how the winds are stupid, for nobody, as a general thing, wants a roof in his back yard.

A prisoner in the jail at Grand Rapids Michigan, found some rat poison in his cell and took it, hoping to make himself ill, and thereby prevent his appearance at Court. He succeeded, for he died from the effects of it during the night. He was charged with an attempt to steal baggage.

The Prussian needle gun is to have a trial at the State arsenal in New York City on Thursday next. It is as yet untried in this country.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Pacific Railroads.

Claims Against Great Britain.

Governments of the Rebel States.

The Confiscation Bill Postponed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution inquiring whether, and by what authority, Edward Cooper had been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: A vacancy having occurred by the resignation of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cooper was authorized under the Act of February, 1795, to assume the duties of the office until his successor was appointed. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to the Senate a statement setting forth, first, the amount of United States bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company and its branches, including the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under the act of 1862, and amendments thereto, the dates of which are the same, issued to the Company, and delivered to and sections of the road, in respect to which they were granted; second, an account between the United States and said Company and each said branches, including the Central Pacific Company, setting forth the amount of interest paid by the United States on such bonds, and the amount of interest repaid to the United States by said Company and each of said branches, including the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the mode of repayment, whether in cash or transmission of dispatches and transportation of mails and supplies, as provided by the charter; third, the length of line on each road already completed and accepted, designating the locality.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in answering the resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst., calling for correspondence relating to claims against Great Britain, the President be requested, if compatible with public interest, to furnish a copy of all the correspondence, and other papers not heretofore published in this country, touching the recognition of belligerent rights by that power at the beginning of the rebellion; also touching the depredations on the commerce of the United States by the Alabama and other vessels built, armed, equipped and manned in Great Britain, and, if convenient, he causes the Secretary of State to prepare an index to all correspondence and documents on these subjects.

A Joint Resolution was introduced by Mr. HOWARD and referred to the Committee on Claims, instructing the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the Columbia Turnpike Company for damages to their property during the war.

A Bill to regulate the rights of married women in the District of Columbia was introduced by Mr. Harlan and referred.

Mr. WILSON'S bill to remove disabilities from certain citizens in Alabama was referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a Joint Resolution in regard to Consular appointments. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. COLE introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

"That the United States notes, commonly called legal tender notes, shall be receivable in payments of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind, except for interest on bonds when payable in coin, and shall also be lawful money and legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except where otherwise specially provided in contracts made after the 4th day of July, 1868, and except on imports and interest as aforesaid."

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson on Friday, to allow the adoption of Constitutional Amendments or convention by majority of voters, instead of requiring a majority of those registered. The amendment makes the proviso that persons who did not possess well qualifications required by those States previous to the rebellion must, in order, to be permitted to vote at said election, be possessed of one of these qualifications: 1st, service in the United States army of one year or more; 2d, ability to read the Constitution of the United States, and subscribe his name to an oath to support it; or, 3d, freehold estate in his own right to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said if, as he expected, Mr. Wilson should press his bill, this amendment was very important. It might possibly bring peace to that distressed country. He hoped Congress would take a position on the question that the people would sustain.

Mr. WILSON said his bill was simply to strike out that very remarkable provision in the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which, when the bill passed, he thought would operate badly for the friends of reconstruction, but nine States had ordered and elected their Conventions, and matters were going on, he thought, exceedingly well; so it was doubtful whether or his bill was necessary. Elections there had been conducted in as orderly a manner as in the average of the country, and if one or two of the new Constitutions failed, which was doubtful, there certainly would not be more than that. Reconstruction was sure to triumph, in spite of all that might be said about it.

Mr. CONNESS hoped that this very important bill would be allowed to come in without being so prejudiced. He should be ready to review it when it was legitimately before Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE hoped it was not intended to censure him. He had not gone into any discussion of it further than to say it was an important bill. He did not know from the remarks of Mr. Wilson, whether he was in earnest and meant to insist on his bill or abandon it. Which ever course that Senator took he (Doolittle) was very much in earnest in offering the proviso.

Mr. DAVIS said the greatest issue ever before the people was looming up before them now; whether this should be a negro's or white man's government. Recent decisions of the people showed it was to remain a white man's government to the end. If the Senate from Massachusetts wanted that question forever decided, let them bring out Fred. Douglass as the candidate for President, and four-fifths of the white people would rally to show them that mushroom negro constituency, forced upon the South, would be put under their feet. The strongest desire in his bosom was to overthrow the republican radical party. He hoped the Senator from Massachusetts would press his measure; it was a test he wanted to come quickly.

Mr. STEWART said that one would suppose from the remarks of the last speaker, that the Union party were going a-begging for the assistance of the African race. He thought no one placed any great importance on the votes of one-tenth of the American people; that the real issue to be decided was whether loyal or disloyal men should govern the country. Every Union man adhered to the proposition that it was unsafe to place power in the hands of disloyal men. He repudiated the charges that Congress had acted unconstitutionally, and then reviewed their course towards the South before and after the refusal of the South to accord their rights to loyal men until Congress enfranchised not only blacks but most of those whites who had forfeited their rights. He then took up and commented upon the policy of the President until the explosion of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER his resolution on the subject of Abyssinian belligerent rights was postponed.

Mr. DRAKE'S resolution condemning the tone and language of certain portions of the President's message was taken up. Mr. Drake said nothing but a sense of duty prompted him to offer this resolution and suggest this perhaps extraordinary course, but if an assault was worth resisting, it was worthy of effectual resistance. The question was whether the blows and kicks administered by the President to Congress could be solved over by Senatorial dignity and silence on their part, he thought was little short of criminality. Never before had a President declared unconstitutional bills that had already become laws. When a bill had become a law, the President was merely the executory power and had no more right than any other man to declare it constitutional. An officer charged with the execution of a law had no right to impair the effectiveness of that law. The President had a right to his private opinion; they had a right to demand that he keep it to himself; denouncing such a law as unconstitutional, was, under the circumstances, an incitement and invitation to resistance. Doubtless the offender against it would snap his finger at it, relying on Executive pardon. The Executive would probably do likewise, and if so, would be the greater criminal of the two. What gave greater dangerto these declarations of the President was the inflammable state of the South. But for that they might have been passed by in silence. He (Mr. Drake) had concluded that he had no more right to treat the President with consideration in this discussion than though he were a double skinned rhinoceros. He admitted the President might recommend the repeal of any law for the sake of expediency, or he would assume that the President had the power to recommend its repeal as unconstitutional. Even then it depended under the circumstances of the case. But he had no right to emasculate the force of that law or incite resistance to it. All knew that this was the last step he meditated. What meant his inquiry, in the message, how far he had power to resist Congress? and the suggestion that the Executive might be forced to stand on his right of course against Congress. It was but feeling the pulse of Congress, to see how far he might go, and the pulse of rebels and rebel sympathizers to see how far he should be supported, and as a proof of that, had he the power, he would drive them from the Capitol at the point of the bayonet. The President was precluded by the action of Congress in passing a bill, from pronouncing an opinion on its validity in an individual, Congress being the supreme legislative power, whose acts were entered on the record as archives of the nation, and every such officer was bound by it, and must make it his own rule. Expressly was this the case where a law is passed over the President's veto. If it were true then, that the President had this right, it followed that he had used his high office to set before them the opinion of Andrew Johnson, who was no more than any other man they met in the street. Was not that a breach of the high privileges of Congress? He was convinced this called for reprehension, and that could not, in view of their high office, pass by this denunciation in the State paper read over the whole Union. This was the Senate of the United States and he would preserve its dignity from such encroachments, so it should never again be attacked by the President. Talk much he owed to himself and the noble State he represented, whether the Senate agreed or not.

Mr. JOHNSON desired to speak on the resolution, but said if agreeable to the Senate he would prefer to have it postponed until to-morrow.

At the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN further consideration was postponed to Thursday, and after a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the vote on Saturday suspending currency contraction, the following names were omitted of members voting nay: Messrs. McCullough, Peters, Pike, Phelps, Stevens, Price and Prince.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a bill to amend the additional bounty act so as to extend its benefits to soldiers who have been discharged, for the expiration of their term of service, a short time prior to the actual expiration of their term. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER announced the following committees:

On Reconstruction—Messrs. Stevens, Pa., Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hulburd, N. Y., Beaman, Palmer, Brooks and Beck.

On Revision of Laws of United States—Messrs. Poland, Spalding, Jenckes, Ferris and Woodward.

On Ordnance—Messrs. Logan, Butler and Schenck.

Mr. DODGE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Cheyenne, Dakota Territory. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER introduced a bill to provide for the sinking of fractional coins, weights and balances used by National Banks, Navy Yards and Custom Houses. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON, as a question of privilege, presented a letter from Mr. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms, referring to certain newspaper paragraphs, particularly one in the New Hampshire *Patriot*, charging him with having received large sums for liquors, cigars, &c., furnished to Committees of the House, and denouncing such charge as utterly false and base; denying that any bills for liquors, cigars or other extravagances had been allowed since he was Sergeant at Arms, and requesting an examination of his account. The facts stated, he had faith in the honesty of that officer, but thought that his request was reasonable and proper. He therefore moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Accounts. Agreed to.

TO FILL VACANCIES.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Knott.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Jones.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Mr. Grover.

On Expenditures War Department—Mr. Gallowy.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution extending for two years the time allowed to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin so as to entitle them to land granted under act of March, 1865, with the proviso that said roads shall be completed before December 31st, 1872.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill and the whole policy of land grants as being for the benefit of railroad companies and in opposition to the interest of the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table—yeas 35, nays 11.

Mr. JULIAN advocated the bill.

Mr. ROSS expressed surprise that after all the land granted Michigan within the present century no more was any more public land in that State.

Mr. WASHBURNE attempted to get the attention of the House to some other points involved, but was prevented by the previous question, under which the joint resolution passed—yeas 82, nays 32.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a joint resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine and copy all papers and recommendations as to particular transactions in which they were agents, being in this respect in the position of any bank, and dispense with the word "usury" in the act was peremptory but restrictive, and that State Courts had jurisdiction, and that the United States was foreign to the State of New York within the meaning of the code, and, therefore, the attachment was good.

THE HERALD AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The *Herald's* petition to the Associated Press to be allowed to retract its letter of withdrawal has been under debate in the association for two months. Mr. Marble, of the *World*, held that the membership and interest of the *Herald* in the association to be in fact and law terminated, to take effect from December 31st, and, therefore, the *Herald* could not become a member after that date, save by the unanimous consent of the Association. It has been decided by a majority of the members that a majority vote could grant the *Herald's* petition.

FENIAN COL. KELLY.

The Fenian Col. Kelly has not arrived. The person mistaken for him was Capt. Carroll, who has been confined in Mount Joy prison for upwards of eighteen months.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamship Aetna, from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived to-night.

RICHMOND.

The Conventions—Governor Hall Cashier Slems Laid, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—In the Convention to-day ordinances fixing the pardon of certain property from seizure for future indebtedness, securing the rights of property, enlarging the civil capacities of married women, and of prohibiting future Legislatures from levying an oyster tax, were passed, and the Convention adjourned until Thursday.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall was laid to-day. The Grand Lodge of Virginia was present.

The hotels are packed with delegates to the Convention.

The Conservative Convention which meets to-morrow has brought to the city nearly every man formerly prominent in State politics.

Judge Appointed by Gen. Hancock.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The following order has been issued: *Special Order No. 207.*—Charles W. Emerson is hereby appointed Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, vice E. T. Fellows, resigned. By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on Impeachment.

The Roman Question.

Fenian Funeral in Liverpool.

M. Rouher's Explanation Concerning Luxemburg.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

"TIMES" EDITORIAL ON IMPEACHMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The action of the United States House of Representatives on the resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson excites considerable comment. The *Times'* editorial, in the course of which it highly praises the House for its refusal to impeach the President, considers this result as reopening the course of practical legislation. The *Times* expresses fear, however, that the President will accept the act of the House as a new endorsement of his policy, and from this conclusion the old hopes of sound reconstruction must be deferred.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is inferred, from the tenor of a speech made by M. Rouher, in the Corps Legislatif, that the French Emperor has adopted the policy of the Roman question which coincides with the views and desires of the Clerical party. This impression is strengthened by the tone of the French press since the speech was delivered. The Liberal journals are very disatisfied, while the Clerical organs seem jubilant.

FENIAN PROCEEDINGS.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—The Fenian sympathizers are making extensive preparations for a public funeral in Liverpool for Gallagher, who was executed for the murder of Sergeant Brett, Gould and Larkin, but the Government threaten to break up the procession, and it is feared a serious riot may take place should the proposed demonstration be attempted.

FRANCE.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION—EXPLANATION.

PARIS, December 10.—Minister Rouher has made some official explanations in regard to the old Luxemburg dispute. He affirms that the first suggestion for a change of frontier came last year from Prussia, and was repeated since the settlement of the controversy, which was followed by the London Conference, France has entertained no thought of territorial extension by negotiation or conquest.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 10.—The Prussian House of Deputies have voted to transfer the expenses of the Foreign office of Prussia to the budget of the North German Confederation.

Hon. George Bancroft, Minister of the United States, had an audience yesterday with the Queen.

INDEMNIFYING DISPLACED PRINCES.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Private treaties indemnifying the displaced Princes of Hanover and other provinces annexed by Prussia were to-day approved by the Diet.

GUN INVENTOR DEAD.

Dreys, the inventor of the needle gun, is dead.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York, touched here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10.—*Evening*—The steamship Germanic, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 10—*Evening*—Consols, 92½; Five-Twenties, 71 9-16; Illinois Central, 88½.

FRANKFORT, December 10—*Evening*—U. S. Bonds, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—*Evening*—Cotton closed heavy at the decline of ¼d: American Middling Uplands, 7d; do. Orleans, 7½d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull, and declining tendency. Corn declined to 46s for mixed Western. Oats, 3s 8d for American. Barley, 4s 5d for American. Beef, Chesse and Bacon unchanged. Petroleum without change.

MANCHESTER, December 10.—Market for Goods and Yarns dull and heavy.

ANTWERP, December 10.—*Evening*—Petroleum declining; standard white, 45 francs 75 centimes.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK SUIT.

In the case at issue before the Supreme Court, a Boston National Bank having been sued by attachment on the ground that it was a foreign corporation, the defense moved to vacate the order mainly on the ground that the act of Congress creating National Bank provided that they may be sued in United States Courts in the districts in which they are located, and, being Government agents, they are free from the jurisdiction of all other Courts. Judge Ingraham decided that their incorporation does not make them United States agents, and if it did it would not alter their general position, except as to particular transactions in which they were agents, being in this respect in the position of any bank, and that the word "usury" in the act was peremptory but restrictive, and that State Courts had jurisdiction, and that the United States was foreign to the State of New York within the meaning of the code, and, therefore, the attachment was good.

THE HERALD AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The *Herald's* petition to the Associated Press to be allowed to retract its letter of withdrawal has been under debate in the association for two months. Mr. Marble, of the *World*, held that the membership and interest of the *Herald* in the association to be in fact and law terminated, to take effect from December 31st, and, therefore, the *Herald* could not become a member after that date, save by the unanimous consent of the Association. It has been decided by a majority of the members that a majority vote could grant the *Herald's* petition.

FENIAN COL. KELLY.

The Fenian Col. Kelly has not arrived. The person mistaken for him was Capt. Carroll, who has been confined in Mount Joy prison for upwards of eighteen months.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamship Aetna, from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Collectorship.

Army and Mileage Matters.

Exposures of Steamboat Inspectors.

Convention of Those Interested in the Manufacture of Spirits.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867.

RICHMOND (VA.) COLLECTOR.

The Senate Finance Committee met this morning, and had under discussion the case of Collector James, of Richmond, Va., suspended by the President for alleged corruption in office. The Committee, in view of all the facts and after a full discussion, decided to sustain the President in suspending James, and appointing as Collector Mr. Mulford.

ARMY MATTERS.

The House Military Committee at a session this morning decided to report a bill abolishing all brevet ranks in the army and prohibiting any further breveting of officers, except during times of actual war and then only for gallant and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy. The bill also provides that no officer shall wears a uniform corresponding with a rank in which he has brevet rank. It provides, when such officers are assigned to duty by the President, they shall receive pay of lowest rank. The Committee has also under discussion the propriety of disposing and selling the military reservations at Louisville and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but no conclusion was reached. General Grant has submitted the Quartermaster General of the Government arsenals and lands in Jefferson, Missouri, can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

LANDS TO RAILROADS.

A lost vote was taken in the House to-day on the subject of granting public lands to railroad companies. It passed in the shape of a bill reported from the committee on public Lands, renewing grants of public lands and to incorporate companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, and Washington, of Illinois, opposed either the renewal of old land grants or granting new ones. He said he wanted the subject understood now, that no vote would be issue this winter, similar in character, to the vote taken to-day. He did not know whether Congress intended to pursue this policy in giving away the public lands, which belong to the people, to railroad monopolies. The years and more were demanded upon the passage of the bill, and was carried by a majority of one hundred and eight to twenty-nine.

MILEAGE MATTER.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning considered the subject of extra mileage to members. Some members claim three mileages for what is called two sessions of Congress—namely, the fourth of March, the first and second of the present session. Although the subject was not fully decided by the Committee, it seems probable that they will report against any extra mileage.

CONVENTION OF SPIRITS MANUFACTURERS.

The National Convention of those interested in the manufacture and sale of spirits wrashed this evening. Mr. Curtiss, of Illinois, was elected President, and Messrs. P. Phillips, of Ky., Wm. B. McElvaine, Ky., R. M. Murphy, Ohio; D. H. Sisselly, Mass., and John Anderson, Ky., Vice Presidents. Mr. Bigelow, Ewery, New York, Smith, Va., Stanikins, Md., Secretaries. The President, on taking the chair, said the object of the convention was to secure representatives in Congress the inefficiency of the present revenue laws on spirits. He would recommend very slight changes in the law, to exclude an individual tax, which he felt satisfied that in Illinois there was less than one cent a gallon collected on whisky consumed. Mr. Murphy proposed that a committee be appointed to represent the interests of the trade, which was agreed to. They are to report to-morrow. The following are the Committee on Rectifyers and Manufacturers: Messrs. Murphy, of Ohio, Hoffman, of New York, Kelly, of Massachusetts, Kerr, of New York, Montgomery, of Missouri, Sailor, of Pennsylvania. On Distillers, Shalwell, Massachusetts, Blaesdell, New York, Bigelow, Curtis, Illinois, Wilson, Maryland, Gibson, Ohio, Eanis, New York, Emmett, Ohio, Leach, Pennsylvania, Smith, Virginia, Mary, Maryland, and Sinne, New York. On Commission Merchants, Pryun, Ohio, Cummins, New York, Spencer, Kentucky, Creighton, Maryland, Colville, Ohio, Dorn, Kentucky, Heinrich & Boehn, Missouri, Mr. McCoy, Illinois, Mr. Belong, New York. There were about fifty delegates present, and others are constantly arriving.

MILITARY RESERVE LANDS.

The House Military Committee has under discussion the question of disposing of the military reservations at St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth, but no conclusion has been reached. Gen. Grant submitted the estimate of the cost of the Government arsenal at Jefferson, Mo., can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

EXTRA MILEAGE—FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

It is probable the House Judiciary Committee will report against allowing any extra mileage to members of Congress; also, that the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs will recommend discontinuance of the Bureau until after the Southern States are admitted to representation in Congress.

MEETING OF COLORED WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of the colored workingmen of the District of Columbia, a committee was appointed to devise means of securing a fair proportion of employment on the public works.

EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES TO STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the House says that the expenditures for salaries of supervising and local steamboat inspectors during the fiscal year ending June, 1867, were $97,000, and the fees collected nearly $217,000.

ANOTHER VETO EXPECTED.

The bill striking the word white from the charter of this city and Georgetown, and repealing the laws of this District, which passed the House yesterday and the Senate last Thursday, went to the President this afternoon. A veto is expected.

ABOLISHING BREVET RANKS.

The House Military Committee has decided to report a bill abolishing all brevet ranks in the army and prohibiting any further breveting of officers, except during times of actual war and then only for gallant and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy.

ANOTHER FOREIGN TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has on its table a treaty with the Sandwich Islands, Venezuela, Denmark, Japan and Madagascar.

SUSPENSION OF COLLECTOR JAMES.

The Senate Finance Committee has decided to sustain the President in suspending Collector James, of Richmond, and appointing Collector Mulford.

GEN. SHERMAN.

General Sherman was on the floor of the Senate to-day.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Convention—Election of Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, Dec. 10.—The Convention reassembled at noon, Jas. Dunning in the Chair. Mr. Dunning stated that as Mr. Blodgett had been elected temporary chairman yesterday, and was not then present, he would now vacate the Chair in favor of that gentleman. No objections were made and Mr. Blodgett took his place as Chairman and read a long address.

The resolution requiring candidates for the presidency of the Convention to state their views on the relief bill was laid on the table.

The Convention proceeded to the election of a President, by viva voce, which resulted as follows: J. R. Parrott, of Barlow, 103; Mr. Dunning 40, and Mr. Ervin 2. The election is regarded as a triumph for the more conservative wing. Mr. Parrott, in his address, said above all things the Convention should do nothing to throw additional obstacles in the path of the Republican party, or put weapons in the hands of their enemies. P. M. Shibely, of Floyd, a member of the Loyal League, was elected Secretary over A. Gaskill and T. E. Marshall, of Monroe, Assistant Secretary. Pending the election for President, an outside negro attempted to vote in place of an absent member; he was discovered and brought to the bar and put out as an intruder. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Concerning the convention of whiskey distillers, and others interested in the business, held in Washington City, yesterday, the New York *Herald* special says it was one of the most important of the kind which has yet taken place. The call emanated from the meeting held in New York on the 22d of last month. The extensive distiller, Mr. Curtiss, of Illinois, offered to prove that the Internal Revenue Department failed to collect five cents a gallon on the quantity of whiskey consumed in his State during the past six months, and that the bonded warehouses are a great source of the prevailing frauds, and the easy manner in which Revenue Collectors and brokers, acting in collusion, manage to hoodwink the Government in taking whiskey out of bond, ostensibly to be sent to Europe, when it really finds it way to California and into *rectifying distilleries in Eastern cities*. It will be urged upon Congress to tax all whiskey before it leave the distilleries, and reduce the tax to twenty cents.

—Another veto may soon be expected from the President. The House has passed for the second time the bill to strike out the word "white" from the laws of the District of Columbia, regulating the selection of jurors, and leaving colored tax payers equally eligible with whites. This bill passed both branches of Congress in July last, but was suspected to a "pocket veto" by the President. Should Congress take its usual holiday recess, it will again share a like fate.

—In the civil suit in the United States District Court in St. Louis, against Bodman & Co., tobacco manufactures, the jury returned a verdict condemning all the tobacco, manufactured, materials, tools, implements, machinery, &c. In a previous trial of the defendants for selling the military reservation of Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but no conclusion was reached. General Grant has submitted the Quartermaster General of the Government arsenals and lands in Jefferson, Missouri, can be dispensed with without detriment to the publicservice.

—It is stated there will be five hundred delegates at the Conservative Convention, to assemble in Richmond to-day (Wednesday.) It is stated the Convention will propose a general amnesty, and impartial suffrage on educational and property qualifications; also, favor the grant of public lands and to incorporate companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, and Washington, of Illinois, opposed either the renewal of old land grants or granting new ones. He said he wanted the subject understood now, that no vote would be issue this winter, similar in character, to the vote taken to-day. He did not know whether Congress intended to pursue this policy in giving away the public lands, which belong to the people, to railroad monopolies. The yeas and nays were demanded upon the passage of the bill, and was carried by a majority of one hundred and eight to twenty-nine.

—The iron and other manufacturers, in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, approved the action of a National Convention at Cleveland, on the 13th, to propose a removal of taxes and reduction of the luxuries. They also adopted a resolution favoring the raising of taxes sufficient to pay the interest of the public debt and the current expenses of the Government.

—A terrible shock of an earthquake occurred at Porto Rico, on the 1st inst. At one place the inhabitants were at church hearing mass, and the scene physical, moral and religious, is said to were dashed together in consternation, and the terrible crisis of the women and children was heart rending.

—The inquest on the nitro-glycerine explosion case in South Bergen, New Jersey, returned a verdict that "the explosion was caused by the careless handling of Burns, one of the victims," and censuring the contractor, Col. Shaffner, for employing Burns.

—The National Republican Committee may postpone the holding of the National Convention until July, when all the Southern States are to be admitted, but the chances are in favor of Chicago being the place of meeting.

—In the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, Monday, Judge Benedict sentenced Edward Duffy, who had been convicted of illicit distilling, to the Albany penitentiary for eighteen months.

—General Grant and a large number of prominent army officers have asked the Military Committee of Congress to endorse the Subsistence Department of the Army.

—The new Commissioner of Agriculture has given out that no persons need apply for appointment in his Bureau, as he is reducing his force.

BY HAVANA CABLE,

The Earthquakes at Porto Rico—Rebellion in Hayti.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, December 10.—Advices from Porto Rico state that earthquakes have not yet ceased. There were one hundred and fourteen shocks in eight days. Several buildings have been destroyed since the commencement of the disturbances, and given up all efforts to rebuild their habitations or resume business.

Intelligence from St. Domingo says the brother of Montez was at the head of eight thousand Haytiens on the frontier, and threatened to invade the Spanish. A sanguinary conflict between his troops and those of Solnave was expected. President Solnave is determined to set fire to the powder magazine and blow up the capitol rather than yield to the rebels.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of a Husband and Wife—Impeachment Still a Joke—Distilleries Seized—Mark of Respect.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Margaret A. Johnston died last night, a few hours after the demise of her husband Wm. Edward Johnston.

John Phelan, charged some days since with embezzling funds belonging to United States revenue office, at Vicksburg, paid in $10,000 bonds to-day to appear at Oxford, Miss., to answer any charge brought against him by the Grand Jury.

Four prominent distilleries were seized here yesterday for violation of the revenue laws.

The Merchants Exchange will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect for Edgar James, who was the first Vice President of that organization. The Exchange will be draped in mourning thirty days. The death of so many prominent men, which has occurred within the past two days, was the cause of unusual gloom throughout the city.

MEMPHIS.

Steamer Burned—Editors Charged With contempt of Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—The Wolfe river steamer J. S. McCune, was burned on Friday night, with 1,000 bales of cotton. The boat is a total loss. The crew barely escaped with their lives. The steward, John Reilly, was drowned. The boat cost, The boat was owned by Capt. Duffer, the commander, and valued at $10,000; insured in St. Louis for $10,000.

Galloway, Hinn and Clusky, editors, were before the Criminal Court, charged with contempt of court, caused by an article, this morning, severely criticizing the action of the Judge, for releasing negroes on straw bail.

TENNESSEE,

Disqualifying Laws Repealed—War Claims Against the Government.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh