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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.

For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In Dauphin county many Republicans are urging the adoption of the "Crawford County System" for holding primary elections. In other counties attention is turning that way. What is most needful is to put the primary elections, by whatever system they may be held, under the same rules as to limitations, rights and responsibilities as now attach to regular elections; this would give the Committee men of the same powers and subject them to the same penalties as Judges and Inspectors of Elections. Having authority to administer oaths, the penalties of perjury would attach to whoever should swear falsely in order to vote. Such an arrangement would deliver primary elections from the reproach which now attaches to them; and would take from the most sensitive and scrupulous citizens an excuse for not attending them. We hear that a bill to this end will be presented to the Legislature at the next session.

MR. A. K. MCCLURE, writing to the New York *Tribune*, from Denver, under date of November 26th, alludes to an investigation into the manner in which Wells, Fargo & Co. earn the one million dollars a year paid by Government for the transportation of the overland mail to California. He says:

"I see that among other charges preferred, it is alleged in sworn statements, that mail bags are frequently thrown from the coaches, and left to rot or be pilfered the way-side. I traveled over twelve hundred miles in the coaches of Wells, Fargo & Co. last spring, in company with Dr. Cass, of Denver, Mr. Hinsdale, of New York City, Mr. McKibbin, of Philadelphia, and a part of the way with Mr. Perry, of Weston, Mo., and we saw bags of mails lying in and about stables, along and in marshes, and often by the road side, miles from any station. Some were covered with snow, others were partly covered up in the mire of sloughs, and other sacks were swept away by high waters. At several stations we saw the mails taken out of the coach, thrown into a stall or piled up in the mud, any place most convenient for dumping them, to make room for express boxes and packages, because they paid the Company from $1 to $1.50 per pound, when delivered, while the mail service was paid for whether the mails were delivered or cast away on the route. Part of the way we had nearly a ton of express matter on the coach, necessitating the dropping of the mails, and compelling the passengers to walk up the hills and over swamps."

Charges to this effect have been made for several years past, yet both the Post-office Department and Congress have let the matter run till now. It is full time these accusations were thoroughly sifted. We have no doubt whatever they are substantially accurate.

THE PHRASES indicate that the Democrats mean to drop Mr. Buchalew and take up Mr. Wallace, if they have the votes, a year hence, to elect any body to the United States Senate. During the war Mr. Buchalew was not sufficiently on the side of the rebels to give his friends full satisfaction. He kept an eye more on the figure he would make in the national records than on the resolutions of approval adopted by Democratic conventions; and such a six by nine will find unpardonable. Mr. Wallace is an honest man, of considerable tact and talent, and is inclined to go about as far as any of his political associates. But it will be unwise for him to make arrangements to spend six years at Washington. The Republicans mean to elect the next Senator, and he is not at all a man to their liking.

THE CANAL—The Pennsylvania and Erie Canal has had its full share of business this year. The gross amount of tonnage carried over it and left at all points is 227,874 tons. Of this 165,840 tons were received at and shipped from Erie, which includes coal, iron ore, lime stone and miscellaneous freight. Of lumber, staves, &c., 5,723 tons, and of goods, iron, nails, &c., 3,009 tons. Of iron ore the amount is near 50,000 tons, and of coal not far from 100,000 tons have been brought into this port. The number of boats cleared from Erie was 1,936. The arrivals not far from 2,000. The rates of freight have ranged from $1.60 to $1.75, including tolls.

SOME NEWSPAPERS seem to imagine it possible so to construct railroads and run them that neither employes or passengers can possibly be injured. When they shall abrogate the laws now governing the material universe, and make now ones to suit their purposes, they will bring that condition of affairs to pass; but not till then. Meanwhile, it is best to conclude that breakages will happen on railroads, as elsewhere, and that the part of wisdom consists, not in exacting what is impossible, but in reducing, by prudential measures, railroad catastrophes to the minimum.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—In view of the importance of the issues to be decided in the Political Campaign of 1868, the price of *The Weekly Tribune* has been reduced, to Clubs. See advertisement.

The Fearful Career of an Old Man Imprisoned as a Vagrant

A map named Rainsford, almost four score years old, was sent to the East Cambridge, Mass. house of correction for vagrancy, a few days ago, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He has led an eventful life, leaving his well-to-do parents in the north of Ireland when young. He fought with Nelson at the battles of the Nile at Trinidad and at Trafalgar. He was in the battles of Alma and Inkermanduring the Crimean war, and also among the troops that held the Redan for three hours at the taking of Sebastopol. He received a Victoria medal at the close of the war for his gallant services, and wears it in his bosom to this day, his craving for rum not even being strong enough to induce him to part with it.

After the expiration of his enlistment he came to this country, bringing with him his wife, whom he had married during his enlistment, and three boys. At the breaking out of the rebellion his sons enlisted in the United States army and were all killed in battle. These afflictions and the death of his wife soon after broke the old man's heart, and he took to drinking and soon lost everything of what he had saved up. For the last three years he has wandered about the country, sleeping in barns and outhouses, when he was not in jail, and spending all the money he could beg for rum.

About ten days ago he came to Waltham, clothed in a ragged summer suit which some one had given him, and shaking as if he had the palsy. He evidently was very nearly gone, and so the town officers, out of pity, arrested him and took him before a trial justice, who sentenced him to imprisonment as a vagrant. It is not probable that he will ever come out alive, and he himself hopes that he will not.

—In Ansonia, Connecticut, business is reported dull, and the eight hour rule is in operation in nearly all the shops. In Putnam Connecticut, the mills run but two-thirds time, on account of the dullness of business.

—Russia continues to rapidly arm her troops, and the last foreign mail announces that both the Government and private gun factories are actively engaged in preparing breech loaders.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

VIENNA, December 10th, 1867.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that according to the reliable news received from Rome, the state of the health of the Holy Father gives occasion to serious apprehensions, although the official organs of the Vatican make statements to the contrary. It is even rumored that a new Catholic great power has been informed by persons who are in the habit of receiving reliable news, that the assembly of the cardinals has taken the events of the death of Pious IX into consideration decided with the knowledge of the Holy Father to agree at once about the steps to be taken in case the Pope should die.

Owing to the personal critical condition of the Holy See, it seems to be intended that as little time as possible should elapse between the death of the Pope and the accession to the throne of his successor. This is the reason why it is believed in diplomatic circles that the world will very likely hear of the nomination of the new Pope at the same time with the death of Pious IX. It is asserted now that the Conference which is to settle the Roman question will take place after all, even if some of the invited powers should refuse to take a part in it. It is not doubted in our city that the Conference will meet in Paris.

From other sources we are informed that the French Government has just addressed to their principal embassies a circular note announcing the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to undertake in company of his Imperial Prince, a short journey to Rome, towards Christmas, in order to pay a visit to the Holy Father, whose health continues to give reason for serious uneasiness. The French representatives abroad have been instructed to explain, if asked, the reason for the presence of French troops in Civita Vecchia by the early arrival of the Emperor in the Roman States. These troops would then serve as an escort to the Sovereign. This is the way in which they are now trying to plan an excuse for the occupation of Roman territory by French troops. It appears that the Duke of Grammont, French Ambassador at Vienna, is already in possession of said notice. It is also said that the Court of Austria will be represented, by one of its members during the residence of Napoleon in Rome, and that the Archduke, Albert, is said to be designated to transfer himself in that case to the eternal city.

ROME, December 11th, 1867.

The most alarming rumors are in circulation this afternoon. The speech of Mr. Rouher is decidedly a train of gunpowder thrown in the midst of the Italo-Roman difficulty. I am afraid that, for the present, this speech will not settle anything, but it enlightens, at least, the situation with more than ordinary light. It was said an hour ago, and it is still said at the present moment in well informed circles, that the French troops concentrated at Civita Vecchia will come back to Rome; that threatening demonstrations have taken place in several cities of the Peninsula on the arrival of the dispatches summing up the answer of the Minister of State to the objections frequently set forth by the opposition in regard to the Roman expedition; it was also said that the Italian Parliamentary session of to-morrow will decide as to whether Italy will submit or go to war. In connection with that question large supplies of needle guns, lately sent by Prussia to the Italian Government are talked about in official circles. It is asserted that the Italo-Prussian alliance has suddenly assumed vast proportions; that neither the Court of Berlin nor that of St. Petersburgh, nor even that of London will allow France to make war against Italy; for unity is contrary to French interests and consequently agreeable to those three great Powers, which have never been very friendly to Rome. This Italo-Roman difficulty is considered here to be the torch of discord which will kindle a most terrible war in Europe if we are to judge by the ambition which is the first cause of it, the passions by which it first been caused and the interests which are at stake.

The public are also convinced that unless Victor Emanuel acts in direct opposition to the will of the nation, he cannot give way to the declarations of Mr. Rouher.

STATE NEWS.

—The Tidioute *Journal* gives the following details of the fire at that place on Wednesday last: Early this morning a fire was discovered in Evans & Dawson's store. It was near a broken light, and from the explosive character of oil, it was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The building was also used as a post-office, and the back part as a wagon shop, while upstairs was the hall of the Good Templars. The fire spread rapidly, and the building was soon a mass of flames; so soon that nothing was saved. Thence it spread east and west along Main street. The fire was subdued about eleven o'clock. The losses are about as follows: Evans & Dawson, stock $700; Postoffice furniture, $500; Postoffice, $250; Miles & Sage, $2,000; Monmouc & Co., $1,500; Brooks & Stewart, 1,000; Cobell & Dunlap, $1,000; Stockdale & Co., furniture, $400; Good Templars furniture regalia, &c., $500; Brooks & James, furniture and stock, $2,500; J. B. Sage's dwelling, $250; which with damages done to other buildings will foot up $10,000.

—On Thursday evening a man named Bergenstock, from Texlertown, visited Allentown, and in coming out of Koenig's saloon, he noticed a number of men in front of the Good Will Engine House, among whom was Richard LaFavour, engineer of the steamer. Bergenstock drew a revolver and fired at LaFavour, missing him, and then escaped. It appears that he visited Allentown last spring, and for some reason was arrested by one of the police, who called LaFavour to his assistance. At that time Bergenstock swore revenge on the party who arrested him, and it is supposed he thus sought it.

—Mr. Charles Stavener, of Reading, met with a singular accident on Wednesday morning. He is in the habit of taking his meals to the shop, using an air-tight kettle for carrying his coffee. When he was ready for his breakfast, he lifted the kettle from the fire and pulling the cork from the lid, the can suddenly exploded, splashing the boiling coffee into his face and scalding him in the most horrible manner. The skin of his face was completely peeled off, and hung down in shreds.

—As the evening train from Philadelphia neared Magee station, below Norristown, on Monday evening, an accident occurred to the machinery of the engine, which threw all the cars off the track. No one was seriously injured. Mr. William Carr, of Norristown, started to walk home, but had not proceeded far before he fell dead, it is supposed from heart disease.

—The Scranton *Republican* complains that at the recent examination of teachers in that city the county school Superintendent refused a candidate a certificate on account of his palpable ignorance, and yet the same individual was granted one at Wilkesbarre.

—Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will visit St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, on Sunday, January 5th, 1868, and on the same day St. Gabriel's Church, Douglassville.

—Mr. C. E. Aitken, of Hydestown, is supposed to be a victim of the Angola slaughter, and as he carried a revolver, the explosions near the car are supposed to have come from his weapon.

—Two men in the employ of the Bloomsburg Paper Company, were struck by a train near Espyville, on Tuesday; one was bruised and the other had both feet taken off.

—Heath Jobus, sheriff of Greene county, died recently. He was elected in the fall of 1864, and was within two weeks of the close of his official term at the time of his death.

—Oscar N. Gains, Esq., the energetic member of the State Central Committee of Luzerne county, gives notice that he has received the prize banner.

—A course of lectures is to be delivered in Gettysburg under the auspices of two of the societies of the Pennsylvania College.

—Benjamin Sleitcher was a few days ago cutting down a tree near Greenville, when it fell, breaking his leg.

—One of the most graceful skaters we saw upon the Fifth Avenue Rink wore a scarlet and black striped skirt; upper skirt of black cloth, finished in scallops bound in velvet. Astracan beaver, close-fitting paletot, and velvet cap with aigrette or scarlet feathers. Another, worn by a blonde, with bright golden curls, was a blue cloth skirt, short and full; a peplum; or short upper skirt, in gores widths of gray cloth, corded in blue; jacket of gray, with fur border; blue velvet cap, fur border. A very pretty dress was of gray cloth, skirt short and full, with scarlet cloth facings, forming a deep border; scarlet cloth basque, bordered in chinchilla; fur plegiere cap, with border and scarlet ribbons.—*N. Y. Mail.*

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Removal of District Commanders.

Reported Festitution in the South.

Another Finance Bill.

The Public Debt Statement.

Proposed Repeal of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Cuban Slave Trade.

Civil Service Bureau.

Address of Senator Morton to the Soldiers' and Sailors Union.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1867.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

The removal of General Ord is explained by the fact that it has been made at the suggestion of General Grant, who, while opposing any change in the other districts as injurious to the progress of reconstruction, has been of the opinion for some time that both the military and civil administration in the Fourth District would be improved by a change of commanders. The President, on General Grant's request, and included General Pope in the order of removal. General Ord proceeds at once to California to relieve General McDowell, who will assume command of the Fourth District on his arrival from the Pacific coast. This change will require about two months time to accomplish. I cannot state the particular reasons which has led General Grant to adopt the recommendation of General Ord, but those who have closely watched the administration of the latter have probably not failed to observe certain peculiarities and inconsistencies of action, indicating that the scope of the command was beyond his calibre. The state of affairs in his district at the present time is not regarded as very promising.

RESTITUTION REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

There are excellent reasons for believing that the reports of destitution which are now coming up from the South, particularly from General Ord's department, are exaggerated. So far as the most reliable information can be reached, restitution is rather prospective than present. It may be greater before spring, but just now it is the unloading ammunition of the blacks. It has been largely caused by the action of the planters in discharging their hands at the close of the season, in violation of their contracts, and in some cases dismissing them because they voted for Republicans at the ballot. General Howard stands ready to use a portion of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in relieving any actual distress by the issue of rations, and it is probable that Gen. Howard's request to employ the unemployed blacks in repairing the recent breaks in the levees, and to issue rations to them, will be complied with.

THE "OLD STORY" PHRASE.

Thaddeus Stevens has so far recovered from his recent indisposition that he is engaged in the preparation of a speech in favor of the Alaska appropriation bill. He insists that his health is not as poor as either his friends or enemies think it.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The statistics elicited by the Ways and Means Committee in its investigation of the whisky frauds, show that the Government has collected only eighteen cents instead of two dollars per gallon. These statistics were based on the data furnished by the records of the Revenue Bureau, and did not include any estimate for the losses by fire, which have been sustained since June last, since which time it is well known that the receipts have continually decreased. It is probable that the detailed statement of the amount of revenue derived from this source, called for by Mr. Stevens, will show that less than nine cents per gallon have been collected during the present fiscal year.

ANOTHER FINANCE BILL.

Senator Henderson has prepared a substitute for Senator Sherman's Finance Bill, which he will present to the Senate as soon as opportunity offers. He will also propose, at an early day, a complete system for retrenching special items. The Revenue Department of the Government on a basis which will make it independent in its action, and not subject to political influences, and which will likewise insure the refilling of every office in the Department.

STATE EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS, &C.

Secretary McCulloch has had prepared a statement showing the amount of money furnished by the several States for the equipment of troops, &c., during the war. From this statement it will appear that forty-millions of dollars was advanced by the States; that claims for thirty millions of dollars have been adjusted, and that of the remaining ten millions of dollars claimed about seventy per cent. will be allowed by the United States.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The New York *Tribune's* special says: Notwithstanding the abrupt termination of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley, on the Alabama claims, it is understood at the new English Minister, Mr. Thornton, comes empowered with full authority to reopen the question with a view of effecting, if possible, an easy and amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will not be ready until the fifth of January. The exhibit will be more favorable than that of the last month, except in the item of the gold balance, which will be lower, owing to the payment of the thirty millions of dollars coin interest due on January first. The Secretary would have retired the four million dollars per month for the last month and the present one, had it not been for the action of the House in suspending his authority to do so.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

The official programme for the President's reception on New Year's day has been promulgated. At eleven o'clock A. M. the President will receive the members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Minister, Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Court of Claims. At half-past eleven the officers of the army and marine corps. A quarter to twelve o'clock the associated soldiers of the war of 1812, the members being the oldest inhabitants of the District of Columbia. At twelve o'clock a reception of the citizens, including ladies, will be commenced, and will terminate at two o'clock P. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REPEAL PROPOSED.

The New York *Herald's* special says: It has transpired that a number of leading Conservatives have proposed to the Legislatures of the states which recently went Democratic, to repeal their resolutions ratifying the fourteenth article of the Constitution. If New Jersey, Ohio and California were to do this, it is estimated the article could not be grafted on the Constitution.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The number of patents issued the past year was 13,015, being an increase of 3,515 over the previous year. Two hundred and sixty-five will be issued for the week ending January 7th.

CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU.

General Logan is preparing a bill for Congress to establish a Civil Service Bureau in Washington, consisting of a Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the qualifications of all applicants for places in the various Departments. It also provides that candidates shall be divided among the several States in the order of their Congressional representation.

CONSUL AT HAVANA.

The office of Consul General at Havana has been vacant for some months, the Senate last summer having failed to confirm the nomination made by the President. As a consequence Mr. Savage was left in charge of the Consulate. The Consul, H. R. De La Rantrie, clerk in the State Department, was sent to Havana several weeks ago to relieve Mr. Savage, and will discharge the duties of Consul temporarily, or until a Consul General is duly appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court the following decisions have been given:

No. 47. Gelsen, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Co., appellants, vs. so much of the Rock Island Railroad bridge as lies within the Northern District of Illinois, the Rock Island Railroad Company and Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, defendants; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 170. Wicks, plaintiff in error, vs. Hoppock, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court with costs and interest, Justices Clifford and Miller dissenting as to the rule of damages.

The Court adjourned to January 6th.

BELIEF FOR SOUTHERN DISTRESS.

General Howard proposes to meet the cases of distress in the South by a liberal application of the surplus funds under his control, as head of the Freedmen's Bureau. In the case of some South Carolina planters, who had no money to commence prepations for raising cotton last year, General Howard, though not legally authorized to make such disposition of the Bureau funds, advanced a sum of eighty thousand dollars, taking a lien on the crops for the repayment of the money. When the planters sold their crops, the entire amount was liquidated, and General Howard's beneficial course was greatly appreciated. In the case of the Mississippi planters who lost everything by the river inundation, it is proposed to adopt a similar considerate plan of action, and to relieve immediate distress among the working people. It is suggested to establish depots of provisions at points convenient to the districts in which the greatest want prevails.

SENATOR MORTON ADDRESSES THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

United States Senator Morton, of Indiana, in response to an invitation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience last night in the hall of that association, his subject being the reconstruction question. He said that among them would be the complaint that the Southern State Governments into the hands of the rebels, by the defeat of the Congressional party, and that the success of the Democratic party involved a compensation for slaves, the repudiation of the rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans. He analyzed General Hancock's recent order, which the President had laid before Congress in his message, saying is made no mention whatever of the business of reconstruction, but was directed entirely to a recognition of the legal character of the existing State governments, and that the President pledged himself to carry out faithfully in the execution of their powers. If General Hancock supported the principles against which he had been arrayed, he would be ally of his enemies against his friends, for he would strike the tender flowers beneath the shadow of the desert.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER.

Information is received that the Stockholm newspaper, the *Vofkobladt*, advises the Swedish government to follow the example of Denmark by selling to the United States its West India island, St. Bartholomew. This report appears in official circles as another indication that European monarchies are retiring from their continental holdings under the influence of the Monroe Doctrine.

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The British and American West India fleets are now in port at Havana, which is regarded by some as a sign that the recent revival of the slave trade in Cuba, which has been planned.

CLOSETED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

General Gillem, who succeeds the commander of the Fourth District until the arrival of General McDowell, was closeted with the President for two hours. He leaves to-night for Jackson, Mississippi.

DANISH MINISTER.

The new Danish Minister, Mr. Bille, was officially received by the Secretary of State in that capacity on Saturday.

SHERMAN'S BILL.

The opinions are rapidly gaining ground among Congressmen here that Sherman's financial measure cannot pass the Senate in its present form. Two separate objections to the bill are urged. It is to be less objection to the bill in its feature than to the rest of the bill. There seems to be no doubt that a contraction bill will pass very soon after the re-assembling.

MR. STANTON'S REPLY.

The newspaper statement that the Hon. Stanton's reasons for his suspension, will be ready in a short time, and it is now expected the case will be decided upon within a week after Congress meets.

THE REMOVALS.

Comments of the New York Tribune Upon Them.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 30.—The *Tribune* to-day, in an editorial on the removal of Gens. Pope and Ord, says:

"Gen. Sickles's reconstruction, is a mere clerk. He has no discretion, no responsibility, no embarrassing questions to ponder; nothing to do with the living, but everything to do with the dead. Less than a checked pawn on our chess board, while the President controls the game, and captures whatever he chooses to take. We protest against this as an injustice to Sickles. Why believe he would rather be with us, carrying out a policy which has the captive of Johnson, the bullies of the administration? If Gen. Grant has any power, now is the time to use it. He has not, let some friend demand it for him. If Congress fails, then he owes it to his fame to leave the administration of Mr. Johnson."

The World approves the removals and sees in them some gleams of sense. "In the strange message which the President sent to Congress, eulogizing General Hancock, it was the President's mode of declaring the principles on which the admin'nistration of the Fifth Military District will hereafter be conducted, so far as these principles can be maintained by the selection of commanders. A message explaining to Congress the reasons of these removals would look like acknowledging an accountability for acts which are completely within his independent province as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He was, therefore, under the necessity of explaining the grounds of his action, if he explained at all, by some artifice of indirection, which brought his communication within the usual forms and yet made no concession of a right in Congress to hold him answerable for his military orders."

NEW ORLEANS.

State Convention of the Union Leagues—Chief Justice Chase for the President—Pope Removed—Sketches of Generals Ord and Pope—Distress Reports.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 30.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says: The State Convention of the Union League, now in session here, has unanimously nominated Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: The first meeting of the Union League, mostly negroes, was held last night in Lafayette Square. Rev. T. W. Conway, late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State, presided. The resolutions declared the object of the League to be the release of Louisiana from rebel rule.

Extras containing the news of the removal of Ord and Pope fell like bombshells among the leaders.

The reports of distress in all parts of the South among whites and blacks are far from being exaggerated.

VIRGINIA.

Expected Negro Rising—Exaggerated Accounts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—The exaggerated accounts telegraphed from this city, relative to the expected rising of the negroes of the South side counties, have no better foundation than the fact that a few days since a squad of soldiers was sent to Halifax because a disturbance on Christmas was feared. The negro population throughout the State is as quiet, as far as an insurrection is concerned, as it has been since emancipation. Neither the military headquarters nor the freedmen's bureau have been advised of any apprehended trouble.

CANADA.

Death of the President of Ontario College.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTOWA, December 30.—Hon. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council of the province of Ontario, died last night.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Roman Conference.

Gun Shop Robbed by Fenians.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ITALY.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It seems that the great powers have determined to ask of the Emperor Napoleon a basis of the conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for a settlement of the troubles of Italy.

It is stated that the inability of General Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry is now the principal cause of delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the conference.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, December 30.—The *Patrie* earnestly denounces those who assert that the Conference to which the government of France has invited the other European powers for the settlement of the Roman question has been abandoned.

MADE A SENATOR.

Le Floy, the distinguished French engineer, who was at the head of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exposition, has been made a Senator of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GUN SHOP ROBBED BY FENIANS.

CORK, Dec. 30.—Last night a gun shop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men and rifled of the contents. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was secured by the robbers, who were undoubtedly Fenians.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 30.—*Evening*—Consols closed at 93¼. 5-20 bonds at 72¾. Illinois Central 88¼, Erie 48¾.

FRANKFORT, December 30.—*Evening*—United States bonds 76½@76¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—*Evening*—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Breadstuffs entirely unchanged. Provisions—Beef advanced to 42s; Beef 112s. Pork 0s 6d. Lard 50s. Cheese 52s. Produce: in common dealers' hands, Spirits Turpentine 2s; for spirits is 3½d for refined.

LONDON, December 30.—*Evening*—Wheat all declined 2@3d; Corn 25s per 250 gallons. Sperm oil is £110 per ton.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December, 30, 1867.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBED.

Thomas McKean, Edward Goodey and Washington Goodey, who were under arrest yesterday, identified as the robbers of the messenger of the bank of the State of New York.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTION.

It is stated that Thomas H. Stout, a stock broker, borrowed 80,000 dollars on Erie shares, which he claims, after giving the check for the same on the Leather Manufacturers Bank, where he had an account, immediately afterwards he sold them for cash and deposited the proceeds to his credit at the bank, whose cashier, Mr. Chas. Parker, was placed under two executors for $60,000. One of the judgments on which the execution was issued was in favor of his brother. And it is reported the judgment was contested in one instance by the drawer of the checks. One of the checks, for $25,000, was certified before the Sheriff made his levy, but the five others are unofficial checks have been refused payment.

GEN. HANCOCK—STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

The *Tribune* contains a letter from General Hancock, correcting certain statements which have taken place relative to the burning of an Indian village at Fort Yorke, and to the killing of six Cheyennes at Cimmron Crossing.

ANOTHER MISIDENTIFICATION.

Elias Porter, of Cincinnati, has been identified as one of the killed by the Angola railroad disaster.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

Several large manufactories in Morrisiana have discharged a large number of hands.

The steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The Convention to-day the second article of the Constitution, which was adopted on Saturday, was reconsidered, and Judge Taliaferro's proposition, that citizens of the State shall owe allegiance to the United States, which shall be paramount to that which they owe to the State, was incorporated therein after much discussion.

Article three, as adopted, declares that there shall never be any slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State, except as punishment for crime.

Article four declares the liberty of the press and speech.

Article five declares that the right of the people in peace to assemble and petition the Government shall never be denied.

Articles six and seven are rehearsals of the Common Law for the punishment of crime. The concluding paragraph of article seven says the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended.

NASHVILLE.

Unprecedented Snow Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, December 30.—One of the heaviest snow storms ever known in this section commenced last night and has continued without ceasing, to the present hour. The snow is five inches deep and drifting furiously. The street cars have stopped running.

Fire at Quincy, Illinois.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, December 30.—A fire in Quincy, Illinois, Saturday morning, has destroyed property valued at $50,000. The principal losses are: Harris & Brothers, tobacconists, $10,000; Malon & Schroder, wholesale liquors, $20,000; insurance on about $15,500 in Lorillard and Security, Liverpool and London, and Globe, of New York.

Purchase of Steamers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, December 30.—The *Post* publishes a rumor that parties in New York have purchased the steamers Quaker and Erie for $700,000, assuming a lien on the vessels of some $500,000. The owners of the steamers here deny the report.

Incendiaries at Vicksburg.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.—Two more incendiary fires occurred in Vicksburg on Sunday, one at three o'clock in the morning, and the other at nine o'clock in the evening; loss $45,000; insurance $15,000.

Aid for Floating Interest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, December 30.—Much encouragement is felt here, owing to the account received from Washington representing the probability of Congressional aid for the planting interest.

Rights of American Citizens.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A large meeting in behalf of naturalized citizens was held here to-night. The Mayor of Buffalo and other officers were delivered and strong resolutions adopted.

Snow at Fortress Monroe.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORTRESS MONROE, December 30.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing.

—In Tennessee, it is announced, on February 15th, the Freedmen's Bureau will cease, and excepting the Superintendent of Education, all the Bureau officers will be discharged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

MURDER ON THE CARS!

The Knife at Work—A Conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad Murdered in Cold Blood While in the Discharge of His Duty—Escape of the Murderer—His Description—Reward Offered for His Capture.

Through the courtesy of D. M. Watt, Esq., Chief Clerk at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we are placed in possession of the particulars of one of the most cruel murders we have had to chronicle for a long time past. Yesterday afternoon, as the Johnstown Accommodation train, which left the Union Depot, this city, at three o'clock, was within one mile of Ninevah Station, the conductor, Mr. Charles H. Parker, while collecting the fare, called on a desperate character named Samuel Hull for his ticket. Some dispute took place, the exact particulars of which we have not received, but which we presume grew out of the refusal of Hull to pay his fare. As was his duty, Mr. Parker checked up the train to eject Hull, when the latter assailed him with a knife, using it with such fearful accuracy as to cause the death of his victim almost instantly. By this time the train had stopped and Hull, taking advantage of the excitement produced by his terrible deed, coolly walked out the rear door of the car and succeeded in making his escape into the woods adjacent. The body of Mr. Parker was taken to his residence at Conemaugh, on his own train.

The deceased was one of the most efficient, courteous and obliging of conductors on the Pennsylvania railroad, and was a general favorite with those who came of most with him. He was about twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife to whom he was married only a few months ago. He was entrusted with a train which required a man of nerve and determination, as a large number of the daily passengers belonged to the class of ruffians of which the murderer Hull is a fair sample.

The desperado who made such quick work with his dirk knife is about twenty-two years of age, has long borne the reputation of a desperado; two years ago he was employed as brakeman on the Pittsburgh Division, and what he has been doing since then we are unfortunate. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, has sharp features, with prominent cheek bones, and both of his ears are pierced for rings. At the time of his escape he wore a black cap and black overcoat and dark pants. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer a large reward for the arrest of Mr. Sample, Mr. King replied. Mr. Oxley was then called upon and addressed the meeting. In a able and eloquent manner, after which the meeting adjourned. We regret that want of time compels us to condense our report of the affair, which was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable of the kind it has been our privilege to attend.

Sudden Death.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Joseph Elder, who died, after a brief illness, from congestion of the brain, at his late residence in Wilkinsburgh, Tuesday, the 24th inst.

The deceased, who was about thirty-eight years of age, was well known and universally respected in the community in which he resided, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances who deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the great loss they have sustained.

Mr. Elder has for the past fifteen years been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, most of the time as baggage master, in which position he was kind, obliging and faithful, and we are informed enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers, who deeply regret his death.

Robbery.

A robbery was committed in the wholesale grocery and liquor store of Munhall & McGraw, Saturday night, which was discovered about one o'clock Sunday morning, by officers Hager and Hoyt, of the special police force. The officers were preparatory to going off duty, were starting up Liberty street, when one of the side doors of the wholesale house was found to be wide open. Passing into the door they found the trap door behind the counter raised, and also found the money drawer open and only a few cents in silver and one cent coin in it. Several of these coins also lay scattered on the floor near the counter. When discovered by the officers the officers noticed a man walking in the direction of the Point, but paid no attention to him at the time, supposing the work done by some person acquainted with the premises. It is likely that he had secreted himself in the store on Saturday evening, and that he came up, helped himself, and passed out through the door, which was closed upon him under so slight a pretext he did not dare to let go the railing for fear of falling under the wheels, and so was dragged along for some distance over the ends of the ties. At length he was caught in the projecting end of a tie and dragged from his hold, and on taking him up it was ascertained that his leg was horribly mangled before letting go. His abdomen was lacerated in the most terrible manner, and one of his legs was severed at the thigh. A few days ago he was employed as brakeman on the Pittsburgh Division, and what he has been doing since then we are unfortunate. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, has sharp features, with prominent cheek bones, and both of his ears are pierced for rings. At the time of his escape he wore a black cap and black overcoat and dark pants. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer a large reward for the arrest of Mr. Sample, Mr. King replied. Mr. Oxley was then called upon and addressed the meeting. In a able and eloquent manner, after which the meeting adjourned. We regret that want of time compels us to condense our report of the affair, which was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable of the kind it has been our privilege to attend.

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DISASTROUS FIRE AT HAZLEWOOD.

The Glen Hotel Stables and Fifteen Horses Burned—The Work of an Incendiary—Loss $10,000.

Within the past month we have