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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Westmoreland Gas and Coal Company—Connellsville Schools—Uniontown Gas and Water Company—Key County Bill Defeated—Resolution of Contempt Reversed for the Murderer of John Casey Passed Finally—State Gas Inspector—Tioga Landlord and Tenant Law—Borough of Mahaska Incorporated—People's Bank to Increase Stock—Artisans Deposit Bank—Monongahela Valley Railroad Bill Further Considered—Proposed Resolution of Censure of State Treasurer Defeated—Oil Bill Finally Passed—Free Railroad Bill in the Senate—Its Defeat Predicted.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, authorizing a change of the name and increasing the par value of the stock of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Coal Company.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, authorizing the School Directors of Connellsville to borrow money.

Also, a supplement for the Uniontown Gas and Water Company.

NEW COUNTY BILL DEFEATED.

The bill erecting a new county to be called Petroleum out of parts of Crawford, Farrest, Venango and Warren, was defeated by thirteen to sixteen.—

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.

The House joint resolution, which passed the Senate last night, offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer of John Casey, passed finally.

STATE GAS INSPECTOR.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a State Inspector of Gas was amended by a substitute of Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, and passed to second reading.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Ons introduced by Mr. FORD, Allegheny, repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law for Allegheny, Cambria and Lawrence counties.

One incorporating Millvale borough, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the People's Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital stock and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Incorporating the Commercial Print-Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned till evening.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Evening Session.—The House Free Railroad bill was considered.

Mr. LANDON, of Bradford, moved to substitute the bill agreed upon by the Senate Railroad Committee, requiring ten thousand *dollars* for every mile to be subscribed. Adopted.

Mr. ERRETT afterward moved to substitute four thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, moved to substitute seven thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. SEARIGHT, Fayette, moved an amendment allowing local companies to build roads of thirty miles, with stock subscribed by farmers and residents along the road at six thousand dollars per mile. Lost by fifteen to seventeen.

Adjourned at ten o'clock without a vote.

The bill is regarded as effectually defeated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Evening Session.—The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad to build a branch from Pittsburgh to Morgantown City, by such route as the Directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing, and extending the main line to West Virginia, was considered.

The amendment of Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, to fining the route to the Monongahela River, passing through the town of Elizabeth, was defeated.

The bill passed second reading, Mr. PLAYFORD refusing to agree to a suspension of the rules for final passage.

PROPOSED CENSURE TO STATE TREASURER.

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution condemning Treasurer Kemble for his correspondence with August Belmont & Co. Disagreed to—yeas twenty-three, nays sixty-three.

THE OIL INSPECTOR BILL.

The oil inspector bill passed finally and will go to the Governor for his signature.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the resolution in regard to navy yards, passed in December. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced the following bill declaring the State of Alabama restored to the right of representation in Congress:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Alabama have, in strict compliance with the 5th section of the act of March 2d, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," formed a Constitution of the United States, framed by a Convention of delegates elected in compliance with said act;

AND WHEREAS, said Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons voting on the question of ratification, and said Constitution contains all the guaranties required by said act, therefore,

Be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, &c., That the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereof on taking the oath prescribed by law. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay, California. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution declaring the meaning of the law relative to the settlement of accounts, and defining the jurisdiction of accounting officers, and recommending the passage of a suitable bill.

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to admit Colorado as a State, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate took up the bill pending yesterday for the relief of heirs of Major General Richardson, which passed by thirty-one to fourteen.

By permission of Mr. DAVIS, who had the floor on the Supplementary bill,

Mr. JOHNSON moved to take up the case of Senator Thomas of Maryland.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the motion, saying he had intended to address the Senate on the subject, and had not expected the resolution would be called up during the debate on Reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested the resolution be disposed of and the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. JOHNSON'S motion was adopted by consent.

Mr. MORILL, of Maine, called up the resolution for inquiry into the forcible ejectment of an employe of the Senate from the cars of the Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

In the course of the debate Mr. CONNESS urged the immediate consideration of the question of the rights of American citizens abroad, and complained of the delay of the Committee on Foreign Relations in acting on his resolution offered last month, to which Mr. SUMNER replied the subject was receiving constant and careful attention, both by the Committee and State Department, and that their action would be soon made known, and would, he believed, be satisfactory to the Senate and the entire country.

After a lively debate a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost and the resolution passed.

The bill for the promulgation of the laws of the United States was taken up, amended and passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish the Senate with information of the number of assessors employed by the Internal Revenue Department during the past year. Adopted.

On motion Mr. SHERMAN: the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It enacts that no person who may be duly convicted, or adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery, or forgery, and where the conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States, and it authorizes the President, upon the production of satisfactory proof that the person so convicted of either of such crimes has entered, or is about to enter the United States, to cause him to be sent back to the country from whence he came, or in which he may have been convicted. The bill has been drafted by the Secretary of State.

Mr. VAN AERNAM offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the Pension Bureau cannot be reorganized so as to promote efficiency and economy in its administration.

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced a bill to amend the act of 1845 extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts to certain cases on the Lakes. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY presented a resolution of the Buffalo Common Council, asking an appropriation sufficient to complete harbor improvements there on a plan recommended by the United States Engineers Department. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, came up as business of the morning hour, and a desultory discussion arose as to the question of closing debate and disposing of the various amendments which had been already suggested.

Mr. BANKS declared himself unanimously opposed to incorporating in statutes of the United States the offensive English maxim that the Legislature can confer or withhold the power of expatriation. That was the doctrine of Zachary Taylor's dispatch to Mr. Rebello in 1849 or in 1850. At length Mr. BANKS, having allowed the amendments of Messrs. Butler, Spalding and Boyer to be offered, moved the previous question, the effect of which would be to cut off further amendments.

The House by a decided vote refused to second the previous question, and Mr. JENKS offered his amendment, by way of a substitute, declaring the rights of expatriation and naturalization are declared to be and have been part of the public law of the United States, and directing the Executive to insist on the recognition of such rights by the Governments of all other nations.

Mr. JUDD offered his amendment, as indicated at the close of his speech last Wednesday.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Jencks' amendment, which was so read.

Mr. PRUYN offered an amendment in the way of an additional proviso.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over till to-morrow and all the amendments were ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of business men in Cincinnati in favor of the resolutions adopted by the Manufacturers' Convention in Cleveland, Sept. 15th, 1867.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The regular annual discussion over the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, and particularly over the item of twenty-five Counsel dollars for seeds, occupied a large part of the time spent in committee, covering various questions as to economy, extravagance, cabbage and turnip seeds, squashes, cucumbers, &c. No new points were developed.

Mr. DONNELLY moved to amend the bill by inserting items for the department of education in the amount of $11,500.

Mr. PRUYN and Mr. GARFIELD supported the amendment. Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, and Mr. WOOD opposed it, the latter admitting that the object of the Committee on Appropriations was that it might work a repeal of the act constituting the Department. The gentleman at the head of it had not spent two months out of the twelve in Washington.

Without a vote the House adjourned.

Lifting a Viper.

An ingenious method of viper killing is that which is employed by the natives of Onde. They gather a number of broad leaves of the pruna tree, which much resembles the sycamore, and having well besmeared them with a kind of birdlime, they straw them in the animal's way, taking care to lay them with the prepared side uppermost. Let a viper but pitiks lay on one of these innocent looking leaves and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf sticking to his paw, he shakes it in order to rid himself of the nuisance, and finding the plan unsuccessful, he endeavors to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the ropy birdlime over his nose and eyes, and gluing the eyelids together. By this time he has probably trodden upon several more of the treacherous leaves, and is bewildered with the novel inconvenience; then he rolls on the ground, and rubs his head and face on the earth in his efforts to get free. By so doing he only adds fresh birdlime to his head, body, and limbs, agglutinates his sleek fur together in unsightly tufts, and finishes by hoodwinking himself so thoroughly with his new birdlime, that he his floundering on the ground, tearing up the earth with his claws, uttering howls of rage and dismay, and exhausted by the impotent struggles in which he had been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his mischief, who run to the spot, armed with guns, bows and spears, and find no difficulty in dispatching their blind and wearied foe.

CHINESE MOHAMMEDANS—AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY HAS RECENTLY, MOST unexpectedly, encountered a Mohammedan community in one of the interior provinces of China. It is estimated that one-third of the population of the province are followers of the False Prophet, and as a necessary consequence, speakers of the Arabic language. The missionary has sent for a supply of the beautiful Arabic Bible, prepared by the missionaries of the American Board, for the Turkish Empire. Thus the gospel will be introduced into the interior of the great kingdom of China, by means of a translation of the Scriptures prepared for an entirely different people. It is one peculiarity of Mohammedanism, that wherever it goes, it carries the Arabic language with it, and men are taught to read the Koran in the language of their prophet, instead of having the Koran translated into their particular language.

—The London *Review* says of the Poet Laureate: "Mr. Tennyson has grown weary of incense. He is sick of indiscriminate praise. A surfeit of vague adulation has produced a strong reaction; and he gives everybody notice that henceforward he will not take any more, and that there is no use in offering it. It seems that his innumerable admirers have always been in the habit of sending him manuscript verses and letters in toll crabis quantities; but that this token of popular regard has lately increased to a quite unbearable extent. He will no more answer these vague letters from strangers; he will no more read their thin versicles; he has closed the door of his heart against them, and not the most touching appeal nor the most astounding flattery will draw from him the boon of an autograph. He has requested the newspaper press to inform all whom it may concern of this his final decision."

HOW TO SUPPRESS A RUM MILL.—At New Paris, Ohio, the other day, a number of ladies determined to avail themselves of their "leap year" privilege by getting up a "surprise party" and calling upon a couple of gentlemen who had recently established a whiskey shop in that town. Armed with their knitting work, the party marched to the saloon, helped themselves to seats, made themselves as comfortable as possible, and staid till night. Next morning the same party called again, remained throughout the day, were re-enforced by a strong party of recruits toward nightfall, and did not depart till nine o'clock. The disgusted publicans, swearing that "not a d—d man came in" during the two days, quietly pulled up stakes, packed up their unsold rum, and evacuated the town without waiting for a third visit.

—The Astor House is to remain a hotel for seven years longer, a new lease for that term having just been executed. New York without the Astor House would not seem natural, especially as nearly all the other old hotels down town have disappeared. The new lessee is Captain Redington Stetsen.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

American Expatriation Question.

Comments on American Views.

Reported Resignation of Bismarck.

Austrian Policy Complained Of

British Progress in Abyssinia

Speculation Concerning the American Fleet.

Farragut Going to Grecian Archipelago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 12.—The American newspapers containing the report of Congressional proceedings on the matter of allegiance and citizenship have been received. The comments of the press here are generally favorable to the views expressed in Congress. The speech of General Banks is especially noted and commended.

William B. Brett, member of Parliament from Helstone, has been appointed to succeed Selwyn as solicitor General.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9 via LONDON, Feb. 11.—Official advices from the seat of War in Candia, dated on the 25th of January, have been received by the Cabinet of the Porte. The dispatches detail the movements of the Imperial troops, and call attention to the fact that the United States war steamer, Ticonderoga, mounting nine guns, and forming part of the American squadron, had arrived on the coast of Crete, under special orders received from Admiral Farragut, in command of the American fleet in the European waters. It is also believed and understood in the political circles of Turkey that the remainder of the squadron of the United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will leave their present stations at an early day and sail for the Grecian Archipelago, where they will muster in force.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, EVENING—February 12.—Important dispatches have been received from Abyssinia. At last accounts General Napier was at the front, pushing on the advance, and the hostile force were drawing nearer to each other. Reports reached Napier that a battle had already taken place between the British advance and the forces of King Theodore, but no particulars are given. Official dispatches from General Napier are anxiously awaited.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 12.—The *Le France* to-day insists that Count Bismarck has asked permission to resign.

Felix Billy, the well known French railroad contractor of Central America, has been sentenced to pay a heavy fine for publishing a seditious article against the Government of Nicaragua.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 12.—The *North German Gazette*, generally regarded as the private organ of Bismarck, has an editorial to-day in which it finds fault with the policy of the Austrian Minister, Baron Beust, and declaring he is too zealously befriending the exiled princes of Hanover.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, Feb. 12.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅞ for money and 93⅞@93⅞ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 91½; Illinois Central, 83; Erie, 45¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds, 79¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Cotton closed rather more quiet but firm; middling uplands, 12d; middling Orleans, 12¼d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 43s 6d; Wheat, 12s 10d for California white, 14s 4d for No. 2 red winter. Sugar, Porto Rico, 35s 6d, unchanged. Provisions—Beef, 117s 6d; Pork, 82s 6d for new. Lard, 57s; Cheese, 52s; Bacon, 56s 9d. Produce—Sugar quiet at 27s 6d; Naval stores quiet; Tallow steady, at 42s 9d; Refined Petroleum is 2d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed at 61 francs 50 centimes for standard white.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinions of the New York Presses Friends for Publication.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 12.—The *Tribune*, alluding to the Grant-Johnson correspondence, says General Grant quietly overthrows the charge of insubordination, and that President Johnson comes out of the business as one willing to wound and afraid to strike.

The *Herald* expresses no opinion on the correspondence, but comes out for Grant for President.

The *World* thinks Grant may have been hasty and inconsiderate in giving the President to understand that he would aid him in keeping Stanton out, and neglectful in not notifying the President that he had changed his mind as to the requirements of the law, but as to his final action there can be no doubt of his sincerity.

The *World* regards Grant as convicted of duplicity and pursued a tortuous, unmanly course.

The *Sun* says the insidiously devised net wherein the President and his four servitors sought to ensnare Grant, is utterly destroyed. They were wicked enough to suppose a blow, but too cowardly to strike.

The *Post* says the President in the matter merely plays the scold.

The *Commercial* thinks that both the President and Grant acted loyally and honorably, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable relics of radicalism.

OHIO.

Railroad Meeting at Columbus—Contested Seats—Amendment Retrospective.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, February 12.—A meeting here to-day of stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad elected the following officers—Directors—W. D. Thompson, Frederick R. Fowler, W. D. Judson, Amos Fenney, Henry Morgan, James W. Fliwelin, Lawrence Wells, all of New York; Jos. T. Thomas, of Pennsylvania; Joseph E. Young, of Illinois; John S. Newman and J. N. Converse, of Indiana; Benjamin F. Smith, William Dennison, John Gardner, John R. Hilliard, of Ohio. President—Benjamin E. Smith; Secretary—Gordon Moodie; Treasurer—James Alexander.

Gov. Hayes has received a letter from Secretary Seward, in reply to the resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio, requesting the return of all papers certifying the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by the Ohio General Assembly. He says there is no law permitting the withdrawal of any documents from the Department at the request of individuals or States, therefore the resolution ratifying and the one rescinding will both remain on file.

CALIFORNIA.

Yosemite Valley Grant—Missing Mustangs in Idaho.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—In the Legislature to-day the House passed, over the veto of the Governor, the bill allenating a portion of the Yosemite grant made to the State, by Congress, on the condition that it be kept for public enjoyment and recreation. The bill requires the consent of Congress to its provisions.

Advices to February first from Idaho represent the mining interests unusually flourishing. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were shipped from the Owyhee district during January.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admission of Colorado as a State.

The Third Party Movement.

The Freedmen's Bureau Partially Discontinued.

The Johnson-Grant Correspondence

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1868.

COLORADO AS A STATE.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day made a favorable report on the Senate bill to admit Colorado into the Union, concluding as follows: "As it has been the practice of the Government to admit new States without requiring any specified amount of population, and as the present population of Colorado appears to be equalor more than of many States heretofore admitted, and as it appears it is almost the unanimous wish of the people to be admitted under the present bill, and as Congress has expressly voted her admission by an enabling act, it seems but just to the people of Colorado that the plighted faith of the Government should be made good by her admission as a State, which your Committee unanimously recommend." The Committee show an improved condition of the Territory, including an increase of population since the former bill was vetoed by the President.

The third section of the bill declares that this act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition, that within the State of Colorado there shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise to any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and such shall be declared and the laws of Congress securing such equality of rights now in force in the territory of Colorado shall be construed to extend to anything in the constitution or laws of the State in the contrary notwithstanding. The right to require and enforce a compliance with and obedience to the same is expressly reserved to the Congress of the United States. The time for holding the election for members of the Legislature and State officers to be not later than sixty days from the passage of this bill, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature not more than thirty days after the election.

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Information in Conservative circles, is to the effect that considerable progress has been quietly made throughout the country, by those promoting the new party, since the recent trouble and inconvenience, but another and formal move is expected to be made in a manner which the parties interested will give a more careful and particular expression of their opinions.

Among other propositions made to the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, is one from a western delegation of wisky men, to allow them in case they will pay a dollar tax on a drawback, it is termed, for the cost of freight upon every barrel of whisky sent to an export market. The Committee is considering this proposition seriously, as they have determined to keep up the tax. Another proposition is to place a tax of fifty cents on the whisky sold at wholesale and retail, and a dollar and a half on what is disposed of by the retailers.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, sents a message to the Legislature yesterday recommending the strike on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad. He declares the resolution of the Company to prevent the employment of any except the mail train, until all arrearages are paid, a conspiracy against the State, and recommends the seizure of the subject. He also recommends that the Legislature pass a resolution that if the road sold to secure the State interest.

—A train which left Omaha at eleven o'clock on Monday morning for Chicago, met with a serious accident during the night. Soon after passing Marshal, Iowa, three cars were thrown from the track and a prejudice down a steep embankment. Two cars took fire, one of which was wholly destroyed. The train consisted of very few passengers, none of whom sustained slight injuries. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

—The Auburn State Prison, of robbers were sentenced to the Auburn State prison for an aggregate term of sixty-four years and six months, viz: Wm. Morgan, sixteen years and three months; Wm. Anderson, ten years and three months; Felix McCarthy, nine years and three months; Michael alias Caldwell Whinon, nine years and three months; James Hallowick, a negro, five years and three months.

—Resolutions sustaining General Grant in the controversy with the President, and declaring that upon the vacancy in the office of the Presidency, were adopted by the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday. A resolution favoring General U. S. Thomas was rejected.

—At St. Albans, Vermont, Tuesday night, Augustus Marango, a boarding house keeper, fatally shot John Austin, who, with some comrades, had smashed all the windows and attempted to enter the house of Marango.

—A telegram was received yesterday from the Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, requesting the Governor of Massachusetts for donations for the benefit of the distressed fishermen, and stating that no further contributions were needed.

—The new Corn Exchange Association of Toronto, Canada, has passed resolutions endorsing the narrow gauge railway system.

—The Binghampton, N. Y., charter election, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of a Democratic Mayor and City Aldermen.

—The German Savings Institution of Memphis suspended yesterday. Liabilities fourteen thousand dollars. Assets sixty thousand dollars.

—A French woman, living in the suburbs of Memphis, was ravished by two negroes a few days since. The police are after them.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

GRAND ARMY OF AMERICAN REVIVAL.

The Grand Army of American Revival is authorized by Charles O'Connor to state that he received no letter from Secretary Seward requesting him to prevent the Emigrant Aid Society of Americans on trial there charged with Fenianism.

POOR RELIEVED.

During January twenty-six thousand persons in this city sought relief from the Association for improving the condition of the poor.

DEFALCATION SETTLED.

Two directors of the Shawmut National Bank, Boston, have thirty days in which to view at Havana with R. F. Henry, former teller of that bank, who ran away with $90,000 belonging to it. Henry settled with them by paying over $24,000, and is now on his way to California.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer St. Laurent, from Havre, arrived to-day.

CANAL DEPARTMENT ADDITION.

Gov. Fenton has nominated for Auditor of the Canal Department Col. J. R. McKean, in place of N. S. Benton, the present incumbent.

THE KEARSARGE.

The famous United States steamer Kearsarge, which destroyed the Alabama, sailed from Boston for the Pacific on Tuesday.

Alabama Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, February 11.—In thirty-four counties the vote for Constitution stands 57,733. Registration in same counties 111,509. This includes all the negro counties, but Hale and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities. To carry the Constitution 85,000 votes must be polled.

—The London *Star* in witty: "The land in England is said to be owned by some thirty thousand men. We have heard of a person who was awfully uneasy in his mind lest these thirty thousand, out of patience with strikes, disgusted with reform, worried by railroads, shocked at the increase of population, should one day combine and give the whole British nation notice to quit."

—The Continental journals have been quarreling for some time past about this question: "What European country can boast the largest number of beautiful women?" It is generally conceded now that Austria is the "land of beauty." Among its Sclavonic races the number of beautiful women is surprisingly large.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Object of the Convention—Temporary Organization—Permanent Officers Elected—Delegates Elected—Resolutions, &c., &c.

The delegates elected at the Democratic primary meetings held in the several districts of the county on Saturday last, assembled in convention, at the Court House yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, which Convention, in addition to nominating a State ticket, elects delegates to represent the State at the National Democratic Convention.

The meeting, like Democratic meetings generally in this county, was enthusiastic and boisterous, and was conducted in a modern democratic manner.

The several Courts of the county being in session, the delegates assembled in the License Court room, on the second floor of the Court House, where the morning session was conducted.

The Convention was called to order by T. J. Keenan, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, who, in a brief address, stated the object of the meeting, and after referring to the recent victories of the party, etc., he said that according to the usages of the party it would be unnecessary to elect a temporary chairman, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee acted in that capacity. In order to perfect the temporary organization, however, it would be necessary to elect temporary secretaries, in accordance with which C. B. Strain, John S. Murray, John C. Barr and J. O. Lambert were appointed Secretaries.

The delegates were then requested to hand their credentials to the Secretaries, preparatory to a permanent organization, and on this request was complied with by those having credentials. Quite a number, however, reported without the proper evidence of their title to the article. In calling over the list of districts it appeared that twelve were not represented, and in three districts the seats were contested.

On motion of John A. Elder, a Committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Hancock by the President as follows: Messrs. John A. Elder, Wm. T. Farley, James Kelly, Thomas Bigham, Wm. Stoner and John Macklin.

On motion of D. D. Bruce, a Committee of five was appointed on Permanent Organization as follows: D. D. Bruce, J. K. Kerr, Simon Johnston, John R. Large and A. Strain.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at half past two o'clock in Common Pleas Court room.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled in the Common Pleas Court room at half past one o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, who stated that several additional delegates had arrived, not present at the morning session, and requested that their names be added to the list.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of admitting the entire delegation: Oakland, A. W. Foster and J. C. Barr; Eighth ward, P. O'Brien and Wm. Griffin; First ward, Allegheny, William Wolfinduile and S. R. Johnson.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend the report by substituting the name of Wm. M. Murray, in place of that of J. C. Barr, in Oakland township, Wm. M. Murray and H. C. Fulton, in the Eighth ward, and J. K. Murphy and William Phillips, in the First ward, Allegheny.

J. H. Sawyer stated that he had been informed the gentlemen whose names he proposed as delegates from Oakland had been heard before the Committee, and he was informed that one of the gentlemen admitted by the Committee was not a resident of the district which he was admitted to represent.

Mr. Barr said the gentleman referred to him he had been misinformed.

Mr. Sawyer—You are the man.

The amendment was voted down and the report of the Committee adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then called upon to report, and presented the following list of officers:

President—R. H. Kerr.

Vice Presidents—Jas. B. Moore, Thos. Donnelly, Henry Mansell, John Mackin, J. B. Fulton, Peter Hutchinson, A. W. Foster, J. C. Barr, James Irvin, R. H. Cochran and Barnes Ford.

Secretaries—Chas. B. Strain, C. Lamentard and J. O. Lambert. Mr. Lambert being absent the name of W. R. Rafferty was substituted.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Kerr upon taking the chair produced two resolutions, and the claims of parties with matter originally intended for "Resolutions," but his election to the office prevented his reading the resolutions, as resolutions, the manuscript was read again "inaugural" address, and received plaudits, "loud and long continued and boisterous" throughout.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

H. H. Sawyer desired to know whether, after the committee had made their report, it would be in order for the Chairman said: "Of course, common sense rules the convention."

The Chair in reply said that the convention proceeded to vote for delegates, to the State convention, that the voting was over, and the convention was in the convention proceeded to vote for delegates, to the State convention, that the voting was over, and the convention was in the convention met with little favor and was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Sawyer then moved that the nominations close.

The Secretaries were again required to read over the list of candidates, when it appeared that there were thirty aspirants for the honor of representing the county in the State Convention.

It was then moved that the eight candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the choice of the Convention.

A delegate objected, saying he wanted no minority delegates.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Taylor said that the name of Mr. O'Donnell was the third man mentioned, and he appeared near the foot of the list. He therefore desired to withdraw his name from the list. His request was granted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates, which resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen: R. H. Kerr, John A. Strain, J. C. Barr, Jas. Hopkins, Jas. Mackin, R. Kane, J. B. Sweitzer and Robert Morrow.

C. B. Strain moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to conduct the campaign. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by Col. J. K. Kerr, who afterwards made a regular Democratic speech, abusing the Republican party and recommending the adoption of the resolutions.

The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Democratic party of Allegheny county met in Convention, believing that they owe it to themselves and their fellow Democrats throughout the land, as well as to the conservative citizens of the whole country, not to be misunderstood on the vital issues presented to the people of the United States for their adjudication, publish the following declaration of principles:

First—Whilst we recognize with profound gratitude to Divine Providence the close of a bloody, sectional and suicidal war, and give our hearty thanks and admiration to the heroic valor and patriotism of the citizen soldiery whose precious blood, shed on many a battle field, made peace and Union possible, we denounce as treachery to the living and to the dead of this great nation the malignant, cruel, oppressive and unlawful legislation by which that peace has been virtually destroyed, and that Union, for which our heroic dead bled and died, indefinitely postponed.

Second—We declare our unalterable opposition to the whole series of acts styled Reconstruction acts, as designed primarily to retain in power, in defiance of the wishes of the North, an unscrupulous faction through the instrumentality of an ignorant, vicious and semi-barbarous race, and designed incidentally to degrade, humiliate and destroy the South by substituting for the christian civilization of the white race the vice, the ignorance and the bloody and brutal superstitions of a race which from the earliest period of human history has shown itself least susceptible of cultivation and improvement.

Third—We declare our hostility to the mode of executing these laws as equally dangerous to the civil liberty of the nation, inhumanly oppressive to the objects of this legislation; imus confided to men accustomed to command and not to reason; withdrawn from the scrutiny of Courts and juries, excluding all appeal and review; enacted in defiance of the organic law of the land; superceding the Judiciary, and depoising the Executive; committing the liberty, the property and lives of eight millions of people to the irresponsible control of a military dictator, and erecting on the ruins of constitutional freedom the most shameless, absolute and atrocious despotism upon earth.

Fourth—We recognize the obligation of the government to meet all its obligations according to the letter of the law creating them. More than this would simply be robbing of the poor and humble for the benefit of the rich and powerful, and to all discriminations in the mode of paying the creditors of this country, or levying taxes for the support of the government, whether in the case of bondholders, national banks, or any other corporations or individuals, we are unalterably opposed.

Fifth—That we deem it premature and inexpedient at this time to indicate any choice of candidates, and pledge ourselves to the support of any man who shall be designated by the proper Democratic Convention, State and National, and instruct our delegates to labor for the success of our principles, in the way which shall seem best to their judgment after conference with the representatives of the Democratic party from the whole Commonwealth.

Mr. Sawyer attempted to offer the following resolution, but was choked off by cries from the Convention for Mr. Moore: "Resolved, that the thanks of the patriotic and enlightened friend of Constitutional Liberty to sanction the President in his great and honest efforts to preserve the Constitution, and maintain the Union of the States, and equal rights of the people against Congressional usurpation and revolution. He has survived the ordeal of impeachment and integrity of the abolition party, and while it has degenerated into a passionate, wicked and revolting faction, he is exercising power in impudent defiance of the Constitution and the rights of the people, and forfeiting, and hands confidently, promptly and hopefully repelling their desperate assaults.

Mr. Moore, from the stand and harangued the convention with a tirade of abuse upon the Republican party, which was received with loud applause by the delegates, and audiences.

The reading of Mr. Moore's remarks, Mr. Sawyer again attempted to get his resolution before the Convention, but the delegates had arrived at the hour of adjourn, which, notwithstanding he had gone so far, Mr. Sawyer that he should be heard.

A Model Dental Depot.

Yesterday we paid a visit to our esteemed friend, Dr. George W. Spencer, the well known dental establishment, No. 724 Penn street, and found him as busy as ever dealing with a throng of patrons. Perhaps the merits and abilities of no other professional gentleman in this city are better known or appreciated by the masses than those of Dr. Spencer. With the practical experience of nearly a whole life time, large and careful study, and inquiry and thorough examination into the mysteries of his day relative to the science of dentistry, we do not wonder at the general recognition of Dr. Spencer's claims as the leading dentist of the community. His laboratory is one of the most complete in the country, and his mechanical ability, his delicacy of touch, his chemicals, neat mechanical instruments and the hundreds of other novelties and improvements the visitor with admiration and interest. The teeth manufactured and inserted by him are in their way, and when inserted fit to nature and are equal to the old fashioned ones whose places they fill. The establishment employs a large force of skilled artists, who thoroughly understand every department of the business. The famous Parian Porcelain teeth are extracted without pain at this establishment, and are pronounced by all who have used them to be the most perfect and natural imitations. We commend this well-conducted dental depot of Dr. Spencer in the heartiest manner to our readers, and the claims will be fully understood by all contemplating having their teeth extracted, plugged or new ones furnished.

Severely Injured.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Cochrane, commission merchant on Liberty street, met with a serious accident while out driving. In crossing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad track near Allegheny, his horse took fright at an approaching locomotive and started to run. At the corner of Canal street the wagon came in contact with a post, and the shafts were broken off, thereby liberating the horse. He then ran first to the reins and was pulled violently to the ground, having first been thrown some distance in the air by the force of the collision. He was dragged along the ground for some distance by the reins, and when picked up was quite insensible. He was carried by officer Kolster, of Allegheny, into the commission store of Scott, Graham & Co., where he lay for some time insensible. He was found to have received a severe shock, which confined his mind very materially, but his injuries