Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1868. NUMBER 289.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

New Orleans Custom House Force Reduced—Experimenting at Ft. Delaware—Conscience Fund—Currency Destroyed—Railroad Charters Recommended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1868.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORCE REDUCED.

Upon recommendation of the Special Treasury Agent, and concurred in by the Collector, Mr. M'Culloch has issued an order making large reductions in the force employed in the Custom House in New Orleans.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Since November, 1863, the sum of $96,600 has been received by the Treasury for what is known as conscience fund.

Of the $201,476,000 of registered bonds issued during the last fiscal year, nearly twenty-seven millions were in exchange for coupon bonds.

The amount of currency, United States notes and coupon, destroyed during the last fiscal year was one hundred and forty-seven millions. An average of 3,500 pounds of legal tender, and fractional currency are destroyed by maceration once in ten days.

RAILROAD CHARTERS RECOMMENDED.

A meeting of influential citizens of Washington, representing a large amount of capital, adopted a report recommending charters for the National Railroad North, the National Railroad South, the National Chesapeake Railroad to Point Lookout and National Transportation Railroad to the nearest eligible point on Chesapeake Bay.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FIRING

At Fort Delaware, which is attended by Secretary Schofield and other prominent officers of the army, will be continued to-morrow.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Convention at Cincinnati—Second Day's Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 3.—The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock this morning. The Rev. J. R. Robertson opened the session with prayer.

A communication was received from the Western Union Telegraph Company, tendering the free use of the telegraph to the members for the purpose of transmitting messages to their friends and families.

Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented a verbal report, recommending the admission of delegates from the Commercial Flour Exchange of Baltimore, which report was adopted.

The same Committee reported the delegates from the Dubuque Board of Trade, and on motion of Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore, the delegates were admitted.

The same Committee reported in favor of admitting delegates from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. Adopted.

Also, opposing the admission of delegates from the Springfield Board of Trade, which was re-committed to the Committee.

The report concerning the Civil Service bill, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, the Board was asked to favor the passage of the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, at the last session of Congress. The whole subject was laid on the table.

The next section of the report was that the Executive Council renew the application to Congress for a charter. Adopted.

The section in reference to the cental system was referred back.

An account from the Detroit Board of Trade, concerning the copper interests of the country, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Another from the Louisville Board of Trade, concerning the channels of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, was referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from the United States Mail Company, tendering the steamer America for a pleasure excursion, was received and the invitation declined.

The following resolutions, offered by the Chicago Board of Trade, were the cause of a great deal of discussion, the delegates from the east generally opposing their passage, while the western delegates as strongly advocated the passage of the same. They were finally adopted by a vote of 49 for and 26 against:

Whereas, The custom prevails in most cities at the seaboard of selling produce, provisions, and other property nominally for cash, but in reality upon a credit to the purchaser of from five to fifteen days; and, whereas, The western or interior consigner of such property has been in many cases obliged to suffer loss by credit so given by his consignee to irresponsible parties, and at other times has been obliged to pay largely for guarantee by his consignee of such rates of credit; therefore;

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Board of Trade that all sales of grain, flour, provisions and other similar property consigned for sales on owners' account to commission merchants, should be sold for cash on delivery.

Resolved, That this body recommend to local organizations associated with it the adoption of such regulations as to the sale of or payment of property, as will conform to the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Frezevant, of Memphis, submitted the following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, It is the manifest interest of both Government and people that the construction of railroads should be encouraged by the former, and this can be done by permitting railroad iron to be imported duty free.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Board memorialize Congress to so modify the National Bank act as to require the National Banks to make statements of their condition, not upon any fixed or variable data, but at periods not less than four times a year, to be determined from time to time by the Controller, and always antecedent to the date of notification and of the required return.

Mr. Hincken, of New York, submitted a resolution in favor of the admission of foreign built ships to American register, which was referred to a special committee of seven.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the following resolution, from the Boston Board of Trade, was referred to the same Committee:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully and earnestly urge on the Congress of the United States the enactment of such measures of relief to the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States as shall enable us to compete with the commerce of other nations on the ocean, and thereby permit the promoters of our merchant marine to regain for our country her proud position on the high seas, from which she has been driven by the late war of rebellion.

The next question in the order of business was announced, viz: The resolution of the Baltimore Board of Trade, recommending to the National Board of Trade to adopt energetic measures for securing such international legislation as will secure the private property of belligerents on the ocean the freedom from seizure granted to that of neutrals.

The subject was ably discussed by Messrs. Chalmers, Taylor, Goef, Ropes, Nazro, Winson and others.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, read a series of resolutions on this subject, adopted by the Board of Trade or that city, which the delegates from Baltimore accepted, with a slight amendment, as expressive of the sentiments desired, viz:

WHEREAS, War in all its forms is repugnant to the spirit of christianity and the genius of civilization, and opposed to the development of industry as well as the mental and moral progress of society;

And whereas, The success of every effort tending to mitigate its horrors and to diminish the motives and temptations to its provocation is greatly to be desired and in every way promoted and encouraged;

And whereas, The government of the United States has already given repeated evidence of its desire to mitigate to the utmost these evils, particularly those of maritime warfare, by proposing to abolish, not only privateering, but all warfare on or seizure of property at sea, whether of belligerents or neutrals, and whether by national armed ships or otherwise; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board heartily approves and endorses the principle of immunity of all property, excepting only contraband of war, on the high seas, and pledges itself to co-operate heartily with the efforts of enlightened statesmen and philanthropists in all parts of the world to obtain its practical and permanent recognition by our own and all other nations, and would respectfully urge upon Congress legislation to this desired end.

Resolved, That all local organizations, component parts of this body, urge action in their respective boards to the furtherance of this object.

The resolutions were referred.

The following from the St. Louis Board of Trade was taken up: We recommend a declaration in favor of the adoption by the General Government of measures to cheapen and extend telegraphic communication between the different points of the country by making it part of its postal system.

Mr. Jenkins presented the following:

WHEREAS, The experience of European Governments, where the telegraphic system has been worked for years, and where its benefits have been enjoyed by a much larger number of the people in the various walks of life, at a cost of not over one-third the rates paid by the people of this country; and whereas, the Board of Trade of St. Louis are satisfied that the work of telegraphing could and should be performed in the United States as cheaply as in any country in the world, and believing that the blessings of telegraphic communication between the several sections of our wide domain could be better and more fully brought within the reach of all classes at a very small cost; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress to buy all the present lines of telegraph, or construct others in sufficient number, as shall be found necessary to do the business of the country, unite the same to the postal system, and be under the same control, making it a part and parcel of the same service, in order that the rates for telegraphic messages can be so reduced as to make the maximum rate for a message of ten words twenty cents for five hundred miles, and a like ratio for service performed any greater distance.

Mr. Shryock, of St. Louis, presented the subject and made a motion that Mr. Hubbard, a gentleman familiar with the telegraph system, but not a delegate, be invited to address the Board on the subject.

Objection was made and the motion ruled out.

Mr. Jenkins moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee of seven, to report at once.

Mr. Drake hoped the motion would not prevail. There would be no time to get back a report during the session. He thought it important that the Government should do something at once to cheapen telegraphic communication. He lived in a distant section, where the rates for telegraphic communication amounted almost to prohibition. The subject is before Congress, in the shape of a bill proposing to locate an office in each important postoffice in the country; that in order not to interfere with the postoffice revenue, each dispatch shall be required to have a three cent stamp; that not to interfere with private capital the present telegraph companies may become bidders for furnishing dispatches. He hoped the subject would not be referred, because the President was not posied as to what members were owners of telegraph stock, and who would therefore not report favorably to the great interest.

Mr. Frezevant, of Memphis, referred to the time when letters cost twenty-five cents each. Within a quarter of a century postal rates have been reduced seven-eighths. Telegraphic dispatches may be reduced in the same way, by the Government taking hold of the business. The Government does not carry the mails. It lets out the work by contract, and so it may do with the telegraph system, with the same advantage to the people.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Jenkins, Shrycck, Drake, Brunot, Frezevant, Stanard and Carpenter.

The President called the attention of the Convention to a letter he had just received from the Mayor of the city of Cincinnati. It invited the delegation to partake of a social supper on Friday evening at Pike's Opera Hall. He proposed a committee of two be named to draft a vote of thanks and acceptance of Mayor Wilstach's invitation.

The Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Erie Railroad Muddle.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Erie Railway matter came up again to-day before Judge Sutherland on the motion made yesterday to have Judge Cardozo's order vacated. Judge Sutherland took occasion to state he thought the counsel for plaintiffs, in going before Judge Cardozo and arguing the motion, had virtually admitted his (Judge Cardozo's) jurisdiction, and compromised any right they might have had before him (Judge Sutherland) to vacate the order of Judge Cardozo. Having thus compromised themselves, he would not further allow them to compromise his rights in the matter, and, therefore, he should allow the case to remain on the calendar, without making any order. He also defended his previous action as being the result of a conscientious and careful study of the papers before him, and then the case, by consent, went over till to-morrow.

It is reported the Erie Company will proceed at once to lay a third or narrow gauge rail to make connection, via the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, by a new road, with the Michigan Central road to Chicago.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to have been an extensive purchaser of New York Central on margins at 119 to 123.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Reverdy Johnson Banqueted at Birmingham — John Bright Among the Guests—Press Comments on D'Israeli's Resignation—Affairs in Spain—Espartero Asked to Become Dictator—Baudin Excitement in Paris—Prosecution of Editors Continue—French Ambassador Received at Berlin.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BTITAIN.

LONDON, December 3.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson was entertained at a banquet last night by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Mr. Bright was one of the guests. Mr. Johnson, in his response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to the change in the Ministry, and said he knew those who were likely to succeed to the Government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States. Mr. Bright said the presence of the American Minister is a proof that the United States forgives its enemies in England as freely as it has forgiven rebels in America. He reviewed the policy of the British government during the rebellion in the United States, and deplored its action in recognizing the rebels as belligerents. He rejoiced in the prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the difficulties between England and America.

The London *Times* comments with severity on D'Israeli's resignation. It denounces his retreat as cowardly, and says it is unprecedented, except in the case of the Earl of Eipan, who had become Premier, however, only during a recess.

The *Post*, *Telegraph*, *News* and *Standard* applaud the prompt action of the Premier as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment and his party from needless mortification.

FRANCE.

LONDON, December 3, 10 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris report that the police, fearing that manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin, took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the tomb. A large number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhood of Mont Martre Cemetery. The police dispersed the crowd, but they retired sullenly and continued for some time to occupy the neighboring streets. A few more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence, and at last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity.

One of the French journals, which appeared yesterday with a black border, was immediately seized by the police. The prosecution of editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin subscription continue.

The strike of the printers of Paris has ended.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 3.—The Provisional Government has published a fixed tariff schedule for the Antilles, to take the place of the present shifting and arbitrary customs duties.

Lieut. Gen. Sanz has been appointed Captain General of Porto Rico.

The Imperial newspaper predicts that if the Republicans succeed in the forthcoming elections a new Ministry will be formed, with Espartero as Prime Minister and Ozserg, Castellar, Figueros, Sorma and Pierrad at the head of Departments.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator of Spain.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, December 5.—The Premier of the new Ministry, in a speech to the Deputies to-day, declared that it would be the policy of the Government to respect the treaties, observe their obligations to the Sublime Porte, and maintain an attitude of strict neutrality toward foreign powers.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 3.—Count Bismarck has arrived in this city.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The King of Prussia received the French Ambassador to-day, and assured him of his friendship for France.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, December 3.—The Austrian Delegation have passed the war budget. Czartorowski, the representative of the Poles, urged the adoption of the budget on the ground that Europe was in a dangerous state.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¼ money; 92⅝ account; 5-20s 74¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 26½; Illinois 90¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 3.—U. S. Bonds 79¼@79⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Cotton flat; sales 10,000 bales middling uplands on the spot at 11¾; to arrive 10⅞; Orleans 11½. Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheat firmer but not quotably higher. Provisions—beef declined to 87s. 9d. Other articles unchanged. Naval stores and produce generally unaltered.

LONDON, Dec 3.—Refined petroleum 1s. 5½d. Calcutta linseed 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Petroleum heavy at 53½@55 francs.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Bank of England has raised the discount to 3 per cent. Bullion decreased 168,000 pounds during the week.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Breadstuffs—Flour closed dull.

PARIS, December 3.—Bourse steady: Rentes, 7f. 72c.

HAVRE, December 3.—Cotton closed quiet.

Gen. Grant at Boston.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, December 3.—Gen. Grant spent a couple of hours at Harvard College this afternoon, in company with Judges Bigelow and Clifford and Professor Peabody. He visited most of the places of interest on the grounds. On returning to the hotel he sat down to dinner in a very quiet way with the City Councils. Mayor Shurtelliffe made a brief address of welcome, and Gen Grant responded in a few words, this being all the formality. They made a visit to the Central Club, where he was introduced to many members. He goes to Lowell to-morrow morning to visit the mills, and in the afternoon leaves for Providence, where he will be the guest of Gov. Burnside.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

National Convention of Cattle Commissioners at Springfield, Ill.—Legislation Proposed—Name Given to the Recent Cattle Infection—Adjournment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 3.—At the evening session of the Cattle Commissioners' Convention, at Springfield, Ill., Hon. J. Stanton Gould, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a draft of a law, to be recommended to the several States, reported that it would be impracticable to prescribe a law in form, and that general statements had been agreed on as follows: The Committee to which Dr. Townsend, of Iowa, and Mr. Haines, of Penn'a, had been added, and the Commissioners of the American Cattle Commissioners' Convention respectfully recommend to the Legislatures of the several States represented therein, to give effect by legal enactment to the following general propositions, which are believed to embody principles of the greatest importance, not only for the welfare of the cattle interests, but for the security of the people themselves:

SECTION 1, *article* 1. Three commissioners, or such other number as the Legislature deem proper, shall be appointed by some competent authority, to hold office for five years, and shall report annually to the Legislature.

Second—Such Commissioners shall watch over the general welfare of the animals within the States for which they are appointed, and particularly preventing the spread of dangerous diseases among them, and of proscribing the people of the State against the dangers arising from the consumption of diseased meats.

Third—They may from time to time appoint such assistant Commissioners, to aid them in the discharge of their duties, as the welfare of the public may require.

Fourth—They shall have power to administer oaths, and to prescribe from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of their appointment.

Fifth—They shall give public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease, and such practicable directions for its avoidance as they may deem necessary.

Sixth—They may either place such diseased animals in quarantine, or cause them to be killed, as may seem necessary for the public protection, but in the latter case they may cause an appraisal of such cattle to be made, and the county or State shall pay such proportion of the appraised value as may be provided by law.

SECTION 2, *article* 1. The Commissioners or any assistant Commissioners, located on the frontier of the State, shall, at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioners, have power to inspect all the cattle brought into such State, whether by railroad cars, vessels or common roads, and shall have power to detain such railroad cars, vessels and droves of animals on common roads long enough to make proper inspection of them for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition. No animals shall be permitted to enter the State which shall be deemed by such assistant Commissioner to be capable of diffusing disease. No train shall be allowed to proceed unless the animals contained therein have been supplied with good water within twenty-four hours next preceding the time of such inspection. All animals shall rest and have access to food and water for twenty-four hours after having traveled for a similar period.

The Committee previously appointed to determine a name for the cattle disease, reported in favor of calling it the "Texan Cattle Disease," which was adopted.

A resolution explanatory of the report of the Committee on Legislation was adopted, viz: That Southwestern cattle ascertained to have been wintered in any of the Northwestern States shall be considered as native cattle.

A resolution of thanks to the presiding officer, to Governor Oglesby, the Illinois Commissioners, and the people of Springfield for their kindness and hospitality, was unanimously adopted.

A Committee of six was appointed to memorialize Congress on behalf of the Convention to appoint a Commission to make a thorough investigation of the causes, nature, development, etc., of the "Texas Cattle Disease," and report to the country, viz: Dr. Clendennin, of Ohio; Dr. Rauch, of Illinois; Dr. Miles, of Michigan; Mr. Gould, of New York; Dr. Snow; of Rhode Island, and Dr. Townsend, of Iowa.

Dr. Rauch, H. C. Emery and John P. Reynolds, all of Illinois, were appointed a Committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings of the Convention, the expenses of which, it is understood, is to be borne by the Governor of this State.

After a very pleasant speech from Louis F. Allen, Esq., Chairman, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Freedmen's Bureau—Letter from General Howard.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 3.—A letter published from General O. O. Howard, to General Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen, etc., for Virginia, giving the reasons for closing, upon all but the claim division and educational work, says: "I have no doubt that a continuance of the Bureau in those States not yet reconstructed would in many respects be beneficial to the freedmen, but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary, or adequate, without other aid, to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. It is very true that in many parts of the late slave States, it is difficult for a colored man to get justice. In inferior Courts in many counties of all those States his rights are neglected or positively disregarded. Among a certain class a prejudice, often amounting to hatred, exists, which only time can eradicate. The conduct of this class may be restrained by the wholesome enforcement of the law, but cannot be rectified by the officers of this bureau. This has been clearly demonstrated in the States which have been reconstructed. In the unreconstructed States protection can still be extended in a more summary way by the military commander, through his officers, under the authority of the reconstruction acts."

General Howard adds that the civil authorities should supply the poor with food, but if it is necessary to prevent suffering, the Government can continue a limited issue of supplies through its military officers. He will continue the school work in Virginia with all the means at his command, a portion of the appropriation therefor remaining unexpended.

The Mississippi Constitutional Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, Miss., December 3.—Brevet Lt. Colonel Biddle, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with other officers from the Fourth Military District, have gone to Washington for the purpose, it is understood, to defeat the object of the address and resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention of Mississippi, on the 27th of November, requesting Congress to recognize the adoption of the defeated constitution of this State, contrary to the official report of the District Commander. General Gillem's report was made to and received by Congress five months ago.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Times on the Villainy in the City—The World on the New Mayor—Huge Frauds by Revenue Officers—Tare on Sugar—Insanity of Commodore Meade—Police Superintendent Released—Action by Stock Board.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 3, 1868.

The *Times*, in an article on the alleged frauds in elections in this State, while urging measures by Courts for the prevention of future irregularities, says: "The Electoral College having declared the vote of the State, no power can recall into existence the Board of Canvassers, or reverse the result." The same paper, editorially referring to the denunciations, by what is called "the agricultural press," of the unutterable and bottomless villainy of New York, says "the treasonable, foul dealing we hear of in every way effects the general fair dealing which dominates among business men and in all business and financial circles." "Nowhere," it adds, "is commercial integrity more generally prevalent, and nowhere else are such efforts made to ferret out rascality and bring it to justice."

The *World* to-day, on the election of Mayor Hall, says: "In his new position he can help to get rid of corrupt Commissions. He can do something towards giving us clean streets; he can assist in devising a new system of wharves and piers; he can push forward bridge schemes to Brooklyn and Hoboken; he can aid in forwarding the under and over ground railways, and in all needed improvements which will keep our population on the Island to assist in paying taxes."

The *Tribune* says it is understood that frauds of magnitude have been discovered by customs officers here, and some of the operators have been arrested; also, that a large quantity of imported cigars, silks and cloaks have been seized, valued at not less than one hundred thousand dollars. It is hinted that a conspiracy existed among persons charged with the protection of the revenues to cheat the Government and enrich themselves by running goods through on which only nominal duties, or none, were paid.

An effort is making to have the public libraries here opened on Sundays and holidays for the benefit of workingmen.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn has accepted the Episcopal Bishopric of Long Island.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted the recommendation of the New Orleans Chamber, that the *tare* on hogsheads of sugar be fixed at twelve per cent.

Dr. Neal, Physician of the City Prisons, vouches for the insanity of Commodore Medd. It was on his affidavit that Mead was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Police Superintendent Kennedy has been released from arrest by Judge Sutherland, there being nothing criminal in his retention of the property left by Mrs. Gatewood, the kleptomaniaist.

The regular Stock Board to-day, on recommendation of its Board of Commissioners, directed that North Carolina State bonds dated January 1st, 1868, and subsequently up to April 1st, 1868, inclusive, also bonds issued under the Funding act, ratified August 20th, 1868, be a good delivery for North Carolina new bonds, and that all other new bonds for the present be called separately. This action of the Board was caused by the claim that the acts of the State Assembly, authorizing the issue of the Chatham and other railroad bonds, were unconstitutional in failing to provide for the interest on the bonds by levying a specific tax.

RICHMOND, VA.

Argument on Motion to Quash the Indictment Against Jeff. Davis.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase on the bench, argument was commenced on the motion to quash the indictment against Jeff. Davis. Robt. Ould, counsel for Jeff. Davis, argued that the Fourteenth Amendment punished him by disfranchisement, and this punishment was chosen by the voice of the American people as a merciful substitute for the penalties of death and confiscation contained in the Constitution; that the punishment of Davis commenced on the date of the adoption of the Fourteenth Article, and he cannot now be punished in any other way; that the will of the people, expressed in their Constitution, is the law, and repeals all former provisions made for those who engaged in rebellion; that the Fourteenth Article is that latest expression, intended expressly for and covering the cases of the rebellion; and that no man can be punished twice for the same offence.

R. P. Dana, counsel for the United States, said Mr. Ould's proposition was in the nature of things entirely new, and was unexpected to the Government counsel, and he expected also to the Court.

The Chief Justice said the argument of counsel was not unexpected to the Court, it having supposed that after the announcement that this motion to quash the indictment was based on the Fourteenth Article, that this line of argument would be pursued. Time was given the Government counsel to refer, and the Court took a recess.

After reassembling Governor Wells and District Attorney Beach, for the Government, replied, contending that the Fourteenth Amendment merely created a disability, and not a penalty, which is the subject of judicial sentence, and was not inconsistent with the act against treason. The amendment was permanent and prospective, and could not reasonably be construed as intended to repeal the existing punishishment for past or future treason.

The Court then adjourned.

Dana closes to-morrow for the Government and O'Connor for Davis.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extensive Fire—Loss $500,000—List of the Sufferers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 3:—At six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the lower story of a large building on Market street, above Sixth, occupied as a wholesale drug store by F. Morris, Perrot & Co. Almost instantly the flames enveloped the whole building, and in less than a quarter of an hour not a particle of it remained, except the walls. The fire then extended east and west, destroying on either side large buildings occupied by dealers in hats, shoes, hardware, furniture, etc. It is reported that a fireman fell from the roof of an adjoining building into the flames. It was the most destructive fire that has occurred here for some time.

The following are sufferers: F. Morris, Perrot & Co., drugs, total loss; Kilburn & Gates, furniture, total loss; Salis & Bros., wire cloth, total loss; W. Paul, boots and shoes, total loss; Graff & Jordan, damaged by water; E. A. Coyle & Co., wholesale groceries, damaged by water; Doyle, Supplee & Walker, damaged by water. Perot & Co.'s stock was valued at $250,000. The total loss by the fire will probably reach $500,000. It is impossible this evening to state the loss of each party.

The report of the fireman being killed is not confirmed. Several were injured by falling through hatchways.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Ottawa river, in Canada, was frozen over on the 2d.

—Gen. Grant visited Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, and arranged for the tuition of his son.

—The tannery of Neal Dow & Son, at Portland, Me., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss very heavy.

—Three millions of pieces, worth nearly a half million of dollars, were coined at the Philadelphia mint last week,

—Secretary McCulloch has rejected Judge Comly, of Dayton, for Supervisor of Ohio, and this makes five vacancies.

—The receipts of Internal Revenue on Wednesday and Thursday of this week foot up over a million of dollars.

—H. N. Rankin, colored, has been appointed Bailiff of the United States District Court, now in session at Memphis.

—The corner stone of the monument for the Confederate dead, at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., was laid yesterday.

—The expenditures of the Patent Office during the past year exceeded the receipts by only one hundred and seventy-one dollars.

—The tax rate at Philadelphia has been increased from one dollar and forty cents to one dollar and eighty cents on the one hundred dollars.

—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Rev. Dr. B. Wistar Morris was consecrated Bishop of Oregon by Stevens, Lee, Whittingham and Odenheimer.

—The Electoral College of Kentucky, in session at Frankfort, cast eleven votes for Seymour and Blair. J. Stoddard was chosen messenger.

—Business will be transacted with dispatch at the coming session of Congress. It is suggested that no adjournment should be had for the holidays.

—It is said W. H. Seward and several of his friends are making preparations to visit Europe immediately after General Grant's inauguration as President.

—The Episcopal Convention, at Albany, New York, elected on the ninth ballot, Rev. Wm. C. Doane, Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

—The receipts of oats at Chicago for nine months of this year, up to October 1st, foot up to eleven million bushels. This is equal to the entire receipts of last year.

—At Montreal, Canada, the ferry boats have ceased running and the harbor is quite deserted. The canal below Wellington bridge is completely frozen up.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge closed its session at Philadelphia yesterday, Grand Master Vaux announcing his committees. The order is increasing very rapidly.

—A letter is published from General Barnard, setting forth the utter inefficiency of our forts at present to compete with the service ordnance of our own and other countries.

—In his message the President will urge the consolidation of the Agricultural, Educational and Statistical Bureaus, and the three to form a bureau of the Interior Department.

—The annual settlement with the State Treasurer of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, made on Thursday, at Lansing, shows the cash balance on hand to be considerably over one million dollars.

—Nothing remains of Fort Lafayette, at New York, (destroyed by fire a few days since) but a mass of brick and mortar. The loss to the Government is estimated at $250,000. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

—A fire yesterday at Irvington, New Jersey, destroyed Belden Brothers rule and skate factory. The fire, it is supposed, originated in the spontaneous combustion of cotton waste. Insured for $15,000, about half the loss.

—The lumber mills of Minnesota have closed for the winter. Ice is forming in the river. The lumber men are departing for the pineries, and camps are forming. The mercury is thirty degrees above zero at Minneapolis.

—The Minnesota State Convention of Christians met in Minneapolis Wednesday night. Ten thousand persons were present. Rev. M. Halfreed, D. D., D. L. Moody, and others addressed the assembly. This was the largest gathering ever held in the State.

—A man named Wynn, hailing from Tennessee, has been arrested at Jackson, Miss., for having in his possession three thousand dollars counterfeit currency in fifty dollar interest bearing notes and twenty dollar notes of the National Bank of Indianapolis.

—The Heizer bonds recovered at Memphis, from Marsh, a few days ago, are held by Commissioner Burdit, who refuses to give them up to young Heizer, who is here, until $5,000 reward is paid to detectives, which Heizer declines, as New York detectives claim a portion of the reward. A writ of replevin was served on Burdit, who says he will go to jail before giving them up.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Cotton: operations were restricted to the market, and is ¼a⅜c lower; sales are reported at 23¾c for Middling; sales amounted to 2,500 bales; receipts, 9,453 bales; exports, 3,501 bales. There was nothing done in the produce market on account of the heavy rain all day. Sugar remains unchanged. Molasses is drooping, and common sold at 43a45c; choice, 61a64c. Flour: superfine sold at $6,50a6,75; treble extra, $7,50a8,50. Corn: there was nothing doing and held firm at 80c. Oats, Bran and Hay remain unchanged. Mess Pork is firm; sales are reported at $25. Bacon is dull; shoulders, 12c; clear rib, 15½c; clear sides, 18¾c. Lard is dull and sales were made of tierce at 16c; keg, 16½a19c. Whisky is steady rectified, $1a1,02½. Coffee is unchanged, and the stock in market is light.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 3.—Flour steady; sales of 800 barrels of city ground at $7,00a7,50. Wheat in good ruling demand; sales of 18,000 bushels of No. 2 Chicago spring afloat at $1,34, 3,000 bushels of No. 2 Milwaukee at $1,37 in store. Corn quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels of No. 1 old western at $1,02 in small lots and car lots. Oats steady; sales of small lots at 65c. Rye; sales of one car at $1,45. Barley weak, with no sales. Mess Pork dull at about $25. Lard dull at 15a15½c. Highwines nominal at $1,04. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours have amounted to 38,000 bushels of wheat, 30,000 bushels of corn, 13,000 bushels of barley, 8,000 bushels of rye, and 800 barrels of flour.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 3.—Nothing done this evening in grains; No. 2 spring wheat nominal; $1,13¼a1,13¾ for No. 1. Old Corn held at 74c. Oats held at 47c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 3.—Cotton market quiet; low middling 21¼c; good to ordinary 20¾c.