1869

## PROSPECTUS.

### THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

This journal enters upon the 83d year of an existence which has never been more vigorous, or rewarded by the confidence of the people with a more substantial support, than now. Always a leading newspaper of the Commonwealth, the present generation of the people, the third since the establishment of the GAZETTE in the last century, still regard it, as did their fathers, with unabated respect, and with an entire reliance upon its faithful exposition of the soundest principles of political and social economy. The that of the six millions they have estima-

Our facilities, for obtaining the latest and most reliable news, increase daily. All remost reliable news, increase daily. All retognize our devotion to those political principles which have recently achieved a fresh and
ples which have recently achieved a fresh and most signal vindication before the tribunal

The GAZETTE enjoys to-day an admitted influence in a wider field than ever before. It is no longer regarded as a mere local journal, but has acquired an interest, as a understood the issue of bonds to the Union journal of the nation, which commands attention to its utterances abroad as well as work. at home. Its managers will aim to maintain and increase this influence by every just means. It will continue to be, as in the past, the only political journal in Allegheny county which will be accepted by the people, at home or abroad, as the faithful, steady, ever-true exponent of those Republican principles which one Administration and four successive Congresses have loyally and successfully interpreted, and which the American people have just now once more emphatically approved.

he close of a momentous political struggle, and the victorious situation to which that has brought us, will find the GAZETTE acting in harmony with the new Administration of the Covernment in its most important departments. We shall have access to the most reliable sources for early, accurate and abandant information, on all matters transpiring at the National and State Capitals, and will make the collection of such intelligence a leading specialty. Our special ing issued bonds to the Central Pacific and regular daily reports from Washington Railroad amounting to \$640,000 for the second terminating at the 390th mile post and terminating at the 410th mile east from approaching sessions, will be early, minute, uninterrupted, and from the very highest

The DAILY GAZETTE, at only two-thirds the price charged by other journals, will give an equal amount of interesting matter, its eight broad pages making it the cheape t, as it is the one of the largest, daily journals. of the Commonwealth,

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, with its day of publication so arranged as to suit all the mails from this city, will give the same matter in its forty eight columns, to all its readers, at a lower price than any other journal in the State.

Its Editorial, News, Commercial, River Financial, Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same earnest desire to command the public approbation, which has already been conspicuously manifested, and which confessedly regards the GAZETTE as the special organ and most reliable reporter for the lead-

ing interests of Western Pennsylvania. The Market Reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are a standard authority in Commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are accepted as an authority for reforence in the Courts of this county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices at any given period in dispute.

## TERMS, CLUBS, &c.

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84 and 86 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Country papers in Western Penneylvania, Eastern Ohio, or Western Virginia, publishing the above and sending a marked copy thereof, will be entitled to a Daily Ex-

change for one year.

TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

## THE CAPITAL.

Union Pacific Railway-T. R. Florence Appointed Assessor-Currency Matters-Indian Visiters-U. S. Supreme Court. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1868. UNION PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

Vice President Durant and Col. Seymour, onsulting engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, have laid before the President a review of the Special Commissioners report on that road. The Commissioners state Proprietors need only point to the unblemished record of this journal in the past, to pledge to their fellow-citizens the same fidelity to the highest considerations of duty for the future.

that of the six millions they have estimated the road will require for substituting wooden bridges with stone and iron ballasting, and additional equipment to prepare it for the through travel when completed, they have not given the Company credit for any of its works in progress. The Commissioners estimate that of this six millions whost strength and several that of the six millions they have estimated the road will require for substituting wooden bridges with stone and iron ballasting, and additional equipment to prepare it for the through travel when completed, they have not given the Company credit for any of its works in progress. The Commissioners estimate that of the six millions they have estimated the road will require for substituting wooden bridges with stone and iron ballasting, and additional equipment to prepare it for the through travel when completed, they have not given the Company credit for any of its works in progress. million, about three millions will be required for locomotives, cars, &c. The Comquired for locomotives, cars, &c. The Com-missioners say that one-half of this is already etc., is now necessary, but express its read-iness to make the line first class in every of the people. The effective services of this journal in promoting this triumph are acknowledged by an universal assent.

The GATEGORE enjoys to day an admitted to the completion of the road for this purpose. The difference between the Commissioners' and the Company's estimates is about a constant of the completion of the road for this purpose. one and a half million dollars on eight hundred and ninety miles. The Company report an expenditure of over eight million dollars for grading, iron and equipment of work in progress and to the control of the control Pacific Company will now be continued, and there has been no interruption to the

The report of the Secretary of the Treas-The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been printed, and copies will reach the Treasury offices in the principal cities in time to be delivered to the press on the day the President transmit his message to Congress. Secretary McCulloch says the statements published purporting to give a synopsis of his report are bogus, as from the care taken in the printing no copies have been surrentitionally obtained. have been surreptitiously obtained.

THE MESSAGE. It is still uncertain whether the President's Message will be communicated to Congress to-morrow. The greatest care continues to be taken to prevent copies from being surreptitously obtained and cial promulgation

GEORGIA SENATORS The Senators elect from Georgia, Messra Christy and Whimper, have arrived. Mr. Christy comes with a certificate from Gen. Meade and Mr. Whimper with a certificate from the Governor, as members elect.

CONGRESS. Judging from the number of Congress men here, and those known to be on their way, there seems to be no doubt of a quorum in both Houses to-morrow.

BONDS ISSUED.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED. The President this morning appointed Hon. Thomas B. Florence Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Pennsylvania, vice C. S. Phillips, deceased.

CURRENCY MATTERS. The receipts of fractional currency for the week amounted to \$553,000; shipments \$340,978; amount destroyed \$605,900. National Bank currency issued for the weel

\$164,430; amount in circulation \$209,874,409. INDIAN VISITORS A delegation of Sacs and Fox Indians called on the President to-day to complain of their agent, who they charge is using his power for the benefit of traders regardless of the interest of Indians.

U. S. SUPREME COURT. Chase and several Associate Justices the Supreme Court have arrived. The December term of the Court will commence

on Monday. STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The Steamers "United States" and "Ame rica" Collide on the Ohio River—Both Boats Burned—Seventy-Five Lives Re-ported Lost—Partial List of Saved and Lost.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. Madison. Ind., December 5 .- The Madi son Courier says of the terrible accident on the Ohio river last night, at half past elev en o'clock: The magnificent steamer Uni ted States, descending, and the America, ascending, collided at Boyle's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum oil on her guards. The America struck the United States on the starboard, right hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, sinking the United States to about distance, sinking the United States to about the main deck. In two minutes fire was communicated in some way to the petroleum oil, and as soon as they collided they were in flames. It is said that some mistake was made in signals. The America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot of the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signalled by two blasts of the whistle. Then the United States answered, but it was too late, the steamers

answered, but it was too late, the steamers were at the point of collision. The excitewere at the point of collision. The excitement was terrible.

It is supposed that seventy-five or eightty persons have lost ther lives. Several of our citizens were on the United States returning from Cincinnati. Three of these, Mr. Steele Bright, Lew Norce and O. B. Sappington, are among the missing. The receiving clerk, James Johns, of the United States, is also missing. It is estimated, but under the circumstances this must be a but under the circumstances this must be a mere guess, that thirty-three women on the United States were lost. W. C. Tay-lor, clerk of the America, after securing the books, register and valuables, went

the books, register and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of the state-rooms. Through this precaution and the cool intrepidity of Mr. Taylor, no lives were lost on the America.

Our townsman, Harvey Foster, was on the United States returning from Cincinnati. He informs us that he and a party from this city had just left the ledies' cabin rom this city had just left the ladies' where they had serenaded Mr. Inskeep and lady, Mr. Foster standing in the cabin near the clerk's office, and Mr. Bright was on the outside. The latter came running in saying, the steamers are coming togeth-

# er; they felt the shock. Mr. Foster looked around immediately and all forward was in flames. He ran aft and with the help of a deck hand loosened one of the fenders on which both floated ashore. Mr. Juskeet and lady immed from the United sheet and lady jumped from the United States to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved—loosing all their clothing. Survivors of the terrible accident write in praise of the management of the America, after the collision.

in ca, after the collision. It was not thirty seconds after the boats collided, before the United States was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted—which was her duty to do—to save the passengers on the United States. Those saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the America

or the onicers and crew or the America. Her engines were kept running until the boat was made fast to the shore. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot house was burning around him and then left to avoid suffocating.

The destruction of these fine and costly the most tarrible result in steamers, and the most terrible result in loss of life, and the fate of the missing friends, have cast a gloom over the com-munity. We still hope that our missing friends have made shore at some point below, and have been saved.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. CINCINNATI, December 6.-Further par-CINCINNATI, December o.—Further par-ticulars in regard to the steamboat col-lision yesterday show a larger loss of life than at first supposed. Immediately after the collision the United States was enveloped in flames, which was instantly communicated to the America, both steamers being completely enveloped in less than five minutes.

There were about seventy-five cabin passengers on the United States, more than half of whom were lost. The reports of the officers are very conflicting, but as near the omeors are very connecting, our as near as we can learn forty-five passengers, in-cluding eighteen ladies, and in addition seven of the officers and cabin crew, were lost, while only four out of twenty-two deck hands are known to be saved.

The accident is attributed to a mistake in the whistle. The United States was built at Cincinnati, cest two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and was insured for one hundred thousand. The America was built in 1927. was built in 1867, at a cost of two hundred and forty thousand; insurance one hundred and thirty-three thousand, principally in

Cincinnati. Those passengers on the United States known to be saved are: M. Seickler, and wife, Fremont, Ohio, James Price and brother, Louisville, Lee Kahn, Dr. Leslie, brother, Louisville, Lee Kann, Dr. Leslie, Cincinnati, B. Nelson, Allegheny City, Pa. Martin Pearce was saved his mother and brother were lost. Captain Joseph McCamant, Cincinnati, was burned about the neck; Robert Nelson, Newport, Ky., was slightly burned. Injured—J. H. Green and lady. Sol Harris Louisville, Geo. A Mid. lady, Sol Harris, Louisville, Geo. A. Mid-dleton, Cincinnati, W. W. Hanley, Cin-cinnati, Wm. Chamberlain, Cincinnati, Mr. McFaran and wife, Nashville, Mr. Mays, Nashville, J. B. Fisher, New York, S. R. Clark, Memphis.

The following are missing but supposed to be saved: J. Crawford and lady, Mr. Ragge and wife, Mr. Huddle, wife and daughter, B. F. Morris, B. Glessinger, Mr. Otter, J. Maddox, P. Hartman. Those lost on the United States are: Mrs. R. A. Jones and daughter Eva, of Waynes-ville, Ohio; Elijah Font, colored. A list of

the United States passengers cannot be correctly given, owing to the loss of the Clerk's register. Rev. Mr. Parvin and Rev. Mr. Risley, of New York, are missing, also Mrs. Harriet Warring, of New Albany and a young lady in her company; Mr. Rigley, John F. Burns, J. M. Lemdower, W. Look, Wm. Garvin, L. R. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. W. Griffin, G. Heidleburg, Miss Mary L. Johnson, Steele Bright, O B. Sappington, L.H. Vance, M. Elfews, Mr. Hammers, Wm. Briggs, Charles Runk, Mr. Pope and Mr.

Hess are supposed to be saved.

The officers lost are John Fennel, steward; Richard Marshall, second steward James Johns, third clerk; James Fennel barkeeker, and Dave, colored barber. Mr. Hays, of Nashville, was severely bruised, Out of ten firemen on the United States

only three were saved. Ole Bull was among the passengers saved. Vice President Smith, of the Indianapo-lis and Cincinnati Railroad, tendered the Mail Company a special train for the use of the wounded and unfortunate.

The Mail Company has been organized thirty years, and only two accidents have ned to the steamers of the line in that The wife of Commodore Thompson, and

a lady traveling with her, were lost. Mrs. Hayes, of Nashville, is missing: John Nea-sel, of Owenville, Ohio, was lost; Harry Brunswick, billiard manufacturer, of this city, is missing.
The yawl of the United States was swung

upon the stern derrick, when the deck hands made a rush for it, upsetting it and throwing them all in the river. Many of them were drowned. There were ninety-six passengers on the America, only one of whom is known to be lost. The wreck of the America lies against

the bank on the Indiana shore. The United States lies in six feet of water about one hundred yards above the America Madison, Ind., December 6.-Eight

bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer United States. Seven of them were so badly burned they could not be recognized. The other is supposed to be that of Mrs. Pearce, of Louisville, Ky. The steamer Graham has been chartered and will leave at two o'clock in the morning, taking skiffs, draggs, nets, &c., to search for bodies.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Besides those already mentioned as having been lost on the United States, are two ladies put on board at Cincinnati by Mr. Whelan, of Philadelphia and the state of the land o Philadelphia, a lame gentleman and wife from New Hampshire, and a man and his sister from Natchitoches, Louisiana.

## CANADA.

### The M'Gee Assassination-Snow Storm. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Tononto, December 5.—The argumen on the assignment of errors in the case of the Crown against Whalen was held yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The judgment will be delivered on the 21st.

About a foot of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing.

TORONTO, December 5.—The schoone

Jane Vankirk went asore on the Island last night, and is a complete, wreck. The crew spent the night in the rigging and were rescued by the Island fishermen to-day. Whalen, the Fenian culprit, will not be executed on the 10th as sentenced by Chief Justice Richards, the proceedings on writ of error act as a stay on the sentence. If judgment is rendered against the prisoner ne will be remanded to Ottowa and suffer the penalty of the law, to be fixed by the

### Philadelphia Election France. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 5 .- in Court of Common Pleas to-day two Judges gave their opinions denying the metion to quash the petitions of Fyndali, late Re-publican candidate for Mayor, and others, in the election contest. Judge Ludlow dis-sented. It is supposed the Court will now order the testimony to be taken.

## the solicitation of Russia, continues diplo-matic relations with Greece, but has sent to the Greek Government an ultimatum which is supported by the great Powers.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## FROM EUROPE.

Startling Rumor from France-Napoleon Reported Killed-Speech for Defense at the Baudin Trial-London Times and the Alabama Claims—The New Ministry-Baron Beust Made a Count.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.I FRANCE. London, December 5-5:30 P. M.-There are vague rumors affoat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers and conflicts between troops and mobs at Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, have

caused a panic in commercial circles in this DECEMBER 5—Midnight.—Telegrams from DECEMBER 5—Midnight.—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press announc-ing uneasiness in America on the reported killing of Napoleon, were received to-day. The rumor was entirely without foundation, the Emperor not being dead or even

Dispatches from Paris to-day repert that the city is tranquil.

PARIS, December 5.—The panic in commercial circles here was o mors of the Sublime Porte's decisive ulti matum to Greece.

New York, December 5.—The following is an extract from the argument, by M. Gambetta, counsel for one of the Paris editors, in the recent Baudin trial. Refer-ring to the 2d of December, 1851, he said: "Those who have put the country under embargo availed themselves of the new facilities afforded by science to communicate more rapidly with each other. Centraliza-tion and terror completed the mischief. Paris was made use of to deceive the provinces; the provinces were held up as an example to jockey Paris; steam, and the telegraph became instruments of this nefarious conspiracy. The news was spread through the Departments that Paris had submitted; t was butchered into submission. It was being mowed down by musketry and grape. Gentlemen of the Court: You cannot grant changing verdict; but there is another point by which our adversaries are self-con-demned. For seventeen long years you have been the absolute, the discretionary masters of France—that is your own exmasters of France—that is your own expression. We will not inquire what you have done; how you have expended her blood and her treasures; what her honor and glery have become at your hands; we will not inquire as to how her prosperity and her commercial and financial integrity have fared, with the financial mines daily any under your year. sprung under your very feet. The inquiry would be superfluous; but what judges bet-ter than we do is the confession of your own remorse. You have never dared to: cele-brate the 2d of December as a national so-lemnity, because you know the reprobation it would meet with. We will appropriate that anniversary. that anniversary. We mean to celebrate

#### he day on every opportunity until the riod of the great explation comes to hand. GREAT BRITAIN.

London, December 5.—The Times, in an article on the Alabama claims, argues against the British government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward that the question of international law be submitted o the commission

The Times says the American Commissioner will come committed against Eng-land, and claims that by national law the British Commissioner will be driven to the

opposite view. opposite view.

The Times regrets that Lord Stanly has been robbed of the glory of the settlement of these international difficulties, but is ertain that Lord Clarendon, or whoever he foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy.

LONDON, December 5.—Dr. Playfair, Lib-

eral, is elected to the Commons for burgh and St. Andrews.

The Times says the new Ministry will be complete this afternoon. It believes the following have been selected: Earl Russoil, to have a seat without the portfolio; Earl Clarendon, Secretary of State for For-eign Affairs; Robert Lowe, Chancellor of Exchequer; Edward Caldwell, Secretary of War; John Bright, Secretary of State for India; Henry Woods, Lord High Chancel lor; J. D. Coleridge, Solicitor: Gen. Foror; J. D. Coleridge, Solicitor: Gen. For-esque, Chief Secretary of Ireland; H. C. L. Childers, First Lord of Admiralty. Ministerial rumors are inconclusive, It s understood that Coleridge declines to hold office under Collyer. Pulmer is also excluded by his anti-disestablishment views. Mr. Moneriffe, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament for Edinburgh Uni-

ersity. London, December 6.—The Observer gives the following as the list of members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet: Lord High Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood; President Privy Council, Lord Kimberly; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russel; Chancellor of the Evaneauth. of the Privy Seal, Earl Russel; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robt. Lowe; first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; Home Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Cardwell; Secretary for India, Duke of Argyle; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortessener; President of the Provilaw Reard Cue; President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Goschen; President of the Board of Trade, John Bright; Postmaster, General D. E. Grey; Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster, Charles P. Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Eval.

Ireland, Earl Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O'Hagan. SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Imperial newspaper urges the concession of every liberal reform to Cuba and the speedy settlement of the question of slavery, but says Spanish honor demands the suppression at any cost of the insurant library which it declares. cost of the insurrection, which it declares was incited and kept alive by American fillibusters. Carlist movements are organi zing in Catalonia and Aragon. The provis-ional government has invited bids for the contract to lay a telegraphic cable between Cadiz, the Canaries and Cuba.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 5. The Emperor Francis Joseph has made Baron Beust, the Prime Minister, a Count, as an acknowldgment of his valuable services. TURKEY. London, December 6.—A dispatch from constantinople states the Sublime Porte, at ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, November 5.—The steamer Scotia from New York arrived this morn-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL London, December 5.—Evening—Consols or money 921/49224, for account 921/49214. 5-20's quiet and easier at 64%. Stocks flat, Erie 25%, Illinois Central 96%, Atlantic and Great Western 37%.

FRANKFORT, November 5.—Bonds 79%s

7914. LIVEBPOOL, November 5.—Cotton lower LIVEBPOOL. November 5.—Cotton lower and, closing heavy; sales of 8,000 bales of middling uplands at 11d., Orleans at 11½d. Breadstuffs heavy, with heavy quotations, and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 65s., 5d., Bacon 55s. Produce, Common Raisins 6s., 3d., Spirits TurTurpentine quiet, quoted at 28s. Potroleum 53f.

Antwerp, November 5.—Petroleum 53f. HAVRE, November 5.—Cotton at 130 francs on spot, and 122 aflast London, November 5 .- Market un-FRANKFORT, November 5.—Evening-

PARIS, December 5.—Evening.—Bourse closed dult. Rentes, 70 francs 42 centimes.

HAVRE, December 5.—Cotton closed HAVRE, December 5.—Cotton closed eavy, both on spot and to arrive; tres ordi naire in port, 129 francs; to arrive, 121 rancs. ANTWERP, December 5.—Evening—Petroleum closed easier, at 52½253 francs for standard white.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Convention at Cincinnati-Fourth Day's Proceedings-Resumption of Specie Payment.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. CINCINNATI, December 5 .- The Convenention was called to order at twenty minites past ten o'clock by President Fraley. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore, of the city.

Mr. Fraley, on behalf of the Executive Committee, replied that the Committee recommend Richmond, Va., as the place for holding the next Convention, which report was adopted. port was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials presented

the credentials of Mr. Burwell, delegate from New Orleans, whereupon the member took his seat. The President, Mr. Fraley, Gentlemen of the Court: You cannot grant that which is claimed at your hands. That great trial of the 2d of December cannot incally be decided by any Court. It was tried yesterday; it will be tried to morrow—always—everywhere. So long as justice shall not have been done, this great case will ever remain on its trial at Paris, London, Berlin, New York, throughout the vorld; and everywhere human out the vorld; and everywhere human states of gold shall be made under United specie payment after the first day of Jan-uary, in the year 1870; also, that no further sales of gold shall be made under United out the world; and everywhere human States authority; that legal tender and ial bank notes shall be for duties on imports; that after July, 1870, legal notes shall be redeemable in gold. He thought that the greater part of the difficulty originated at the time of the adoption of the present system, but it has been greatly aggravated by the policy of the Government in respect to the payment of duties on imports in gold. He thought that had the duties been payable in legal tender, gold could have been procured for ten or twelve per cent, for all the purpose; of the Government. He thought that a certain amount of contraction was necessary to bring about the result that would have been realized long ago under different He thought that the greater part of the difbeen realized long ago under different management. He would not disturb the present rates of duties, but by receiving a portion of the duties in legal tender, and converting the notes so received, the con-traction of the currency might be ef-fected without serious disturbance of fected without serious disturbance of fousiness. He thought that the notes of banks should be placed on the same footing as the legal tender notes of the Government. He would provide also for such gradual contraction of the currency of banks as would enable them to safely resume and not disturb bus iness. A basis of one-third in specie is at all times sufficient to redeem the circulating notes of a bank, and would also be sufficient for the same nurnosa with the sufficient for the same purpose with the Government. He thought that under this system of calling upon the banks period-ically to redeem a limited portion of their circulation, they would be reminded of the necessity of keeping on hand ample re-sources. He thought that on the first Mon-

day in May, 1870, there would be found in the Treasury of the United States at least coin to the full amount of one third of the notes in circulation. Should this, however, not be the case, the propositions provide for the sale of 10-40 five per cent, bonds for sufficient supply.

Mr. G. B. Raum, of Cairo, said that he found a great difference of opinion as to the volume of the currency. It is the opinion of some that there is such a disparity be tween the paper currency and coin that

specie payments cannot be safely resumed at an early day. He thought resumption could not be effected without great disaster. Where are you to get the ten millions a month for contraction? It must come from the business of the country. He was opposed to the enforcement of all contracts in coin before the general resumption of specie payments. The people of the country can resume specie payments so soon as the Government shall resume. We can not expect to resume except by act of Con-Mr. Ropes held yesterday that the im

ports must be reduced so that the influx of gold will pay the balance to Europe. The great body of the people will not be likely to economize so long as they can be extravagant. He thought that the proper regulation of trade must be the result of legislation. tion. The practice of letting foreign importers bring in goods, and then, when they find the market overstocked, to allow them them to withdraw them with the remission of duty, be continued, it will invamission of duty, be continued, it will invariably cause overtrading and a fatal demand for coin to settle balances. Every importer should be compelled to pay duties absolutely. Let him import at his peril. [Applause.] The manufacturers of Europe have their factories in this country, and they import at his parent safety to and they import with perfect safety to themselves under the present system. The exportation of gold coin this year will amount to eighty million dollars. We have amount to eighty million dollars. We have in a few years exported of gold to pay balances of trade one billion two hundred million dollars, and that, too, to pay for the rags which our people could just as well do without. Could we retain the coin in the country there would be no trouble about

Mr. Brown, of the Portland Board of Trade, was the next speaker. He was from a region that had suffered more than any other portion of the country, except the South. We believe in the ability of the Government to pay its debts according to the original understanding at the time they were created, and we are for immediately blacing the credit of the country where it should be. The delegations of the noble States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania come here resolved to restore and sustain

the credit of the nation.

Mr. B. T. Lanson, of Portland, Me., advo cated the contraction of greenbacks and the expansion of bank currency. The Governor crowd was not as ment has for five years sold gold through of rainy weather.

one channel, at Wall street. They have been in the "bear" business. He would have the Secretary of the Treasury, when, he has a supply of gold, give notice to the Secretaries of War and Navy that they can purchase supplies with gold. This would not pour gold into Wall street. Our banks must be satisfied with smaller profits than they have been making. We should tell the banks that if they do not deal more fairly we will put the screws on.

fairly we will put the screws on.

Mr. Branch, of Richmond, said the substantial people of the South were all interested in the early resumption of specie payment. We of the South don't know much, but what we do know we know as well as anybody. We think we know more about depreciated currency than you do. about depreciated currency than you do. He had paid \$2,50 for a turkey and \$15 for a barrel of flour. One of the worst effects of depreciated paper is the amount of labor taken from the productive power of the country, labor taken off in speculation. The gamblers of New York disorder the whole affairs of the country. We of the South have not half the amount of banking capital we had before the war. He preing capital we had before the war. He pre-sented a proposition for relief in this fe-apect to the effect that one hundred millions were needed, and Congress should authorize the issue of that amount of bank paper in return for a similar amount of legal

tenders secured by 5-20 bonds. Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, said that the Board was about ready to take a vote on his proposition. He proposed to substi-tute the lat of July for the 4th of July. 1870, as the proper time for resumption.

Mr. Toucey, of St. Louis, entered into a calculation to show that on a gold basis two hundred and eighty-millions of legal ten-der would go as far in trade as four hun-dred million does at present. As long as Congress shall continue to shake business

by as many resolutions and bills as there are members, there will be no settled order of business.

Gen. Stannard, of St. Louis, did not believe the time had come for fixing, the any day on which to resume specie payments. A nation that under the troubles of the past seven years can maintain a cur-rency within 33 per cent. gold, need never fear as to its future condition. He believed

fear as to its future condition. He believed the declaration of resumption of specie-payment at any given time would cripple all great enterprises of the country. He would be slow in disturbing the currency. He would encourage the building of the Pacific Roads. He thought ultimately we would be able to feed foreign people cheaper than they can feed themselves.

Mr. Kirkhans, of St. Louis, offered a resolution recommending the gradual deolution recommending the gradual de-crease of the premium on gold by resum-ing specie payment of legal tender motes. Mr. Drake, of St. Paul, said suspension at any moment was a national disgrace, and to continue it beyond the necessity of the case was a national crime. Now is the time to do our duty. The nation has the ability now to resume specie payment. Let a day for resumption be fixed and all classes will

prepare for it. Suppose contraction should affect business. Somebody has got to be affected under any circumstances was opposed to any government circulation that would induce all sorts of speculation and eternally embarrassing the Mr. Davis, of Toledo, did not believe gold enough could be had to keep up specie payment twenty days. He offered a resolution that the gold interest received by banks on

bonds deposited should be kept until it shall amount to as much as they are required by law to keep, both of coin and greenbacks. Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, said there was a time when the South took no interest in the payment of the public debt; but now she had accepted the situation, and New Orleans, as the second exporting city of the United States, is anxious for the resumpof specie payments at an early day.

Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, offered a resolu-

tion for the gradual retiring of legal tenders and increasing the amount of gold in the Treasury.
Mr. Guthrie, of Buffalo, was against the mmediate resumption of specie payment. Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, said that what had been said on the censervative side of the question was in the main his views. After some explanation from the St. Louis delegation, Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, moved to have the whole subject, with all the propositions, referred to a commit-tee of seven, to consider them and report

tee of seven, to for a final vote. Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, seconded the motion. The whole subject should go to a Committee.
Mr. Ropes, of Boston, thought this the Mr. Holton's motion was u

arried. Mr. stranahan then offered a resolution asking Congress to fix a time for resump-tion. Referred. tion. Referred.
Mr. Davis, of Toledo, moved the President's name be added to the Committee.
Carried.

The President announced the Committee as follows: Messrs. Holton, of Milwaukee, Meyer, of St. Louis, Ropes, of Boston, Stranahan, of New York, Davis, of Toledo, Randolph, of Chicago, and Branch, of Richmond. The President, Mr. Fraley, was

added.
Mr. Walbridge, by leave, addressed the Board on railroad matters.
After incidental proceedings the Board adjourned until Monday.

## RICHMOND, VA.

### Applying the Fourteenth Amendment-Interest on the State Debt-Jeff, Davis Case,

(By T-legraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) RICHMOND, Dec. 5th .- It is understood to-day that it is the intention of Gen. Stoneman to proceed at once to apply the Fourteenth Amendment in filling the offices of clerks of courts and commonwealth attorneys in the State. A list of persons who are eligible is being prepared by the civil authorities.

It is officially stated that the July inter-

est on the State debt, two per cent. will be paid on January 1st. In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Chief Justice gave a certificate of the division of the opinion on the motion to quash the Davis indictment.
The case of Davis in this Court was then continued until the May term, in order that the motion to quash may be decided in the Supreme Cours before the case is called again. The Court directed arenewal of the ball bond of the prisoner to be

## DELAWARE.

made.

## The Pillory and Whipping Post at New

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] New Castle, Del., December 5.—Joseph Clechy, convicted of arson and larceny, stood in the pillory here one hour this morning and subsequently received thirty lashes. He was then sent back to jail for five years. Jonathan Graves, for larceny, stood in the pillory one hour. He subsequently received twenty lashes and was sent back to jail for six months. George Harris received twenty lashes for the larceny of five dollars and was sent back to jail. The crowd was not as large as usual on account