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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Epigrams, Industrial Items, Third and Sixth Pages: Commercial, Mercantile and Financial, River News, Markets, Imports, Seventh page: Interesting New York Letter, Miscellaneous.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 153 1/2.

NEW YORK LETTER.—On our seventh page will be found a spicy and interesting letter from our regular correspondent, F. D. RAMSLEY, Esq.

Mr. MOOREHEAD'S Tariff Bill was yesterday considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, but was not disposed of.

The nomination of Collector SARTRE, of New York, for the Russian Mission, is understood to signify certain new and remarkable combinations, by Mr. JOHNSON, in order to provide for his friends at home as well as abroad.

THE LOSS OF LIVES by the recent steamboat murder on the Ohio is already known to have reached a total of eighty-five. Adding for unknown victims, it is thought that fully one hundred persons must have perished.

GENERAL HARNETT reports that a marked success has thus far attended his enforcement of the reservation policy upon a considerable number of the Indian tribes.

The reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Army of the Union now being held at Chicago presents a grand national spectacle and one which should fill the heart of every true American with enthusiastic pride.

THE Post assails our modesty after this fashion: "Good men are always astonished at corruption, and we venture to propose, by way of illustrating our position, that the editor of the Gazette who is a gentleman of culture, who has fairly earned a prominent position in journalism, who is as convincing upon the stump as he is upon the stool with three legs, which the sly old made memorable by their oracular outgivings, should declare himself a candidate for United States Senator, a position for which he is better fitted than any man yet named by the Republican party, and ascertain for himself how much merit weighed in the scales with money, (legal tender) and then look around, perhaps for the first time, to ascertain the cost of the office. We advise the editor of the Gazette to estimate man as they are, not as they ought to be, and make up his mind that it is not only a wicked world, but that it will require double the amount to be elected United States Senator that it did to buy a corner lot for the Gazette printing office."

In reply, we call the attention of our contemporary to the fact that a gentleman who had the same idea which it entertains of the potency of money in a Senatorial contest, announced some months ago, that "as the Senatorship was up at auction, and as he had money, he had a good right to bid as any other man." He became a candidate for that high position; but soon finding that money would not carry him through, he prudently backed out. In view of this recent case, which completely undermines the positions taken by the Post, we submit that an experiment on our part, in the same direction, is superfluous. He who is not instructed by the late failure, would not be enlightened by a fresh one.

Besides, we have gone so far through life, doing our full share of political work, but never asking promotion at the hands of our associates. We cannot bring ourselves to change our settled policy even to gratify the curiosity of a political opponent whose magnanimous estimate of our qualities puts us under very high obligations.

THE SUPREME COURT. A bill is before the Senate to increase the number of Justices to fifteen, including the Chief, and dividing the Republic into fourteen Circuits. The bill does not, however, provide for a corresponding increase of Judicial services on these Circuits.

the country recognize the need for an extended Judicial service. The special feature of the new bill (introduced by Senator WILSON) is that which assigns to the Chief Justice and seven of the Associates, to be annually chosen by lot, the holding of a General Term, or a Court in banc, at the Capitol, the other seven Associates transacting all the Circuit business of that year. The object to be gained by this provision is palpably this—that the tribunal of final appeal shall be effectively redeemed from the present public suspicion that its members, as heretofore constituted, are too completely isolated from any sympathy with the advancing sentiment of the age. Composing a close corporation and holding office by the life tenure, the country has been forced by events to regard, the Supreme bench as the last sanctuary of exploded policies and superannuated, effete ideas, reactionary rather than progressive, and in fact, entirely outside of the public confidence. So far, the Wilson bill is well devised to infuse into the Court fresh blood from the popular veins, and to maintain it hereafter in a closer responsible relation to the New Republic.

HALF-WAY WISDOM. The bill, of Gov. MORTON, providing for a specie resumption, which was yesterday printed in full, will be altogether superfluous, in the event of a decision by the Supreme Court adverse to the legal-tenders. If the Court sustains these acts, the bill in question will thus deserve some consideration. Its provision postponing resumption by the Banks, for six months after the Treasury has returned to the specie standard, strikes us as a surprising misconception of the coming situation. With the Treasury paying, and of course receiving, cash in all its transactions, the Banks and the people must come to the same standard at once. The Senator may attempt to legislate for a half-year of grace to the corporations, but all the bills that may be piled upon the tables of Congress cannot prevent the popular acceptance of the Treasury standard for all the country. How long, then, are the Banks likely to maintain their nondescript position, their legalized suspension, between a hard-money Treasury and specie valuations in all departments of business? The \$300,000,000 of legal-tenders will be transmitted into gold-certificates at once, and held as such out of circulation, except for Government use, and the volume of the currency is thus contracted by fifty per cent. at one stroke. Take the other view, and suppose that the legal-tenders, not withdrawn, will remain in currency as specie funds. It is clear, in that case, that the \$400,000,000 of National Bank paper, not presently redeemable and therefore depreciated, must first retire from use as a circulating medium. For the currency of par funds and of a depreciated paper at the same time, as component parts of the same circulation, is manifestly out of the question.

Senator MORTON'S proposition, as it stands, may be better entitled "An Act to Contract the Currency by one-half," or, perhaps, "An Act to Establish a Six Months' Panic," or "An Act to repeal the Act Establishing the National Banking System." Either of these titles would better designate the results inevitably attending its adoption. Our large and increasing corps of financial doctors will do well to remember that specie-resumption means a cash resumption simultaneously in all quarters, public and private. It does not mean currency-contraction, especially by the Banks themselves, which give us quite as much contraction as we shall feel able to stand. Nor does resumption mean that either Government or the people propose or expect to dispense with paper-money altogether. What we want, and shall continue to have, will be a paper currency based, as formerly, on a solid specie value. The statesman who shall devise the best method to secure that result at the earliest moment, will entitle himself to rank with GALLATIN and PAUL.

WILL PITTSBURGH ACCOMMODATE ITSELF?—No. 2. Recently the Pennsylvania Railroad Company submitted to the Councils of this city a plan for new Depots for local passenger and freight trains. This plan is divisible into two parts. One for a Depot for local passenger trains coming and going on the Pennsylvania Railroad and on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road. The other for a freight Depot, in which all merchandise destined to this city or to be sent from it can be received, properly cared for, and dispatched or delivered without delay.

The first part of this plan involves the vacating of Grant street and Cherry alley from Seventh street to Liberty; Fountain street from Seventh to Washington, and the construction of an iron bridge, starting on Washington above the Panhandle crossing, and ending on a lot on the far side of Liberty, so as to admit the passing of vehicles and pedestrians. All the properties held by other parties within the boundaries thus indicated the Company proposes to buy, and then to build a suitable Depot for the local passenger traffic on its own road and the Panhandle. This would be an excellent improvement in behalf of people living along both of these lines, thousands of whom come to and go from this city every day in prosecution of their respective vocations. All the local trains thus provided for could pass back of the Grain Elevator, so as not to increase the burden of Liberty street. Local travelers would thus be relieved of the necessity of picking their way perilously over the various tracks now existing, and probably to exist, between the intersection of Grant street with Liberty and the Union Depot.

The second part of this plan involves the vacating of Try street from Third to Old avenue; of Watson street from Try to Shinglers; of Fourth from Hill to Midway between Try and Ross; and the erection of a bridge on Third over the Panhandle Railroad crossing. This tract encloses the south end of the railroad tunnel. Here it is designed to put in a spacious and complete warehouse, of sufficient dimensions and

with the appliances requisite to accommodate fully all the freight arriving at or departing from the city by both roads. This done, the track through Liberty street will be taken up, and the warehouse at the Point be dispensed with. These improvements would involve the expenditure of large sums of money by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which would be recompensed by the superior facilities obtained for the transaction of its business. But the convenience and profit of the Company are not alone concerned therein. That side of the matter belongs specially to the Company to consider and determine so far as it is at liberty to act independently. The opposite side the inhabitants of the city, through their representatives in the Councils, will have to dispose of. That side may be expressed in a single question.

Will the city allow its own business to be accommodated? Through travel is admirably served at the Union Depot. No complete establishment of the sort exists in this country. Our own people, taking express trains for the east or west, and people from abroad arriving here by such trains, would manage to get along comfortably if only the changes suggested in these columns yesterday should be made. But a new Depot for local passenger trains, situated at such a point as to avoid the necessity for passing over a multiplicity of railway tracks, with a constant liability to encounter moving trains, is a convenience earnestly to be desired, and to be obtained even at the expense of some concessions, either of feeing or of ordinary street facilities.

Very little, if any, through freight changes cars in this city. It proceeds, except in unusual cases, to its destination in the cars in which it started. Additional facilities for receiving and forwarding freight are demanded, therefore, not to serve other towns or districts, but to meet the wants of this city and vicinity. It would certainly indicate intense infatuation to reject offers to this end, either because the Company has sometimes heretofore used its power arbitrarily and to the damage of our people, or because it sees proper, in the exercise of its undoubted right, to seek primarily its own welfare. Railway Companies are not organized as charitable institutions. When new roads are projected citizens living along the contemplated lines often subscribe and pay for stock, from which they anticipate no direct returns; but this they do not under the impression that the Companies are the recipients of charity at their hands. What sums they expend in this way they expect to receive back again, if not directly in the form of dividends, then in the enhancement of the value of real estate and in the facilities furnished to their daily vocations. In this latter calculation they are never mistaken. Though this city and county foolishly wasted millions of dollars which they invested in railroads, still the outlay has paid abundantly. The city and county are vastly more prosperous and wealthy than they would have been had no railroads connected them with other places. As the result of unreasonable rage, vast pecuniary losses were sustained, which self-possession and prudence would have avoided; but the railroads exist, and are constantly used to increase the riches and happiness of the inhabitants.

The railway companies want additional room to transact the business which necessarily exists here. Of course, they expect to make money by what they may do, just as the individuals or firms whom they serve, expect to make gains through their skill, enterprise and capital. What, therefore, is proposed touching new depots is for the mutual advantage. In this light the proposition should be examined and decided upon by the City Councils.

At this point it is urged, by rival companies, as well as by individuals who are not altogether disinterested, that conditions ought to be imposed, preliminary to vacating certain streets, as desired. Doubtless, in case the City should incline to vacate portions of streets, as requested, it would be fair and prudent to make the act contingent upon the fulfillment by the railway company of its offer, and within a proper amount of time. Clearly, the City authorities, while exhibiting a cordial willingness to do their share towards providing for the business wants of the railway companies and the citizens, should avail themselves of the occasion to perfect as full an arrangement as possible for delivering the City from the inconveniences under which it now labors, in reason of the streets being occupied by tracks. The necessity is urgent, and the occasion is propitious. The embarrassments that press upon the City are felt in equal degree by the Companies. Hence, there ought to be no doubt about securing that kind and degree of cooperation which will reach the case and provide remedies.

But, more than this is demanded; of which we will write to-morrow.

Alaska. It is reported that the course of the American fur companies, in this region, is calculated to destroy the trade. Under the restrictions imposed by the Russians, one hundred thousand fur seal skins per annum were exported from the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, the market being fully supplied and remunerative prices maintained. The American traders, however, have this year taken off two hundred and twenty-five thousand skins, and the result will probably be that the seals will desert the Islands. The dishonest practices of other traders, in regard to the natives, are also ruinous to the prosperity of legitimate commerce. The natives give ivory, whalebone and furs in exchange for rum, and it is asserted that casks in outward appearance of five gallons capacity, but really holding only two, are palmed off upon the unsuspecting inhabitants. So, too, colored water is sold for rum, a glass of the genuine liquor being furnished as a sample. These tricks can only be played once, but their effect is very injurious.

A fire at Rockland, Me., yesterday, destroyed the dwelling and auction store of F. W. WOOD. B. Little's store, Atlantic block, containing three stores, and Atlantic Hall; also, Burpee's large furniture warehouse and dwelling, and the barber shop of F. A. Leuchs. Loss \$200,000 mostly insured.

Mr. WOOD moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report back a general bill on the subject.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

SENATE: Resolution of Sympathy for Spain—Resolution Commending the President's Republican Sentiments Laid Over—Holding of Civil Offices by Military Men—Claims Against Venezuela—Alaska Fur Trade—Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment—Political Disabilities—Militia Organizations in Late Rebel States. HOUSE: Improvements in Mississippi River—Granting Lands to California—Union Pacific Railroad—Indian Policy—Petroleum on Passenger Vessels—Civil Offices in Southern States—Iowa War Claims—Moorhead Tariff Bill Considered in Committee of the Whole—Amendments Offered but not Disposed of at Adjournment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, December 15, 1868.

SENATE. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with amendment, the joint resolution offered by him tendering sympathy to the people of Spain. Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee on Finance, reported the resolution offered by Mr. WILLEY, yesterday, as follows: Resolved, That the Senate, properly cherishing and upholding the good faith and honor of the nation, do hereby utterly disapprove and condemn the sentiment and proposition contained in the annual Message of the President of the United States as reads as follows: (Here follows the paragraph in reference to liquidating the debts of Spain.)

Mr. SUMNER moved its immediate consideration. Mr. MCREARY objected and it was laid over. Mr. EDMONDS introduced a bill to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at a time. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate information in reference to the action of the mixed Commission for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Venezuela. Adopted. Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate in regard to Alaska and particularly in regard to the claims of the United States.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Senate took from the table the bill introduced by Mr. STEWART, yesterday, to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. Mr. FERRY spoke at length, advocating the removal of the political disabilities in the Southern States.

Mr. STEWART argued in favor of the bill, while he was anxious to remove the disabilities, he thought there should be reciprocity on the part of those to be benefited. Mr. WILSON'S bill to repeal the prohibition of the organization of the militia in the rebel States was taken up, and gave rise to a debate. Messrs. Wilson, Fessenden and Hendricks spoke in favor, and Mr. Hendricks against it.

Mr. EDMONDS moved to amend by confining the bill to the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, for supplementary reports of Major General Wilson concerning the improvement of the Mississippi river at Des Moines, and Rock Island Rapids. Adopted.

Mr. JULIAN, from Committee on Public Lands, reported back Senate bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph line from Valero to Humboldt Bay. Ordered to be printed and recommitment.

the morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the next morning hour. The SPEAKER announced the Select Committee on New York Election Frauds as follows: Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Blair, of Michigan; Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Wisconsin; Marshall, of Illinois; and Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to go to business on the Speaker's table, and gave notice, after consultation with the Committee on Ways and Means, he would move on the 16th of January to go into Committee of the Whole on the first special order, which was the tariff bill. Considering that to-morrow was likely to be the only day for work, announcements of deaths of members being arranged for Thursday and Friday, it had been thought advisable not to make a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the special order before the holidays. He therefore gave this notice that all persons might be prepared to do so on the 16th of January.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked Mr. Schenck to yield the floor for a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. Mr. SCHENCK said he was perfectly willing to let the motion be made. Mr. MOOREHEAD made the motion, and remarked that the bill was printed and had been before the country for a long time. He thought it was better to take it up now than to take it up in Committee. The short tariff bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or the one which the gentleman (Mr. Moorehead) had reported, as a sub-Committee?

Mr. MOOREHEAD replied the short bill would be the one to be taken up in Committee of the Whole, and which would be of course taken up. Mr. BROOKS intimated that it would be improper in the present unprepared state of the country and of the House to take up the tariff bill and press it to a passage. On the other hand, it was very proper to give notice, such as Mr. Schenck had given.

The question was taken by tellers on Mr. MOOREHEAD'S motion, and the vote was 77 yeas and 45 nays. The yeas and nays were then called, and the motion agreed to—yeas 104, nays 69, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley, (O.) Baily, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Blaine, Boutwell, Bowen, Boyden, Boyer, Broomall, Buckley, Butler, (Tenn.), Calkins, Churchhill, Clarke, (O.) Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Covode, Cress, Dawes, Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eli, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, French, Garfield, Geary, Hays, Hauger, Heaton, Hill, Hubbard, (W. Va.), Hilburd, (N. Y.) Jencks, Jones, (N. C.) Kelly, Ketcham, Kitchin, Kountz, Lash, Lawrence, (Pa.) Lawrence, (O.) Lincoln, Lovidge, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Moorhead, Moore, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Nissham, Norris, (N. D.) Pennington, Pettit, Pollock, Price, (Tenn.) Randall, Robertson, Schell, Seelye, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stevens, (N. Y.) Sypner, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upton, Van Horn, (N. Y.) Vidal, Washburne, (Ill.) Washburne, (Ind.) Washburne, (Mass.) Welker, Whitman, Wilson, (O.) Wilson, (Pa.) and Wood, 69.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barnes, Barstow, Bates, Belden, Brooks, Burr, Butler, (Mass.) Casey, Chanler, Clark, (Kansas) Cook, Cullom, Eggleston, Glassburner, Gallegary, Gravelly, Groves, Holman, Hopkins, (Ill.) Hopkins, (N. Y.) Humphrey, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, (Kentucky) Judd, Judson, Kerr, Knott, Loan, (Miss.) McCall, McCullough, Morrissay, Munger, Newcomb, Nibrick, Orth, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Pravy, Robinson, Ross, Sargent, Silvers, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Stover, Tamm, Tamm, Trimble, Van Arman, Van Trump, Van Wycke, Williams, (Ind.) Wilson, (Iowa) Wood, and Wood, 69.

The House thereupon, at 2:10, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and discussed the bill to increase the revenue from duties on imports and tending to equalize exports and imports. Mr. BROOKS being entitled to the floor when the bill was up at the last session, remarked that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Moorehead) had been unopponent in arresting the ordinary course of business in bringing up a bill to secure a monopoly to the State of Pennsylvania. He intimated that there would appear to be some sort of collusion between that gentleman and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Lawrence) who recently offered a resolution looking to the revocation of the charter of the League of the city of New York. It would be shown in that connection that nearly half a dozen in New York State, and a League of the city of New York, in collusion with the League of Philadelphia, mostly composed of iron and steel men, to obstruct the operations of the State of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania and the anti-tariff State of Maine. The grand jury of Philadelphia had had that subject before it, and had prepared a paper, constituting an indictment of some of the most eminent of the men of the country and the grand jury of Philadelphia, (Mr. Moorehead) had been summoned to appear before that grand jury to give testimony which would show the immense sums which had contributed to corrupt elections, but had twice refused to answer the process of Court, and had only escaped by flight to New York.

Mr. BROOKS declined to yield, and went to the subject of the contribution of A. T. Stewart to the Union League. Mr. MYERS made the point of order that the gentleman was not discussing the question of the contribution of A. T. Stewart to the Union League. The Chairman overruled the point of order, remarking the bill was not a special order. Mr. BROOKS was proceeding to speak in the same connection of William E. Dodge, and of the means by which that gentleman had obtained his seat in the House, when he was unable to see the pertinency of the remarks.

Mr. BROOKS then applied himself to a more regular discussion of the tariff bill, which he opposed until the Committee rose. Mr. MOOREHEAD moved the House again go into Committee of the Whole. Agreed to—yeas 91, nays 64. Mr. BULLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add to the paragraph on copper, nitre vitrol and sulphate of copper. Agreed to. Mr. PIKE moved to reduce the proposed duty on copper plate, etc., from forty-five to twenty per cent., and argued in support of the amendment as bearing upon the ship building interest. Mr. MAYNARD opposed the amendment, which was rejected. Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on imported copper, where smelting establishments give bonds to use two tons of copper mined in the United States to every ton of imported ore. He advocated this amendment, arguing that it was necessary for the success of copper smelting establishments. Mr. KELLY said Pennsylvania had no copper interests to sustain. There were copper interests, however, to be protected in Michigan, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. There was not protection enough now to develop those interests until this bill. However, all varieties of copper necessary for smelting would be produced. Mr. DICKS argued in support of the increase of duty. Out of about one hundred mines in Michigan there were only fifteen in operation for want of protection. If smelting establishments in Baltimore could not live without ruining the copper interest of the United States, they should ruin the business of Baltimore. Mr. TWICHELL moved to add a proviso that the copper used in the manufacture of vessels shall be admitted free of duty. Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Phelps, and argued that as

no manufactured copper was introduced into the country, the copper manufacturing establishments at Baltimore and elsewhere had an absolute monopoly, and there was, therefore, no necessity for an increased duty on manufactures of copper. He did not admit there was any greater propriety in allowing drawbacks in favor of ship-building interests than in favor of any other interest.

Mr. TWICHELL'S amendment was rejected. Mr. MAYNARD argued against the amendment offered by Mr. Phelps. He said it was in contravention of the policy of the bill, which was to encourage domestic mining. Mr. PHELPS suggested that his proposition was an encouragement to domestic mining. Mr. BULLING moved an amendment providing that copper in any form, used in ship building, and actually imported for that purpose, shall be entitled to a drawback of twenty per cent. ad valorem. He said he was in favor of protecting the copper interest, but he did not wish to injure the ship building interest. He thought his amendment a fair compromise.

Mr. KELLY declared that if the ship building interest would give up the copper interest the monopoly of 1849 copper, the tariff would be asked. The law gave to the ship building interest an absolute monopoly of the coasting trade, the lake trade and the river trade of the country, greater than all the foreign commerce of the world. There never had been such a monopoly, and he approved it, and was willing to go farther, and remove all tonnage duties from internal trade, and to stimulate by every means the movement of foreign trade; but the interest which was protected by the most absolute and grandest monopoly that the United States had ever conceded, should not be allowed to crush a copper interest of Lake Superior, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee.

Without disposing of the amendments, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. NEW YORK CITY. August Belmont and the World—His Liberality in Contributing Funds to the Democratic Party—Confiscation of Silks—Memorial from Tobacco Men—A Debtor Released from Imprisonment.

New York, December 15, 1868. The Herald, taking for its text a paragraph floating from the Washington correspondence of a New York journal through the western press, says that August Belmont is not now and never has been an owner or peculiarly interested in the World or any fraction of it; that no Democrat sought the success of the party more earnestly than he, or contributed more liberally to the last and former canvasses; that the amount thus given by him, distributed by Committees, is nearly \$100,000, besides notoriously liberal contributions to the expenses of rallying meetings and other political machinery; that the Democratic party has never spent the one-tenth of the money in any election in the last twenty years than its opponents have spent in the last campaign. The National Committee received scarcely one dollar from any other State or city than New York; that all it got, except a beggarly fraction sent to Maine, was spent in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio; that \$2,500,000 would not have satisfied the demands received from every State in the Union that the money contributed has always been contributed by about twenty Democrats in New York city and a half dozen in New York State; that the Committee received not a dollar of the demand assessed on the several congressional districts, except by one State near the Rocky Mountains, which followed up its contribution of \$100 by a request for \$10,000.

It is reported that proceedings are about to be commenced by the Collector of Customs for the confiscation of \$800,000 worth of smuggled shawls found concealed in clocks entered in this port. The Fine Cut Tobacco Association of New York and New Jersey have adopted a memorial to Congress against the extension of the time beyond the first of January, for selling fine cut, smoking, chewing, snuff and snuff without compliance with the law of July last in relation to each package and \$21 to arrive. One Wolf, formerly a merchant of Chicago, who failed in 1862, and has been imprisoned here at the instance of creditors, was to-day discharged by Judge Curtis, under the 11th section of the Stillwell act, having stated his willingness to execute an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Markets by Telegraph. Liverpool, December 15.—Cotton has a downward tendency; middling uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 10 1/2; sales eight thousand bales. Wheat, white California 1 1/2; red western 9 1/2. Flour, western 26 1/2. Oats 37 1/2. Barley 58. Peas 46. Pork 85 1/2. Beef 10 1/2. Lard 5 1/2. Turkeys 6 1/2. Bacon 12 1/2. Corn is a shade easier; sales of car lots of old western at 90c; new, 85c on track; 90c for wintered at 90c; oats are dull and sales are reported at 47c; lead at 66c. Other articles are dull and unchanged. Buffalo, December 15.—The Flour market is quiet; sales are reported of 600 bushels at \$3 1/2 for western spring; \$3.50 for amber; \$1.50 for white; \$1.50 for red. Corn is a shade easier; sales of car lots of old western at 90c; new, 85c on track; 90c for wintered at 90c; oats are dull and sales are reported at 47c; lead at 66c. Other articles are dull and unchanged. Cambridge, Mass., December 15.—Beef Cattle, receipts, 1,253 head; demand not very active, but some lots fall prices have been obtained, while on ordinary grades there was a decline of 1/2c per pound; sales of extra at \$12.50, 1st quality at \$11.50, second quality \$10.50, 10,50, and third quality \$7.50, 8.50, Sheep and Lamb; receipts, 7,410 head; market inactive but sales at \$2 1/2 per head. Chicago, December 15.—Markets this evening quiet. Wheat, No. 2 sold at \$1.15 1/2, 1 1/2, sellers for this month, with sales at inside figure. Oats 47c, seller for this month. Nothing done in Corn.

A Havana dispatch of the 12th says: The government troops suffered fearfully in recent encounters and Valmaseda is in Nuevitas demanding reinforcements. Rifles are reported in several large towns. The insurrection is now within one hundred and fifty miles of Havana. The British Consul notified English subjects to immediately register. The authorities require \$200,000 immediately and have authorized the Spanish Bank to make an additional issue of paper to that amount.

DIED: BIVEN—On Monday, December 14th, at 8 o'clock P. M., RICHARD BIVEN, 14th, at the residence of his wife, the residence of her husband, on the corner of Alexander street and Stebenville Pike, Cooperstown, on 17th (Wednesday) afternoon at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. TODD—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, JAMES TODD, 14th, at 10 1/2. LEBWIS—On Saturday, December 12th, at 10 1/2 o'clock, J. W. LEWIS, aged 34 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, East Liberty, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Mercantile & Mitchell's States at 12 1/2 o'clock. TOBIN—At Fortsmere, Pa., December 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1868, at 9 o'clock, W. J. TOBIN, aged 98 years, 5 months and 10 days. FERRY—On Monday, December 14th, 1868, at the residence of his wife, Philadelphia, JOHN F. FERRY, 10th, at 10 o'clock. Notice of the funeral will be given. Shenerville papers please copy.