# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869. NUMBER 4.


# FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

## HARRISBURG.

**The United States Senatorial Question—Allegheny County Delegation Equally Divided on Moorhead and Marshall—Scott, of Huntingdon, their Second Choice—Expected Success of Scott.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1869.

Much excitement prevails here over the approaching Senatorial contest and as yet things have not assumed any definite shape. The respective friends of Marshall and Moorhead are zealously working, and it is improbable that either will withdraw from the field. The Allegheny county delegation held a caucus this afternoon and after some canvassing a vote was taken, which developed the candidates strength as equal, there being four votes awarded Moorhead and four for Marshall. No agreement was arrived at. There is a strong inclination manifested for John Scott, who appears to be the second choice of all. It is highly probable that Scott will have a majority of the caucus before morning.

The Treasurership is lost sight of in the more important struggle for the Senator, and the contest has assumed no well defined shape. V.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—No caucus has been held for United States Senator. The general opinion is that the Republicans will nominate John Scott, of Huntingdon.

**Meeting of the Legislature—Organization of Both Houses—Election of Minor Officers—Addresses of Speaker Clark, of the House, and Speaker Worthington, of the Senate—Philadelphia Election Frauds.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was organized at 12 o'clock. It was called to order by General Selfridge, last clerk. The returns were opened and all the members present except D. K. O'Neill, of Luzerne.

Mr. ADAIR, of Philadelphia, nominated Jno. Clark, Rep., for Speaker.

Mr. M'CULLOUGH, of Clearfield, nominated Samuel Josephs, Dem.

Mr. Clark received sixty and Mr. Josephs thirty-seven votes.

Speaker CLARK was conducted to the chair by Mr. Josephs. He said:

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:* I have had so little experience as a legislator that it is with diffidence I assume the duties and responsibilities of the position you have honored me with. But relying upon your indulgence, co-operation and support, and with the determination to perform the duties to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially, I trust we may be able to conduct the business of the session with decorum; that harmony and good feeling will prevail, and that the laws we may enact will redound to the benefit of our several constituencies and the general welfare of the State.

Gentlemen: I thank you most sincerely for this distinguished mark of your confidence.

Mr. JOSEPHS administered the oath of office, and the members were sworn in by the Speaker.

Mr. HONG, Philadelphia, nominated for Clerk James L. Selfridge, of Northampton; for Assistant Clerk, Ed. G. Lee, of Philadelphia, and for Resident Clerk John A. Smull, of Harrisburg—being Republican nominations.

Mr. CORNMAN, Cumberland, nominated for Clerk G. W. North, of Cumberland, Democrat.

Mr. McGINNIS, of Philadelphia, nominated Anthony Lewis, of Philadelphia, for Assistant, and Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, for Resident Clerk—both Democrats.

The Republican nominees were elected by a party vote.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, the election of the remaining officers was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, the hours of meeting were fixed from eleven to one o'clock each day.

The usual Committees to the Governor and Senate were appointed.

Mr. KLECKNER, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for a Committee to make a contract for the *Legislative Record*. Postponed, on motion of Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. LONG, of Philadelphia, presented a petition of twenty-nine citizens of the Eleventh District, pronouncing the election of Mr. Witham, Democrat, fraudulent, and asking the admission of Wm. M. Bunn, who it alleges had 3,044 votes to Witham's 1,971, whereas the returns gave Witham 3,079.

A resolution for a committee on the case was appointed, the committee to be selected to-morrow at one o'clock.

It being understood that the House will adjourn to-morrow to Monday evening, Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, spoke severely against adjournments over and frolicks to Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate organized at three o'clock.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester, was elected Speaker over his Democratic competitor, Mr. BURNETT, of Monroe.

Speaker WORTHINGTON, after promising to administer the rules faithfully, &c., said:

"Since the last meeting the country has passed through another of those exciting political contests which, in accordance with the provisions of our national Constitution, recur every four years, and the result, while it is in harmony with the wishes of a large majority of the people, has inspired them with increased confidence in the stability of the American Republic. The struggle was fierce and bitter. Much zeal and activity distinguished the efforts of parties. Doubless both were actuated by a laudible desire to advance what each regarded as best adapted to promote the general welfare of the nation. In making this decision the people have restored the affairs of the Government to the same loyal hands which have controlled its legislative power for the last eight years. The same great leader who led our gallant armies against treason and rebellion, overthrowing their power by destroying their marshaled legions, has been chosen to fill the Executive chair of the nation. I need scarcely say his noble deeds of patriotism and military skill, with the brilliant achievements of the Union army, have placed our nation upon the highest pinnacle of military renown. And when we recall to remembrance the justness of the cause for which they contended, the priceless principles of human liberty for which they gathered around the national standard, we cannot marvel that the approving smiles of a just Omnipotence crowned their labors with triumphant success.

In contemplation of our future as a nation, a few topics press themselves upon our attention. It is in no partizan spirit that I would allude to them upon this occasion. They have national importance, and deserve to be regarded above all party considerations. Some of these have been more or less discussed during the late political campaign. Others, I trust, looking alone to the great interests of humanity and equal justice, can meet with opposition from no national source.

We have reason to believe that the question of the repudiation of the national debt, in every form in which it can be presented, is settled. If the late election has decided anything, it certainly has determined that the American people will require the National Government to maintain with the most inflexible fidelity the national faith. Its credit will as certainly be preserved as its honor and integrity are regarded essential to its existence. Nothing else can give us prosperity at home and justly entitle us to honorable distinction abroad. If anything can detract from the spotless reputation of the nation's honor, or endanger its future prosperity and success, it will be a disregard of its solemn obligations to redeem every promise it has made. Even suspicion of its justice or probity would sap the foundation of its best hopes, and bring upon it the maledictions of all nations of the world. The American people, educated and living under the benign influence of a high christian civilization, can never bring themselves to sanction the repudiation of honest debts.

For several years an evil has been growing among us, which, if not arrested, must weaken the purity of our free institutions and eventually altogether destroy the safety of the Republic. I allude to the system of frauds which are perpetrated in our ballot box. This evil has made rapid progress among us, especially in our larger cities, until it threatens to defeat the will of the people and destroy their confidence in this mode of selecting their rulers. When this calamity shall overtake us, we may bid adieu to a Government founded upon popular will. With the evidence before us upon this subject, it becomes the interest, as well as duty of all who love Republican institutions to labor with untiring diligence to correct the evil. If laws can be framed to meet this great exigency and save the nation from ruin, it is the part of wise legislators to enact them. Party spirit and party prejudice and discipline must yield a selfish purpose, and join in the adoption of such legislation as will secure fair and honest elections. I ask for the adoption of no unconstitutional measure. I ask for nothing which is not in accordance with justice and honesty, and clearly within the power of legislative bodies to grant; but I do ask for some fair and equitable legislation, which will throw around the ballot box such protection as will secure it from corruption and fraud, and inspire the people with confidence in its purity.

He concluded by an eloquent appeal in behalf of educating the masses.

George W. Hamersly was elected Clerk over David Caldwell, Democrat.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution appointing the following officers, being Republicans:

Assistant Clerks—Lucius Rogers, Frederick H. Braggins.

Transcribing Clerks—Ebenezer Williams, Wm. L. Bosler, Charles Williams, Joseph Anderson.

Postmaster—Capt. Andrew B. McClain.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. A. Rupert; Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Maj. Levi McCauly, George Strain; Messenger—Geo. Hutchinson, Assistant Messengers—Benjamin Newman, N. N. Selby; Doorkeeper—Benj. Haldeman; Assistant Doorkeepers—Capt. Abraham Goldsmith, Gustavus L. Braun; Superintendent Folding Department—Jno. Friss; Pasters and Folders—Jas. Thompson, Henry Wolfington, John Fisher, A. B. Shellenbarger, Thomas Robinson, J. M. Gills; Doorkeeper of Rotunda—Frank Lefferts; Librarian—Jacob Styers.

Mr. McINTIRE, of Perry, offered an amendment substituting the following Democrats: Assistant Clerks—W. Walters, Charles B. Strain; Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward Connelly; Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—W. W. Williams, Charles Davis; Transcribing Clerks—A. B. Hodgkiss, Benjamin Hodgkiss, H. C. Keyser, James L. Celly; Doorkeeper—Samuel Carson; Assistant Doorkeepers—W. W. Saylor, James M. Mahon, David Buck; Messenger—John H. Lawrence; Assistant Messenger—John Cox.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, Republican, of Lancaster, offered an amendment dispensing with pasters and folders, and authorizing the Finance Committee to receive proposals for the work. Lost.

Mr. CONNELL'S resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, the hours of session were fixed from eleven to one o'clock.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, offered a joint resolution for the appointment of John Burns, hero of Gettysburg, Assistant Doorkeeper, to which Messrs. Searight, Wallace and Fisher objected, because it was adding another officer in violation of the law.

After discussion, Mr. WHITE withdrew the resolution for the present.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

**News From Mexico.**

HAVANA, January 2.—A steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news:

The Mexican Congress, by a large majority, has approved the convention of the fourth of July, made with the United States, for the settlement of claims of citizens of both countries. The Congress, in secret session, has also approved the treaty with the United States, recognizing the American doctrine of rights of naturalized citizens.

The police authorities of the City of Mexico had issued orders restricting the performance of religious ceremonies, which caused some churches to close their doors. A police regulation had also been put in force prohibiting the sale of liquors after six o'clock in the evening. Several journals object to these new orders, on the ground that they attack personal liberty, the free exercise of religion and right of commerce.

—At the railroad depot in Fon-du-Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday afternoon, a young man named Chapman, while passing a gate leading into the yard, was accosted by a stranger. Stepping within the gate, Chapman was first struck upon the head with a slung shot, then stabbed in the throat with a dirk, after which a slash was made at the pocket of his pants, which contained one hundred dollars. The victim was left unconscious, and the murderer escaped on the train going north.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

**SENATE: Report of Revenue Commsssioner Wells—President's Constitutional Power to Grant Amnesty Doubted—Bill to Enable Georgia to Form a Republican State Government—Amendments Offered to National Currency Act. HOUSE: Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Bill to Secure and Protect Freedom of Transit—Abuse of Franking Privilege, &c., &c.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1869.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed its session at twelve o'clock, the following named Senators being present: Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Dixon, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Horne, Kellogg, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill, (Vermont,) Morton, Nye, Patterson, (New Hampshire,) Patterson, (Tennessee,) Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the number of troops, regular and volunteer, employed in the service against the Indians. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. Wells, asking the attention of Congress to his recommendations. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution to order the printing of ten thousand copies of the report for the use of the Senate. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER presented several petitions, including one of Hungarian citizens in the United States, praying for the establishing of a Consulate General of the United States at Buda, Pesth Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution forbidding the landing of any submarine cable in any part of the territory of the United States without the consent of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late Amnesty Proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which it was issued.

Mr. FERRY said he offered the resolution because, although he favored the amnesty, he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and he wished to have the question settled.

Mr. HOWARD was very glad the attention of the Senate had been called to the question. He thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President had such a dispensing power as was implied in the issue of the proclamation. He believed the assumption by the Executive of such a power was entirely unwarranted by the Constitution.

Mr. FERRY said he approved of the amnesty, but doubted if the autnority existed for the President to extend it in that way, and so offered his resolution with a view of preventing the establishment of a dangerous precedent.

After considerable debate between Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Conkling against the resolution, and Messrs. Davis and Doolittle in its favor, it was adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the act entitled "an act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of public stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Section first makes it unlawful for any bank, organized under the said act, to pay or receive interest in any form for or on account of a deposit made by, with or on account of any other bank, corporation or individual; provided, however, that the State, city and town treasurers may receive interest on their deposits in any bank or banks.

Section second prohibits any bank officers from certifying as good any check, draft or note, or to issue a certificate of deposit or other evidence of debt, unless at the time of such certificate or issue the whole amount so certified is in the actual possession of said bank, payable on demand.

Section third provides that hereafter all deposits in behalf of the United State in any National Bank, shall be special deposits, not to be used by said bank for loans or discounts, but held subject to draft by the Treasurer of the United States or other disbursing officer, and such deposits shall not be subject to taxation.

Section fourth provides that the Comptroller of the Currency may at any time call on any banking association for a statement of its affairs on any past day, to be by him specified, and such report shall be within five days of the receipt of the requisition therefor, with a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day's delay of such report after the said five days; abstracts of such report shall be published by the Comptroller in a newspaper in the City of Washington, and a report of each separate association shall be published in a newspaper in the place where the association is established, or in the nearest place thereto, such publication to be at the expense of the association making said report; each association is required to report to the Comptroller on the first Tuesday of each month the condition of the association on the preceding day, said statement to include a report of loans, specie, deposits and circulation.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of Ocean mail anip service between the United States and Mexico, which was referred to Committee on Postoffice.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to authorize the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land one or more submarine cables upon the shores of the United States, and to maintain and work such cables for the transmission of messages and intelligence between the United States and Europe or any intermediate places, during the existence of the company's charter. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to enable the people of Georgia to form a State government republican in form, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the repealing of so much of the act of June 5th, 1868, as relates to Georgia, and making the government of the State provisional only, and subject to the act of March 2d, 1867. All officers elected under the present proposed Constitution of said State, who are not disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment, or any of the acts above mentioned, except members of the Legislature, shall continue in office until the State shall be fully restored.

It further provides that such members of the Convention, elected under the laws of Congress to form a State Constitution, as are not disfranchised, shall assemble on the first Monday of March next, with full powers to alter and amend said Constitution in any matter not in contact with the laws of Congress and the Constitution of said State. The Constitution as amended shall be submitted to the people at such time as the Convention may appoint, and on ratification or rejection of said amended Constitution, such persons and no others shall vote as shall be prescribed by in said amended Constitution; provided that no person shall be excluded from voting on account of race or color. When said amended Constitution shall have been ratified by a majority of the votes, it may be submitted for consideration of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that accessories to a violation of the Fifty-fifth Section of the National Currency act shall receive the same punishment as the principal of the association.

Also, a bill declaring that the words "trial at common law," in the first section in the act of June 2d, 1862, relating to the complicity of witnesses, shall be held to include criminal trial proceedings also; judge to impose sentence of imprisonment with hard labor in cases where the law of the United States for embezzling and kindred offences makes a general allegation of embezzlement sufficient in the indictment, and making no restriction as to the amount.

Also, a bill to repeal the act of February 28, 1803, prohibiting the importation of certain persons into certain States.

All of which were referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for the execution in the District of Columbia of commissions issued by Courts of States and Territories and of foreign nations, and for taking depositions to be used in such Courts. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Also, a bill to provide for the punishment of accessories in criminal offences against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to transmit copies of the last annual reports on the Pacific Railroad Company.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported, from the Committee on Appropriations, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

He also offered a resolution inquiring into the overland mail contracts under Wells, Fargo & Co. Objection was made.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of Special Commissioner of Revenue Wells. A resolution to print extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, to extend the laws relative to the register of vessels.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to inform the House whether any Consular officers of the United States have demanded and received for verification of invoices fees greater than those prescribed by law, &c.

Mr. ELA asked leave to offer a resolution providing for a committee of five to investigate certain newspaper charges against the Postmaster General in connection with the Arizona mail service.

Mr. McKEE objected.

Mr. BARNES offered a resolution that it is the duty of the government to develope its resources, increase its revenue and retain its surplus gold, with a view to as speedy return to specie payment as possible; that it will retard this purpose, disturb values and interfere with the revenue, to contract currency in any respect, or undertake to fix a time by law when specie payments shall commence, until the legal tender notes have more nearly approximated in value through the operation of natural causes.

Objection was made.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill appropriating a tract of land on Meridian Hill, Washington, for a new Executive Mansion. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. LYNCH, as a question of privilege, made a statement as to certain charges made in the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Worcester *Spy*, that he had sold the use of his frank. He had simply franked the *Mercantile Journal*, containing his speech, which was in conformity to law and one of the purposes for which the privilege was conferred.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, proprietor of the Worcester *Spy*, disclaimed any responsibility for the article in question, which was published during his absence from Worcester, and said his investigation showed that the gentleman had acted entirely within the law.

Mr. CARY, of Ohio, said the Cincinnati *Gazette* had made false charges against him. He would not have cared for the article, had it not been copied into respectable papers. He did not consider the *Gazette* capable of slandering him.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill compelling all railroads accepting grants of land from the United States, or from any State, to use only American iron, under a penalty that said grant be null and void. Referred to Pacific Railroad Committee.

An ineffectual effort was made to take up the bill appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia.

The bill relative to the claims of the State of Iowa, on account of the late war, was referred back to the Committee which reported it, with instructions.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the resolutions passed in both Houses of Congress severely criticising the President's annual message are an infringement upon the right of the Executive, and providing for the printing of one hundred thousand copies of said message for the benefit of the people of the United States.

Objection was made to its consideration.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to secure and protect the freedom of transit in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry were passed and various bills referred.

Mr. KELLY reported a bill providing that a civilian may be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Passed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and on the President's Message.

Mr. WINDOM made a speech in favor of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

—The Memphis City Councils are in a muddle about the sale of $650,000 stock in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to the First National Bank, which it appears, was consummated in secret session without the knowledge of a portion of the Board. The matter called out the press, which ventilated it. A meeting of the Board was held yesterday, and a message from Mayor Leftwich on the subject was read, in which he denounced warmly the course of the press. The discussion became so hot that several members left, and there not being a quorum present, the Board adjourned.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## THE CAPITAL.

**Presentation by Printers to Gen. Grant—Mysterious Death of Two Negroes—Bill to Protect Free Transit—Union Pacific Railway—Diplomatic Appropriations—Medals Asked for Indians—Military on the Plains—Cause of the Trouble with Negroes in Georgia.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1869.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL GRANT.

At noon to-day the members of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, numbering about one hundred, called at the Headquarters of the Army, for the purpose of presenting to General Grant a congratulatory letter of their Club, which had been engrossed on parchment, signed by all the members, and neatly framed. General Grant met these gentlemen in the reception room of the headquarters, and after a short speech from Charles E. Lathrop, Esq., foreman of the Public Printing Office and President of the Club, the members were individually presented and shook hands with the General. At the conclusion of this formality, General Grant said:

"I thank you for this manifestation of your sentiments. I do not know of any more that I can say than that. I am glad to have had the support of all classes, and particularly of those who are finding employment under the Government. I hope there will be nothing in my course hereafter to make you regret the present you have seen fit to give."

GEN. BUTLER'S BILL.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butler provides that no citizen of the United States in passing from one place to another within the same shall be subject to capias, summons, citation or other process of whatever name or nature in civil suit or cause, whether mesne process or execution in any Territory or district through which he may be passing, and of which he is not a citizen, unless he shall voluntarily tarry therein for the space of more than forty-eight hours. All processes and writs contrary to the provisions of this bill shall be held null and void. Persons offending shall be held guilty of a high misdemeanor and subject to indictment, and on conviction be fined not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the Court.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

In a communication laid before the House to-day from the Secretary of the Interior to President Johnson, dated December 18th, he says: "The Union Pacific Railroad Company has received bonds on nine hundred miles of its road, amounting to $32,797,000. The Commission has submitted favorable reports upon two sections of twenty miles each, but no Executive action has been taken upon them. The amount of $1,280,000, which will be due the Company in the event of your acceptance of these sections, is thus retained by the Government. The government subsidies which will be earned upon the completion and equipment of the remainder of the road it is believed will be sufficient, with the foregoing amount, to guarantee its completion as a first class road." Since the date of this communication the two sections have been accepted.

MEDALS FOR INDIANS.

In the Senate to-day a communication was read from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting and recommending to favorable consideration a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting an estimate of an appropriation required for medallions of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, for distribution to Indian tribes. The communication states it is customary when a President is elected to have medallions of such President made and distributed to the head men of the tribes who have proved deserving of some special mark of favor and recognition, and he therefore asks that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for that purpose now.

CAUSE OF RECENT TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

Senator Browning to-day received a letter from Georgia, in which it is stated the recent troubles on the Ogeechee river were caused by the refusal of the planters to share their crops equitably among the negroes, which they claimed pursuant to last year's contract. Similar difficulties having occurred as to the previous crop, the negroes this time declared the crops should not be removed till they had their just shares. Gen. Saxton, with two companies of soldiers, went to the scene of conflict, arrested the ring leaders and divided the crops according to contract.

EXCITEMENT UP TOWN.

There was considerable excitement in the upper part of the city in consequence of two colored men being found dead in their beds at the residence of the French Minister. Large crowds surrounded the house, and reports were current that they were suffocated or poisoned.

MILITARY FORCE ON THE PLAINS.

A communication from the Secretary of War to the Senate shows that 2,521 regulars and 1,213 volunteer troops are employed in Indian hostilities and in protecting the Missouri river traffic and the Union Pacific Railroad and otherwise policing that region.

PETITION FOR PARDON.

Paul Bagley, the Missionary, is circulating a petition here for the pardon of Dr Mudd, now prisoner in Dry Tortugus. It is headed by Hon. Stevenson, Archer and signed by twenty other Democrats of both Houses.

NOMINATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Senate to-day confirmed several nominations, including C. Y. Megrue, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, appropriates $1,160,234. Provision is made for a Consulate at Rome, but no Minister.

GEN. SPINNER

Still remains very unwell, and is unable to be at his desk at the Treasury Department.

GENERAL LOGAN

Appeared in his seat to-day, although still suffering from illness.

**Asks for a Trial.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 5—Mrs. Twitchell made a formal application to the court to-day to fix a day for her trial, protesting her innocence. The trial was set down for Monday.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

**Earthquake in Persia—Safety of Dr. Livingstone Confirmed—The Eastern Difficulty—Another Carlist Conspiracy Discovered in Spain—The Chinese Embassy.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 5.—Telegraphic reports have been received from Alexandria of an earthquake at Trabeez, a Persian city of sixty thousand people, on Sunday last. The shocks were said to be violent, but no loss of life is reported.

LONDON, January 4.—The latest news received here from Africa confirms the recent report relative to the safety of the great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone. It is said that he is somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Niassi, near the confines of Zanzibar. Owing, it is thought, to the war between the native tribes, his passage has been impeded, and consequently he has been unable to reach the sea coast.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

PARIS, January 5.—The *La Turque* newspaper asserts that Russia urges a meeting of the conference, now that Crete is quiet, with a view to prevent the expulsion of Greeks from the Ottoman Territory. It intimates that the representative of the Porte will leave the conference, if this point is introduced, and warns Russia of the danger of another Crimean war.

LONDON, January 5.—It is said Greece will introduce the claims of the Cretans into the conference about to meet in Paris, and will demand that they be allowed to declare who shall be their ruler.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 5.—A mixed Commission, with Forbin as President, has been appointed to adjudicate the case of the Greek steamer Erosis.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 5.—Four of the insurgents at Malaga fired into a party of refugees while under the protection of the American flag. The General in command in Malaga had the offenders arrested and punished, and has since communicated with the commander of the American squadron in the Spanish waters informing him of the measures taken by the Spanish Government in the case.

MADRID, January 5.—A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona, with ramifications in Saragossa and other places. Many persons have been arrested as implicated in the conspiracy, among them Cartello, a noted Carlist. The peasants in Andalusia, pressed by poverty, have organized into plundering parties and are pillaging rich landholders.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The *Patrie* says the sympathy in France with the objects of the Chinese Embassy is so great that Mr. Burlingame is as sure of success here as in England.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 5.—The country is now perfectly tranquil. The recent disturbances caused by the collection of odious taxes were prevented by reactionists.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, January 5.—The Nestoria, from Portland, has arrived.

BREST, January 5.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 5.—*Evening.*—Consols, for money 92¾; for account 92¾. Five-Twenty bonds, 74¾; Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 44¼.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—U. S. Bonds, 79⅛@79¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton firm; sales fifteen hundred bales middling uplands at 11⅛d on spot, and 10⅞a11d to arrive; Orleans on spot 11⅜d. California white wheat 11s 10da12s; red western 10s a 10s 3d. Western Flour 27s. Corn 37s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 44s 6d. Pork. 90s. Beef 105s. Lard 67s. Cheese 70s. Bacon 54s 6d. Spirits Petroleum 7d; refined 1s 7d. Tallow 47s 6d. Spirts Turpentine 29s.

LONDON, January 5.—Sugar. 36s. 6d. for No. 12 on spot. Spirits Petroleum, 8d. Tallow, 57s. 3d. Linseed, 56s. 6d.@57s. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 29s. 6d.

ANTWERP, January 5.—Petroleum 53 francs.

PARIS, January 5.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 70f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds closed at 79¼a79¾.

HAVRE, December 5.—*Evening.*—Cotton active and firm, at 129 on the spot and 128 to arrive.

## CUBA.

**Departure of the Ex-Captain General—Inaugural of His Successor Anxiously Awaited—Speculation as to the Insurrection—Reported Battle.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, January 5.—Ex-Captain Gen. Lersundi and Admiral Chaon sailed to-day for Spain. General Lersundi, previous to his embarkation, paid a visit to American Admiral Hoff, on board his flag ship. He was received with the usual ceremonies. This is the first instance known here of a Captain General going on board a foreign man-of-war. The inaugural proclamation of Captain General Dulce is awaited with much anxiety by the Spaniards and Cubans, both parties being in the dark in regard to his future policy.

Cubans express the opinion that the Revolutionists at Bayamo will refuse to listen to any proposition for compromise, and Spaniards are convinced that the troops now in the Island, reinforced by those on the way hither from Spain, will speedily put an end to the revolution.

A report is in circulation that the revolutionary Generals Santistiban and Lopez had a battle on the 22d ult. with Colonel Lono, and defeated him, capturing two flags and forty-two prisoners. The insurgents acknowledged a loss of ten killed and one hundred and thirty-six wounded. This news comes solely from rebel sources, and is flatly contradicted by the official dispatches received by the Government.

Gen. Dulce to-day gave orders that the most ample latitude be allowed by the Government censorship for the publication and forwarding of telegraphic news. Other important concessions, enlarging the liberty of the press, are expected.

It is reported the liberal journal, which suspended a short time ago, will resume publication in a few days.

The United States steamer Gettysburg arrived yesterday and was ordered by Admiral Hoff to Nuevitas to protect the interests of the American residents.

—The Legislature of Nevada met at Carson on Monday, and organized by electing L. D. Edwards, of Ormsby county, President of the Senate, and D. O. Atkison, of Storey county, Speaker of the House.