Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869. NUMBER 10.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

Private Bills Considered and Passed—Mr. Jenckes Civil Service Bill Denounced by Mr. Logan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered printed.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage the production of cotton in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, a bill to confirm the title of certain lands in Nebraska, and a bill supplementary thereto, were taken up and passed.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of Sue Murfy, of Decatur, Ala., came up.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, a bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. Ten alternate sections per mile are granted on each side of the road.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4th, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the payment to citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said act of claims for stores furnished to the Engineer and Ordnance Department of the army.

A long debate followed, but no action was taken. The Senate then took up and passed a bill for relief of R. W. Best and Samuel Philips, of North Carolina, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded, as business of the morning hour on Friday, to the call of Committees for bills of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. FERRY, from the Postoffice Committee, on the 18th of December last, to allow Lewis D. Smith, Postmaster at Ionia, Michigan, credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding $1,861.

After considerable discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. LINCOLN, from Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to E. B. Hoag on a mail contract. Passed.

Also, a bill allowing compensation to H. S. Gibbons, Postmaster at St. Johns, Michigan, for money stolen from him belonging to the Postoffice. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, one a clerk and the other a reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the second section of the law of March 31st, 1868, to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, so as to extend its provisions to manufacturers of naval machinery for the government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued prior to the 1st of April, 1868.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, the naval appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. BROOKS reserved the right of making points of order on the various sections of the bill.

The House at two o'clock went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Hubbard, N. Y., in the Chair, on the Military Academy bill, and an hour and a half being allowed for general debate, Mr. LOGAN addressed the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill, discussing the whole matter and declaring that he desired the business of this government to be discharged with the utmost intelligence, fidelity and despatch, and upon the principle of scrupulous economy, and that the employes shall recieve such compensation as will make them proof against dishonesty. He would vote for any practical measures to bring about such reform, but he was opposed to the establishment of a life tenure in office system, so opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions and people, and regarded with so much apprehension by the debaters on the Constitution. He held that the people are the rulers of the country, and that their representatives have no right to create a power not liable to their decision. The whole bill he declared to be an opening wedge to an aristocracy which, once established by law, would result in two schools in this country, one for military and the other for civil education, which schools would monopolize all the avenues of approach to the government and might, in the event of another war, prove a most formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of those who died on their country's altar, that this great government might be preserved in form and in name, to see that the law should never again adopt another code that would make men less free.

Mr. JENCKES replied: The key note of the gentleman's speech had been that the bill created offices with a life tenure, and therefore should not be countenanced. The bill proposed no such thing. It proposed that the incumbent of an office should hold it only during the efficiency of his service, which was an entirely different thing. In other words, it proposed that every person in the service of the Government should render to the people an equivalent for his compensation. He ridiculed the idea of the bill creating an aristocracy, saying it merely provided the means of knowledge for the President and of presenting to him the names of persons qualified for the various offices.

The general debate being closed, the Military Academy appropriation bill was considered and ordered to be reported to the House. It appropriates $2,715 58.

The Committee arose and the bill was passed by the House.

The House at 3:40 went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the President's message of 1867, and was addressed by Mr. BOYER, in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefly to a speech made by Mr. Blaine, of Me., before recess.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned to Monday.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Eastern Question—Anxiety Concerning Turkey—Great Agitation Throughout Spain.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREECE AND TURKEY.

VIENNA, January 8.—The *Presse* of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek Government at the Paris Conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to subjects under discussion. The Conference will frame a project of settlement, which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt, after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

LONDON, January 8.—The firm atittude of Turkey on the Eastern question excites much alarm.

SPAIN.

PARIS, January 8.—A rumor is current here that an insurrection has broken out in Milan. Dispatches from Madrid report much agitation prevails in all parts of Spain.

PARIS, January 8.—The Spanish Government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrennes.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 8.—The steamship West Philadelphia from New York arrived this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 8.—*Evening*—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and 92¾a92⅝ for account. 5-20 bonds quiet at 71. Stocks heavy, Frie 26½, Illinois 95¼.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—Bonds at 79⅜a79¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Cotton; sales of the week amounted to 82,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales for export, and 13,000 bales of speculation. The stock on hand is estimated at 356,600 bales, of which 94,000 bales from America. The quantity afloat for Liverpool is 383,000 bales, including 111,000 bales, American. Market closed firm to-day; sales of 12,000 bales of middling uplands at 11d. to arrive, 11d. do. for Orleans, 11¼d, for Manchester. Breadstuffs are less favorable. No. 2 red western wheat 10s.a10s., 2d. Flour 29s., for western. Corn 37s., for old mixed western and 35s., for new. Oats and Barley unchanged. Peas 45s. Lard 45s., 6d., per cwt. Bacon 56s., 6d. Pork firm at 92s., 6d. Beef at 105s. Cheese 71s. Naval Stores firm. Tallow 47s. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, January 8.—*Evening*—Linseed Oil 27 pounds 15s. Tallow 46s. 6d. Calcutta Lindseed 56., 6d.,a57s. Petroleum at Antwerp 54a54½ francs.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—*Evening.*—American bonds closed firm, and are quoted at 79½@79⅝.

PARIS, January 8.—*Evening.*—Bourse is weak. Rentes, 70 francs, 17 centimes.

HAVRE, January 8.—*Evening.*—The Cotton market is dull; *très ordinaire*, on spot, 127 francs.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Collision in the Sound—Submarine Cable Company—The Injunction Against Merchants Union Express Company Modified—Resolutions of Sympathy for Cretans in their Struggle for Autonomy.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The Newport steamer Old Colony, when opposite Execution Rock, in the Sound, about six last evening, ran into a schooner loaded with gravel, bound for this city. The bowsprit of the schooner was broken, and two of the crew in fright leaped overboard and were drowned. The steamer lowered two boats, the first of which was swamped. The other took three men to the schooner, who succeeded in working her into Glen Cove.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution recommending Congress to grant the memorial of the New York and New Foundland Telegraph Company for permission to land a submarine cable on the shores of the United States.

In the case of Blatchford against Ross the following order was issued to-day by Judge Ingraham: "The order of injunction made in this action by me is so far modified as not to interrupt the carrying on of the express business now being transacted by the American Merchants Union Express Co., or to prevent the Company from using in said business property actually transferred and delivered to it by the Merchants Union Express Co. before the service of said order of injunction."

A meeting was held this evening in Cooper Institute for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Cretans in their struggle for autonomy. The attendance was large and included some of the leading minds of the city. William Cullen Bryant presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Bellows and ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodford. A preamble and resolutions were adopted reciting the fundamental and inherent right of self-government and concluding with a pledge of the warmest sympathy on the part of the American people.

Missouri United States Senatorship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—A general caucus of the Missouri Legislature was held at Jefferson City last night, to hear Generals Schurz and Loan, candidates for the United States Senatorship, define their positions. The caucus turned out to be a mass meeting, and was largely attended by the citizens generally, as well as the members. General Loan, being unwell, was not present. The discussion was intended mainly to give General Schurz an opportunity to reply to the charges of his opponent—that he is in favor of immediately enfranchising rebels, and turning the State over to the hands of the enemy.

A special to the *Anzieger* gives the following account of the proceedings of the meeting: General Schurz distinctly denied the above charge, and stated he was astonished at it, after so frequently and emphatically declaring his position on the question. He divided the question into two parts—Federal and State—and said in the United States Senate he would support the following amendments: First—General suffrage, without distinction of color or previous condition, but recognizing the right of a State to disfranchise on account of felony or rebellion. Second—An amendment to reduce every rebellious State to territorial condition. So far as Missouri was concerned, negro suffrage was a justice done the negro, and rebel suffrage was a grace to be done to the disloyal. He was first for justice and second for grace. He was for repealing the disfranchisement act only after negro suffrage was adopted. He ridiculed the constitutional performances of Drake & Co., and said had he been a member of the Convention he never would have consented to make enfranchisement easier than negro suffrage, as the Drake Constitution did. He severely criticised both Senators Drake and Henderson for leaving Washington at so critical a moment only for the purpose of defeating him.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Cabinet Meeting—Supreme Court—Excess of Internal Revenue Officers—Revenue Frauds—The Texas Convention—Central Pacific Railroad—International Penny Postage—The Virginia Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1869.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a full attendance at the regular Cabinet meeting to-day.

General Frank P. Blair had an interview with the President this forenoon.

SUPREME COURT.

The argument in the case of George W. White et. al., an original case in equity, has been fixed by the Supreme Court for the first day in February. This suit involves many important questions in connection with the disposal of Texas bonds in that State during the rebellion.

REVENUE STOREKEEPERS.

Fifty internal revenue storekeepers were appointed for New York, who are not assigned to duty as yet, there being no demand for their services. A sufficient number has been appointed for all other sections throughout the country, excepting the Fourth Kentucky District. Many of those who have been appointed are without assignment to duty.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.

Information has been received that the Texas Convention has passed an ordinance giving the right of way to the International Pacific Railroad from the eastern and western border of that State, and a reservation of twenty miles on each side of the road, the road to be completed within six years. This road is one of the connecting links of the international line from Cairo to San Blas, on the Pacific Ocean. The Convention is debating the question of dividing the State.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are running on schedule time to Carlin, in the north-east corner of Nevada, six hundred miles distant from San Francisco. The trackhayers are at Humboldt Canon, twenty-five miles further east. No interruption has occurred from snows so far, the twenty-two miles of snow sheds at the summit of the Sierras working satisfactorily. The commercial business of the Central for December exceeded $340,000.

INTERNATIONAL PENNY POSTAGE.

A cable dispatch states that the system of penny postage between Great Britain and this country is advocated by a large number of members of the new British Parliament, and that a memorial, signed by hundreds of the members of Parliament, has been presented to Reverdy Johnson, requesting him to urge the American Government to adopt the system of postage between the United States and Great Britain. The London *Times* prints the memorial and comments favorably thereon. This is gratifying to Postmaster General Randall, who favors cheap rates of international postage. In negotiating the present postal convention with Great Britain, which went into operation on the first of January inst., the United States office proposed and urged a further reduction of the international letter rate of postage, but without success, the British office declining any reduction. An important reduction of the postage to Great Britain and the countries on the continent of Europe, amounting to about one half of the rates previously charged, has been made by the recent postal conventions with those countries, and Postmaster General Randall is ready and anxious to further reduce the present rates of postage to the lowest practicable standard. The members of Parliament and British public who favor this important postal reform should therefore memoralize their own government on the subject, as the opposition of the British postoffice to a cheaper rate of postage is the only obstacle to accomplish this object.

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by a Conference of citizens from different parts of Virginia, which met at Richmond December 31st, arrived here to-day. Their object is to ascertain the best terms on which Virginia can be restored to the Union. The action of the Committee is to be submitted to a Convention of delegates elected by the people, to be held in Richmond on the 10th of February. The Committee held a preliminary meeting to-night.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

It was recently stated that Lucius F. Rolfe had been arrested on a charge of presenting a fraudulent claim against the Treasury Department. He had a hearing to-day before U. S. Commissioner Brown, who honorably discharged him.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN LOUISIANA.

Supervisor Creery, of the Louisiana District, is still in the city engaged in the investigation of frauds recently discovered by him in that State. He will return in a few days to New Orleans.

NATURALIZATION FRAUD CASE.

The Rosenberg fraudulent naturalization case, which has been certified from the Circuit Court of New York to the Supreme Court of the United States, will soon be argued.

NEW YORK REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Select Committee examining into the alleged frauds in the State of New York has already taken testimony enough to make eight hundred printed octave pages.

Maine United States Senatorship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, January 8.—The great Senatorial contest is virtually settled. The excitement has passed away and it is conceded that Hamlin will receive the unanimous support of his party at the election, a week from Tuesday next.

—The Louisville, Harrisburg & Virginia Railroad Company has been fully organized by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Dent; Vice President, G. Poignard; Treasurer and Secretary, Geo. W. Morris; Directors, Jacob L. Smyser, Thos. J. Tapp, Julius Dorn, W. B. Hoke and Henry Dent. Mr. Patton, the chief engineer, submitted a very interesting report, which was read.

—Gen. Rousseau, commanding the District of Louisiana and Texas, (the Fifth,) died at New Orleans yesterday. Gen. Buchanan assumed command by virtue of seniority. His order assuming command simply announces the fact.

—John Minor Botts is dead. His remains will be taken from Culpepper to Richmond, Va., for interment.

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Insurrection—Peace Prospects—Reports of Engagements—Revolutionary Chiefs Resolve to Declare All Slaves Free—Amnesty Proclamation by the Captain General—Advices from Hayti.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 8.—The proclamation of Captain General Dulce is favorably received by the majority of the people, but is disliked by the extremists of both the Spanish and Cuban parties.

It is rumored an interview will soon take place between General Dulce and prominent revolutionists in Havana. Should the meeting be successful, it would tend materially to the restoration of peace in the island.

News is received from Nassau that a schooner recently arrived from Cuba, after successfully landing fifty recruits and two hundred muskets for the insurgents.

Many reports of engagements between troops and rebels in the interior are circulating, but none of them have yet received confirmation.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Bayamo, says the revolutionary chiefs have concluded to issue a proclamation making all slaves free, and fixing a day after which they shall receive pay for their labor, and they propose to carry this resolution into immediate effect.

HAVANA, January 8.—The *Gazetta* will publish to-morrow a proclamation by the Captain General, granting general and absolute amnesty of all political offenses, pardoning all persons, whether now confined in prison or hiding, or absent from the country. General Dulce will issue another proclamation to-morrow dissolving the military commission and restoring full jurisdiction to the civil Courts.

Within a few days General Dulce will promulgate the law establishing liberty of the press. The public prints will be permitted to discuss, without intervention of the public censorship, all questions except those relating to slavery and the dogmas of the Catholic religion.

The British war steamer Eclipse has arrived with important news from Port-au-Prince. The Haytien steamer Salnave seized the British schooner Couch, from St. Marie with a cargo of cotton and coffee, and carried her into Port-au-Prince as a prize. It was reported that the United States Consul at Aux Cayes had been savagely handled by the revolutionists, but the story is not credited. An attack was about to be made on the port of Aquin. President Salnave has ordered his steamers to attack the port in front, while he will personally superintend the landing of the forces in rear of the place. The women and children have all taken refuge in ships in the harbor. There was a fight at Aux Cayes on Christmas, in which the citizens and troops defeated the Piquets.

CHICAGO.

School Dedication—Swindler Arrested—Seymour Express Robbers—Street Railroad War—Decision in Bankruptcy—Board of Trade in Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 8.—The new Franklin School building, erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, on the North side, was dedicated to-day.

The arrest of a swindler, named Horton, who has been operating since Christmas, prevented several merchants and railroad companies from being heavily victimized. When arrested last night he had certificates of deposit and notes amounting to a large sum.

Allen Pinkerton emphatically denies Detective Felker's statement that the Renos and Anderson were innocent of the express robbery at Seymour, Indiana, and that Felker knew, and could have arrested, the guilty parties. Pinkerton reiterates that Anderson and the Renos were the criminals.

The Street Railroad war has been carried into the Circuit Court by an information against the West Side Railroad, with a view to the forfeiture of its charter. The complainant, Mr Daniel Worthington, makes three charges: that it is an imposition to charge more for a single ticket than for ten when they are sold together, that the Company refuse to lay a track on Milwaukee avenue as their franchise declares, and that the charter is forfeited by the Company refusing to furnish the public with adequate accommodations. A public meeting is to be held to hear reports on the matter next Monday.

Judge Drummond, in the United States District Court, to-day decided that upon a proper showing by a bankrupt he would issue an injunction to restrain the sheriff from selling the stock of goods of a debtor, and that the inference of the judgment creditor could not be allowed until the creditors appeared duly in court.

In the Superior Court to-day the Board of Trade of this city interposed their answer in the injunction suit to prevent their expelling Murray, Nelson & Co. from the privileges of the Board. The Directors deny that they were parties to the late "corner" on corn, and uphold the by-laws and regulations of the Board as being legal, and assert that their action is based upon these by-laws. The case will come up for hearing to-morrow on the motion to dissolve the injunction.

MEMPHIS.

Cowardly Murder by a Gambler—The Arkansas Militia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 8.—A shooting affray occurred at ten o'clock this morning, corner of Second and Market streets, resulting in the death of Edwin Whitfield, of the firm of Moore and Whitfield, cotton factors, by T. A. Doran, a gambler. Doran had rented a house from Whitfield's father and kept such disreputable company that an attempt was made in the courts to eject him. Doran this morning published a card in the *Avalanche*, denouncing both Whitfields as thieves, liars and poltroons. Edwin Whitfield and Maj. Moore went to the house for the purpose, it is supposed, of chastising Doran. On knocking at the door, it was opened and as Whitfield entered, the door was slammed in Moore's face and locked. Shooting commenced simultaneously with the locking of the door, when Moore and a crowd, attracted by the firing, burst open the door. Whitfield was found lying on the floor, dying, and Doran and two women standing in the centre of the room cried out that they surrendered. He and the women were taken to jail. Whitfield's pistol was found on him, never having been drawn. He was shot through the body five times and beaten over the head with a pistol. There is strong talk of lynching Doran. Whitfield was an exemplary young man, recently married, and during the war served on the staff of Gen. Dick Taylor.

Mr. Dillard was also killed by the Arkansas militia, at Fifteen Mile Bayou, as well as John Argan, as reported last night.

Officers of the steamer Linton report that the militia boarded her near Madison, helped themselves to the contents of the bar and abused the officers, who ordered them to leave. As the boat backed out they fired into her, the barkeeper barely escaping with his life.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The thermometer at Cincinnati yesterday stood at 52; barometer 29:20.

—The grocers of Philadelphia, five thousand in number, have formed a protective union.

—The receipts of the Girard estate, Philadelphia, last year amounted to nearly half a million dollars.

—The Falls City & Vincennes Railroad Company was temporarily organized at New Albany, Ind., yesterday.

—Mr. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, announces that he will contest the seat of P. W. Strader, in the next Congress.

—The fourth annual meeting of the New Hampshire veterans was held yesterday at Concord. There was a large attendance.

—A vessel, supposed to be the A. R. Dunlap, from Boston to Halifax, has been wrecked on the coast and all on board lost.

—Rev. Mr. Sparrow was assaulted and stabbed, by one Christie, at Eldorado, Canada, on Thursday night. Christie has been arrested.

—Sixty civilian clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau at New Orleans were discharged yesterday, reducing the establishment to quite small proportions.

—The large flouring and grist mill of S. S. Stevens at Big Flats, near Elmira, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss $10,000; insurance $7,500.

—The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned over yesterday in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. A national salute was fired at Frankfort.

—Ida Eddy, a young lady of Philadelphia, while practising with a pistol on Thursday had her right hand blown off by the premature discharge of the weapon.

—Gen. B. F. Butler has been employed to prosecute Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield, (Mass.,) *Republican*, for his editorial remarks concerning James Fiske, Jr.

—Nine car loads of hay, attached to a freight train from Millstone, caught fire on the Jersey road, near Rahway, Thursday night. Four cars were destroyed and others damaged.

—The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania have refused, by a unanimous vote, to sign a testimonial for Rev. Dr. Doane, recently elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Albany, New York.

—At the execution of Wooley, at Freehold, N. J., on the 7th instant, a large number of well dressed women were present, and while the wretch was still hanging a crowd of school children were admitted to witness the spectacle.

—The City Councils of Cincinnati yesterday passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to authorize it to issue one and a half million dollars of bonds for city improvement; also, a resolution purchasing forty-one acres addition to Eden Park for $275,000, on a ten years' lease.

STATE NEWS.

A 24½ pound wild turkey was lately shot near Newry, Blair county. It measured nearly five feet from beak to tail.

DONNELLY'S mill, near Hillside, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week. Loss $6,000.

ON Tuesday the fire damp in one of the C. I. Co.'s mines, at Johnstown, exploded, killing two men and seriously if not fatally injuring several others.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Daniel Hoover, of Waynesboro, was fatally scalded by upsetting a large crock of boiling water over himself last Wednesday week.

ROBERT WALKER, of Danville, died last week, aged eighty-five. The deceased emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1819. He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity, having belonged to that order for over sixty years.

HARRISBURG and Pottstown are growling over the excessive faithfulness of the police to their duty in cutting off the gas after a certain hour at night, no matter what the condition of the evening may be as to light from the natural lamps hung in the heavens.

THE Delaware, Lackawaxa and Western Railroad Company is about to lay a third rail of narrow gauge between Scranton and New Hampton, a distance of eighty-three miles. With this rail down, the road named can reciprocate traffic without change of cars with all the great Pennsylvania and New Jersey railroads.

THE Sunbury *Whig* says: "We understand that Wm. J. Bear, Esq., has been authorized to make arrangements for the immediate delivery of telegraph poles on the line of the Connellsville railroad, from Ursina westward, it being the intention of the company to erect a line at the earliest practicable moment."

A GERMAN named Fitres, murdered a countryman of his named Stein last Wednesday week, near Shippensburg, by striking him on the head with an axe and then chopping off his head. He let the body lie in the woods until Friday when he buried it, but there was snow on the ground and his footprints were followed, the horrid corpse discovered, dug up and brought to town, where the murderer was arrested and confronted with it. He confessed the deed and is now in gaol.

AN old lady named Torms was found dead in her bed near Mercersburg, the other day. Some time ago the nephew of the old lady died suddenly and she shortly afterwards made over all her property—no inconsiderable amount—to a man named Jones, who was, unknown to her, living too intimately with her servant girl. The property was made over on condition that Jones would keep and take care of her as long as she lived. As Jones is of bad character, and as the old lady's death was an advantage to him, he and the servant have been arrested on suspicion of foul play, and the stomach of the deceased is being analyzed.

STEEL, it is asserted, has become the name of a genus composed of a large variety of species. Ordinary steel is a compound of iron and carbon, the latter ingredient making from one to one and a half per cent. of the metal. The carbon, however, by later manipulations, is replaced by other chemical elements and the results are steels described as alloys of iron and of tungsten, manganese, chromium or titanium respectively. Other substances also can enter into combination with iron, as is the case with the silicon steel of the French chemists, where the iron is combined with silicon, the base of flint. Drawing an analogy from this latter compound, it is argued that boron, the base of borax, will also combine with iron, and that the tools possessing most extraordinary hardness and cutting powers recently made in Glasgow are composed of boron steel. The instruments mentioned, it is asserted, performed thirteen times the amount of cutting work of an ordinary tool of carbon steel.

Arrest of Consumption.

There is no malady which causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show that, throughout the civilized world, an average of one death in six, every six in the lists of mortality, may be attributed to its agency. Though our own city shows a smaller average from this scourge, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the tubercular deposit, to which all its dread results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further proved by post mortem examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs, scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three large tubercular cavities. Few are aware how much the prevention and even cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared that, with proper precautions by any one now in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility, even though hereditary influences may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle, which in this case is the essence of all-wise treatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigor. In company with this one of the best curatives and preventives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations or breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made as slowly as possible through a small tube or with the mouth nearly closed, and with the shoulders thrown back and downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled, the air should be as slowly and gradually breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long and deep inspirations, and the chest itself will become permanently expanded, so as give the lungs fuller play. Where strength has begun to decline, the efforts must be proportionally milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs it only fills the apex after a long and sustained effort, and hence, the necessity of making the inspiration as slow as possible. Six times a day in the open air is not too much for this exercise. Indeed, the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much of the time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with tubular deposits and severe cough went there sometime since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought her no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open wagon, and slept in tents at night. After three days' exposure to this open air she manifestly improved, and, though frequently exposed in the evening, took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life restored her health and so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable instances took place among the young men of our army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendencies reject fat meat, but its place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in diet in these cases is highly injurious. The dress is also a matter bearing strongly on the health of the lungs. Woolen fabrics worn next the skin, and warm covering for the extremities are all important. So also is the shape of the garment, which should allow full play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important, but even where this is impossible, attention to the other requisites, so simple as to be within the power of every intelligent person, will in many cases prevent and in most incipient cases arrest the progress of this most distressing of all maladies.

Grant's Inflexible Line.

A Washington letter, reporting the writer's recent interview with the President elect, closes with the following highly interesting statement:

This conversation shows that whatever he may hereafter do he now stands by his past record. He means that a citizen of the United States shall be recognized as such, and secured and protected in his rights and privileges in every State; that the freedom of the freedman shall be recognized and his labor fairly compensated; that the national obligations shall not be increased, and that the promoters of the late war at the South shall not be aided by the Government in repairing the damages occasioned by the war.

The result of the interview was a strong conviction that Grant is a Radical in the most radical sense of the political term, that all parties North and South would do wisely to recognize the fact and act accordingly. That he will follow the course of Johnson and abandon the party that elected him, and to any extent identify himself with his enemies or opponents in war, is contrary to the character of the man, and his present positive and clearly expressed convictions.

Grant's manner is that of quiet ease, perfect self-reliance, and the most positive convictions. He expresses his ideas in short sentences, and in a low tone of voice. Although there is a remarkable quietness in him his manner, there is at the same time a marked positiveness of utterance to such a degree indeed that one feels that there is very little use in replying to an adverse opinion.

Such is Grant as I saw him. He is unchanged. He is as positive and determined as ever. Whatever line of battle he may fix upon, you may depend upon it, he will fight it out on that line.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Cotton excited and advanced ¼c; middlings 26. Receipts 6,527 bales; receipts for the week 26,058. Exports to Liverpool 15,086; to continent 7,964; coastwise 13,582; exports to-day 8,488. Stock 122,483. Sales to-day 9,509. Sales for the week 29,800. Gold 135⅛. Exchange sterling 146¾; Commercial 145¾a change 146¼; New York Sight ¾a¾ discount. Sugar firm; common 9¼a10¼; prime 12¾; yellow clarified 14a14½. Molasses firm; common 60a62; prime 68a70; choice 72a75. Flour firm for low grades. Corn scarce; white 78; yellow 80. Oats easy at 66a68. Bran dull at 1,30. Hay, prime, 26a27. Pork firm at 30,50a30,75. Bacon scarce; shoulders 14¾; clear rib sides 18½; clear sides 19¼. Lard firm at 19¼ for tierse and 20 for keg.