TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature-Bates History of Pennsylva. nia Volunteers-The Franking Privileges-Pasters and Folders-Newspapers Assailed Committee of General Investigation—Divorces.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette, 1 HARRISBURG, January 29. SENATE.

BATES' HISTORY. Mr. CONNELL, from the Conference Committee on Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported sixteen hundred copies for the Senate and twenty-eight hundred for the House, provided there should none be sent by mail. The matter was postponed.

NEW BOROUGH. Mr. ERRETT introduced a bill incorborough, Allegheny

CHANGING TIME OF ELECTION. Mr. KERR presented a bill changing the time of holding the spring election in Butler county to the time of the general Mr. TAYLOR, a bill allowing interes

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRANKING PRIVILEGE-PASTERS AND

FOLDERS. Nearly the whole morning session was occupied in discussing the joint resolution of Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, prohibiting members fracking packages over five cents postage, or franking letters

Mr. BROWN, Clarion, moved an amendment dismissing all pasters and folders but five. Overruled as irrelevant.

Overruled as irrelevant.

Mr. STRANG, Tioga, moved an amendment abolishing the franking privilege, but afterwards withdrew it.

Messrs. Brown, of Huntingdon, Strang, of Tioga, Playford, of Fayette, McMiller, of Montgomery, and Rogers, of Philadelphia, opposed the resolution as implying dishonesty on the part of members, and because the law already provided grainst the abuse of franking. provided against the abuse of franking.

Mr. DAVIS of Philadelphia, made a long speech for the resolution, in the course of which he said a good deal had been uttered against the extravagance of the present Legislature, which would cest forty or fifty thousand dollars less than any other session. He had been than any other session. He had been charged by the Pittsburgh Dispatch as to blame for the enormous abuses as Speaker in 1868. If that editor knew nothing more than his article proved, he should be ashamed to publish a respectable newspaper. The Speaker had nothing more to do with the payment of officers than the Czar of Russia. It seemed strange that journals should single out one individual. He defied any member

error, and called upon him for an explanation. He could no more explain than the gentleman from Beaver.
These editors did not know what they were talking about. He wanted to be reported properly on this occasion. He expected to make several editors of this State acknowledge the "Lie," or acknowledge their ignorance of the law. They must take one or the other horn of the dilemma. These were the very last papers that should squeal about extravagance. These newspapers were not in the habit of attacking persons and interests favorable to them. He found in the advertisement of the twenty millions loan enormous charges, which they would not make against individuals, yet they had not called upon the Auditor General to explain why the Pittsburgh Gazette, Dispatch, and other papers had got such

large sums.
Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver—I proved an editor here a liar last winter, by twenty-one witnesses, and next morning

Mr. DAVIS, continuing, said he never drew a warrant for any officer or any body else. He thought the Audi-tor General ought to examine why the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, Dispatch and other papers made such enormous charges for advertising the twenty million over due loan. The Speaker never appointed offi-cers. That was done by caucus. He was not to blame, but several Pittsburgh papers had thus attacked him. Standing here, before God; he pronounced it a lie, and the editor could take it as he saw fit, either in a personal or public sense.
COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango, thought the fault lay elsewhere as to postage. His constituents had informed him that documents came to them with double and treble postage which the weight called for. He moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate.

Mr. DUNCAN offered a resolution to refer to the same Committee all alleged abuses of the franking privilege. Adop-

Mr. FOY, of Phila : a resolution referring to the same Committee the investi-gation of alleged extravagant charges by newspapers in advertising over-due loans, as per Auditor General's report.

Mr. WEBB, of Bradford: a resolution what authority five thousand copies of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers were printed and the probable cost.

Adopted.
Mr. HUNTER, of Westmoreland: a resolution imposing a fine of five hun-dred dollars for the abuse of the franking

privilege, on conviction in court. Refer-red to Investigation Committee. Mr. KLECKNER, Phila., a resolution abolishing the franking privilege, allow-ing each member one hundred and fifty dollars for postage. Referred to Inves-

Mr. BROWN, Clarion, a resolution requesting the Auditor General to report why Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, received thirty thousand dollars for examining foreign insurance papers. Defeat-

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver: Resolu-tion instructing the Judiciary Commit-tee to examine into the expediency of DIVORCES. passing a law referring all divorces to Adjourned till Monday evening.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS said he would meet the proposition Asked for Eclipse Observation—Memorial Against the Alabama Claim Treaty—The Suffrage Amendment—The Resolution for Choice of Presidential Electors by the People—Census Resolution. HOUSE: Post-office Appropriation Bill Reparted—The Constitutional Mr. Birghts and privileges under our Constitution that any other State is entitled. The party in power had ignored this great truth, and deprived certain States of their constitutional rights by various schemes of force and fraud, but he warned them their domination was approaching in end.

Mr. BOUTWELL proposed to alter the proposed constitutional amendment. Mr. BOUTWELL proposed to alter the proposed constitutional amendment to make it read "the right of any citizen of the United States to vote at any election in the State in which he shall actually reside for a period of one year next preceding such election shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State thereof, by reason of race or color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States, or on account of his upon the Constitutional amendment, but Boutwell's Resolution Re-

sected. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 WASHINGTON, January 29, 1869. SENATE.

The PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Zachariah Chandler, Senator elect from Michigan. Read, and placed

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial from Rev. McCosh, President of Princeton College, and Professors of that institution, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable them to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun in August next, and stating that such observations can be best made in the Southern part of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of George B, Unton, a merchant of Bos-ton, remonstrating against the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims as unjust to himself and other American citizens; also, a petition from the National Executive Committee of Colored Citilens, for the passage of a bill to secure the application of the homestead law to certain lands in the lately rebellious
States for the benefit of colored persons.
Referred to Committee on Public Lands.
The PRESIDENT submitted a mes-

sage from the House transmitting the papers in relation to the McGarrahan Mr. MORTON moved to refer the bill for the relief of Mr. McGarrahan, with accompanying papers, to the Judiciary

But after discussion Mr. MORTON withdrew his motion, and the bill and papers were referred to Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill, at the

request of its friends and without committing himself to its support, to aid the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad Memphis and El Paso Facine Rainfold Company of Texas in the construction of a rainfold from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government of the Unified States the use of the same for military and postal pur-poses. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the order of the day, the proposed Constitutional amendment.

Mr. DIXON made an argument against it. He insisted the power to regulate suffrage was an essential of the Constitution of a State having a republican form of government, and that therefore no such State could divest itself of that

to prove corruption on him. The Pittspower, either voluntarily or upon compulsion, without thereby losing its reonblican character. Mr. POMEROY moved to amend the Mr. POMEROY moved to amend the constitutional amendment by striking out the words "on account of race, color or previous condition of slavery," and to insert instead "for any reason not

equally applicable to all citizens."

Mr. POMEROY then addressed the Senate, commenting upon the statement of Mr. Wilson, yesterday, that the advo-cacy of equal rights had been and was unpopular everywhere through-the country, and had cost Republican party many votes.

He said if that party were to abandon the cause of equal rights, it would lose all its votes, because the people would no longer have a motive for sustaining it, nor would it be worth sustaining. The advocacy of equal rights, instead of being a source of weakness to the party, was really the source of all its strength He would have the party raise high the banner of equal rights, and by one comprehensive amendment strike out from the Constitution all distinction between citizens as to their right

before the law on account of race, color, condition or sex.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the following bills:

tson's bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims of loyal citizens for property taken during Mr. Fowler's bill to authorize payment for stores furnished the Engineer and

Ordnance Departments. bill in relation to the competency of witnesses.

To authorize impri-onment with hard labor in certain cases.

To provide for the trial and punishment of accessories to criminal olfenses.
House bill remitting penalties where,
through inadvertency, instruments have

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from Committee on Pensions, reported back unfavorably the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Lincoln.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln.
Mr. MORRILL. of Maine, from the
Committee on Appropriations, reported
the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with amendments. The provision for consolidating the various Cenral and South American Missions is stricken out.
Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill providing for the sale of lands to aid in the construction of the West Virginia Central Railroad. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the Company 6,250 sections of land, to be selected in

6,250 sections of land, to be selected in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, at seventy-five cents per acre in preferred stock, on condition that \$4(0,000 be expended in improving and settling said lands within ten years.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lends venored advanced. Mr. Pomerov, from the committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on on the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad: also on Mr. Howe's bill to regulate the disposition of lands that may be granted in aid of railroads and favorably on the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in im-proving the navigation of the Mississip-

pi river, immediately above the Falls of St. Anthony.

St. Anthony.

Mr. MORTON, from the Select Com.

Mr. Morton, Buckalew to amend the Constitution to

it in a brief speech.

Mr. SCOFIELD also occupied five minMr. DAVIS said he would meet the utes in an argument in favor of the

Amendment Discussed-Mr. upon the Constitutional amendment, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was lost and the Senate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, took up the bill to pro-vide for the reduction of the military forces and for other purposes.

Several amendments were reported by

he Military Committee. Mr. CONKLING moved an amendment providing that the vacant Brigadier Generalships shall not be filled at present. Adopted. The bill then passed.

A motion for adjournment till Monday was lost. The joint resolution introduced vester-day by Mr. Conkling, for the appoint-ment of a Committee of five to inquire whether any legislation is necessary in regard to taking the next census, was

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates \$5,740,000 for deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for

the next fiscal year.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill appropriating \$54,766 to pay salaries and contingent expenses of Patent office for January and February, 1869. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. MOORHEAD introduced a bill to provide for the better security of life and

property from dangers of coal oil, crude petroleum and other products. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution re-questing the President to furnish any information he may have showing that the people of Hayti and San Domingo are desirous their governments shall be-come part of the United States. The House then proceeded to private

The Senate amendment to the House bill confirming the title to Rock Island in the Mississippi river was con Mr. JULIAN, from Committee on

Public Lands, reported a bill to close the land system in States where public lands do not exceed five thousand acres. Passed.
Mr. WILSON, Iowa, from Judiciary
Committee, reported a bill for the benefit
of Blanton Duncan, in reference to prop-

erty in Louisville, Ky.
After some discussion it was tabled:
The morning hour having expired, th resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Law-rence, of Ohio, for the arrest of Henry Johnson, who had refused to obey the summons of the Select Committee on New York election frauds, was taken up. After some discussion between Messrs. Lawrence, Ross, Kerr and Dawes, touch

ing the frands committed by both politi cal parties in New York, and also as to the materiality of the evidence sought to be obtained, which is that a number of names had been put on the poll list by two Democratic politicians, the House without action, resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment. and was addressed by Mr. KELLY in its

advocacy.

Mr. SHELLABARGER next addressed the House in support of the substitute which he offered the other day to the Constitutional amendment, the distinction being that the substitute allows the disfranchisement of those who have been engaged in rebellion, while the original resolution does not also that the original resolution would allow the establishment of property or educational qualifications. The colored race, he arquaincations. The colored race, it are qued, could be virtually disfrancised by a law making property and intelli-gence a condition of suffrage, and such a law would not be forbidden by the proposed Constitutional amendment. There were reasons, however, why some such proposition should be adopted at this time. The proposition

was in itself so eminently right, in its relations to the Constitution, that it could not fail to recommend itself to every right mind. That government was not a government at all which has not within itself the power to declare who should take part in carrying it on. One reason why it should be adopted now, was that this proposition, once submitted by Congress, by a two-thirds vote of the was irrevecable, unless by a like two-thirds vote, and would be pending until withdrawn or ratified; and if a State Legislature refused to ratify it, the people could elect another Legislature in harmony with the voice of the people of the Republic. It would be dishonor in Con-gress to insist in retaining a policy in the reconstructed States which it refused to

reconstructed States which it refused to inculcate against other States.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., addressed the House in opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment and the bill, the object of which was to divest the people of power over the regulation of suffrage and elections, and vest that power in the Congress of the United States. That was not only a right reserved to right was not only a right reserved to the States, but it was encouraged as in the States by the Federal Constitution

Mr. WARD addressed the House in favor of the substitute he had offered to the proposed constitutional amendment.

The proposition of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Blugham) was in substance to hand over the State governments to traitors and rebels. He was opposed to that. He was willing to be merciful. He was willing to be just. He was willting to give to the erring men of the South their lives, their liberty and their prop-erty, but he was not willing to banish from the statute books the last sem-

blance of punishment for treason. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke against the substitute offered by Mr. Bingham, and said when he could see every man, white or black, free to utter oupstion of the island. Late disturb ruary proximo, any sentiment he pleased, within the ances in Havana had not been renewed,

compel the choice of Presidential electors minutes in support of the constitutional directly from the people, and advocated amendment and bill. Mr. SCOFIELD also occupied five min

want of property or education."

After further discussion, Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment to add to the first offered an amendment to add to the first section the following: "nor shall educational attainments, or the possession or ownership of property, ever be made a test of the right of any citizen to vote." Mr. BINGHAM argued against the amendment on the legal principle that the exclusion of certain things was the admission of all other things, and that religious or other tests might, under that amendment, be established.

Discussion on this point was carried on by Messrs, Bingham, Eldridge, Boutwell, Shellabarger, Wilson, of Iowa, and Jenckes.

Jenckes.
Mr. BOUTWELL moved the previous question on his amendment, which was

The amendment was rejected without a vote by yeas and nays, the count on division being 45 to 95. Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the first section so as to make it read, "no State shall make or enforce any law

which shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States, of sound mind and twenty one one years of age or the military. upwards, the equal exercise, subject to such registration laws as the State may enact, of the ejective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceeding such election, except such of said citizens as shall engage n rebellion or insurrection, or who may

have been or shall be duly convicted of reason or other infamous crime."

Mr. SHELLABARGER offered the following as a substitute: "No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, an equal right to vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have his ac tual residence, such right to vote to be under such regulations as shall be pre-scribed by law, except to such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and to such as shall be duly con-

victed of infamous crime."
This is known as the Ohio amendment, it being agreed upon by the Re-publican delegation from that State by fourteen to one, the minority being Mr.

Mr. BURR moved to lay the joint res llution and amendment on the table. Without voting on that motion the House at 4:40 adjourned.

NEW YORK GITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) NEW YORK, January 29, 1869. Mr. Manton Marble has bought out all the other owners of the World newspa-

per, and is now its sole proprietor. The price paid for one quarter of the stock was one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of any real estate.

A serious disturbance occurred this forenoon at the corner of Canton street and Bank avenue, Brooklyn, between white and colored persons, resulting in the mortally wounding of John Hopkins, white, by Samuel Halsey, colored. The apparent origin of the trouble was

the unprovoked knocking down of a colored man. A large number of people become involved and the riot was with difficulty stopped by the police.
The Rogers murder inquest was continued to-day. The only thing of importance was that the colored boy Glou cester again identified Tallent as the tallest of the two men he saw in Twelfth street the morning of the murder. The case was adjourned to Monday.

A daring attempt at burglary was made last night at 49 Maiden Lane, but only fifty dollars were secured, and two of the burglars were subsequently cap-

Waldron alias Butts, author of the recent heavy bank robbery in Brooklyn, was arrested to day. The sailors' strike continues, but havng no regular organization or accumulated fund to maintain themselves, quite arge numbers have been glad to ship at any reasonable offer.

Judge Ingraham to day dissolved the

injunction issued against James Fisk and others in the matter of the Morning Star

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution-The Peace Commission—Spanish Roinforcements
—Desperate Fight—Havana Quiet. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 28, via KEYWEST HAVANA, January 23, via REYWEST, January 29.—Advices from Nuevitas to Monday last, received here, state that Gen. Quesada, hearing Spanish reinforcements had arrived at Puerto Principe, abandoned his march and returned to the neighborhood of Nuevitas. He has a force of six thousand men, armed with Peabody rifles, and is confident of suc-cess. Occasional skirmishes take place with the garrison at Nuevitas, two thousand strong, but it remains inactive.
Two of the Peace Commissioners had
arrived at Nuevitas and had gone under a flag of truce to have an interview with Cespedez. A flag of truce from rebels arrived at Nuevicas on the 19th, and the bearer dined with the Governor of the town. He was instructed by General Quesada to demand that the property of non-combatants be respected and to no-tify Spaniards that retailation would be

resorted to.
San Miguel has been abandoned Count Valmazeda entered Tunas with one hundred men wounded. He fought a desperate battle at the crossing of the river Canto, in which Lone was killed.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] SPAIN MADRID, January 29 .- It is stated the

members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke Montpensier for the Spanish throne. The Provisional Government yesterday issued an address to the nation, tending to restore calmness to the public mind. They decline to take active steps against reaction, but declare they are closely watching declare they are closely watching it, and if necessary, will combat it. All religious questions they leave to be finally disposed of by the Constituent Cortes, which is soon to assemble.

The Abolitionists have presented a petition to the Government asking them to issue a decree setting free all children beautiful property into a Santember. 1888.

born in slavery since September, 1868. The petition was referred to the Constituent Cortes.

The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to the Government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio.

It is said that all the members of the Cabinet are now in favor of the Duke of Caonet are now in layor of the Buke of Montpensier for King of Spain.

The city of Madrid is quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms.

The Arch Bishop of Burgos has been arrested, and is now in the custody of

GREECE.

ATHENS, January 29 .- It is reported that the Bulgarian Prime Minister has resigned.

The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent Conference is considered uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intention relative

the matter is yet known.
United States Minister Tuckerman, in a speech delivered at a public dinner in Athens, yesterday, expressed the kind-liest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympa-thy of his Government for the Greeks in eir anticipated trouble with the Turks.

SOUTH AMERICA.

London, January 29 .- Details of new from Rio January 29.—Petans of news from Rio Janerio show the success of the allied powers in Paraguay had been most complete. All the Paraguayan forts were in their hands and they have captured all the artillery and baggage of Lopez's army and two thousand prisoners. The dictator Lopez was a fugitive in the forests, and surrounded by armed roops.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 29.—The House of Deputies has passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. The proposition to indicate King for

high treason was rejected. GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, January 29 .- An invitation has been extended to Reverdy Johnson to dine with the corporation authorities

of Glasgow, in February next. He has accepted the invitation.

FRANCE. PARIS, January 29.—Prince Napoleon gave a reception to-day to Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador and

suite. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, January 29.—Evening.—Consols, 93%; Five-Twenty Bonds, 75%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25%; Illinois, 92%. Frankfort bonds, 71½.

Liverpool, January 29.—Cotton; stock 269,000 bales, including 77,000 bales. American; quantity affort, 31,000 bales, including 17,000 bales, including 17,000 bales, including 17,000 bales, including 1,000 b ican; quantity afloat, 31,000 bales, including 141,000 bales American; the market to-day was firm; middling uplands, 11½ on spot; afloat, 11½ @11½; sales of 2,000 bales. Mauchester market unchanged. California White Wheat, 11s. 6d.; Red Western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 11d. Corn, 34@35s. 6d. for old; 33@33. 3d. for new. Mess pork firm at 95s. Beef, 105s. Lard, 77s. Cheese firm at 7½. Bicon active at 59s. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.@6s. Spirits Petroleum, 9d.; refined, 1s. 11d. Tallow, 30s. 6d.

Sig. 6d.
LONDON, January 29.—L'nseed oil dull, at 165s; 27 pounds, 5s.
LONDON, January 29.—Tallow, 47s. 6d.
Sperm oil. £94: Sugar, 36s. 6d. Calcutta L'nseed, 59s. Petroleum at Antwerp, 30a. 6d.

58a59 francs. HAVRE, January 29.—Cotton, 233 francs on spot. Paris, January 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows bullion increased 600,000 francs.

Frankfort, January 29.—Evening.—
American bonds closed firmer and higher: 5-208793/@791/.

Paris, January 29.—Bourse steady;
Bantes 70f. 45c.

Rentes 70f. 45c.

Antwerp, January 29.—Petroleum market closed dull; quotations nominal-

ly unclianged. Case of Mrs. Lincoln.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, January 29, 1869. The report of the Committee of Pensions in the case of Mrs. Lincoln says they are unable to perceive that she is entitled to a pension under the letter and spirit of any existing law. The mittee are, aware that the friends of the resolution expect to make a permanent provision for the lady, but no evidence has been furnished them, or reasons as algued, why such provision should be made if such was the intention. The Committee submit the reference should have been made to some other Com-

Lease of a Railway. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 29.—The stock-holders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, at their meeting to-day, refused to lease their road to the Atlantic and Great a desperate battle at the crossing of the river Canto, in which Lone was killed. Afterwards the Insurgents ceased to oppose his march. The aggregate loss of Government troops was eight hundred killed and wounded.

The Preusa advocates the military occupation of the island. Late distributions to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and ratified a lease of their road to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and ratified a lease of their road and property, in perpetuity, to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The vote was large, covering usarly all the stock of the Company.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-Miss Augusta M. St. Clair, lecturer, died at Salt Lake City on Wednesday. -The billiard match at Montreal, on Thursday night, was won by Dion, who scored 1,200 to Foster's 1,116.

—The Republican State Central Com-mittee of Virginia has called a State Convention for March 9th, to nominate andidates for State offices.

-Mina Rousche, of Burlington, Wisconsin, has been in a trance since January 8th. Physicians have visited her, and from a vein tapped by them blood flowed as from a living person.

-Government Commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pa-cific Railroad, ending at the one thousandth mile post. The Central Pacific is now completed five, hundred and three

miles east of Sacramento. —A petition to the Senate of the United States, signed by Hon. Geo. B Upton and others, against the confirmation of the Alabama claims treaty, has been placed at the Merchants Exchange,

at Boston, for signatures. -A freight agent on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad committed suicide at St. Louis, in Wednesday, by shooting himself on the head and also in the left side, while laboring under despondency, induced by sickness.

-At Baltimore, William Hetzbold, convicted in the United States Court of not giving notice to the Assessor of his place of business as a rectifier of distilled spirits, as required by the revenue law, was fined one thousand dollars.

—The officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company state that there is no foundation for the report fur-nished by the Jay Gould party that the Ede Railroad Company would have control of their road and change its gauge to six feet.

—Near Owensboro, Ky., some days ago, a negro man seized a white lady and brutally outraged her person. The negro was afterwards captured and committed to prison, but on Wednesday night a mob broke the jail, took the prisoner out and hung him.

and hung him. —In the Kriel wife murder case at Louisville, Ky., the evidence for the defense was to the effect that at the time the time the deed was committed the accused was laboring under an attack of the mania pota, and, therefore, not responsible for his acts.

-The Maine State Temperance Convention met at Augusta on Tuesday, with Ebenezer Knowlton as chairman. A letter from Hon. Woodbury Davis was read, opposing the re-enactment of the State constabulary law and favoring imprisonment for the sale of liquor.

—A petition was presented in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, protesting against Congress chartering Masonic Societies, believing secret societies dangerous to a republican form of government, and charging the fraternity with upholding slavery and nstigating rebellion. The petition was

referred. -Four colored men and a white man charged with the crime of stealing the body of a Colonel Welleson from a tomb about seven miles from Kib Carolina, were taken from the jail in that place, where they were held, a few days ago, and murdered by a band of thirty r forty citizens of that place. No arrests

have as yet been made. -The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood, returnable on Friday next. The application is signed by the Attorney General of Virginia, who says Judge Underwood has discharged several prisoners convicted and sentenced for murder and arson, thus acting contrary to the Constitution and

-The residences of several wealthy farmers near Morris, Illinois, were entered lately and numerous valuables extracted therefrom. The suspected thief was arrested on Wednesday, and some of the stolen articles were found on his person. At night injail he attempted to commit suicide, but the large dose of poison he took acted as an emetic and

saved his life. —A letter from Caracas, Venezuela, states Mr. Talmadge, American Commis-sioner for the settlement of American claims, has been accused of fraud, and the abrogation of the treaty. The im-nutation, its is aid, can be disproved, and the trouble is supposed to have been in-duced by a wish to avoid paying the heavy instalments already adjusted to the United States.

-A. Hyatt, alias Samuel R. Allen, and seven others have been arrested at Rochester, N. Y., on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Union National Life Insurance Company of \$5,000. Hyatt had his life insured to that amount, sold his policy to a lawyer named Garland, and shortly after had a report circulated that he was drowned while hunting. The case will be tried immediately.

Army Deserters Punished. MEMPHIS, January 29.—Three privates nemphis, January 29.—15 res privates belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, named M. H. Strong, Harmon Springstein and Stephen Maddon, for desertion, had their heads shaved, were tatteed with letters and driven out of the service to-day in the presence of the regiment Strong had been a clerk in Grant's office

during the war. New England Labor Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) BOSTON, Janury 28.—The New Engand Labor Convention was in session to day, and was largely attended. An or-ganization was perfected, and the name of "New England Reform League" adopted. The Convention closed with the adoption of resolutions making the League the advocate of every kind of labor reform.

Mortuary Report, Dr. A. G. M'Candless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh for week commencing January 17, and ending January 24, 1869;

Diseases—Ulceration of the bowels, 1; ovarian tumor, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; consumption, 2; typhoid pneumonin, 2; pneumonia, 5; whooping cough, 2; convulsions, 1; still born, 1; debility, 1; scarlatina, 1; eresipelas, 1; triamosis, 1. Of the above were: Under 1 year, 5. from 1 to 2, 5, 2 to 5, 2, 5 to 10, 1; 30 to from 1 to 2, 5: 2 to 5, 2: 5 to 10, 1: 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 90, 1.