Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. NUMBER 35.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature —Bills Introduced and Passed —Petitions—Both Houses Adjourn Till Tuesday Next.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1869.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SEARIGHT: Authorizing the School Board of Uniontown to apply certain School tax to building purposes.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. ERRETT called up the supplement enlarging the jurisdiction of Courts in chartering insurance companies. Passed.

Mr. WALLACE called up the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railway to extend their branch road in Cameron, Jefferson and Elk counties. Passed.

Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, called up the bill authorizing the Crawford County Coal Company to borrow money. Passed.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for a commutative system of voting for legislators.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, from citizens of Uniontown, for the extension of the Lancaster auctioneer act to Uniontown.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Lawrence, against the act giving Butler county jurisdiction in the case of Butler county against the Northwestern Railway Company; also, for a prohibitory liquor law for Lawrence county.

I. O. R. M.

On motion of Mr. HERR, of Dauphin, the use of the House was granted to the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men for sessions from the 20th to the the 25th of July next.

POSTAGE ACCOUNT.

The postage account of the House for January, $3,552.98, was ordered paid.

EXTRA OFFICERS.

Mr. LONGENECKER, of Bedford, a resolution that all officers of the House not now sworn, to be relieved, and that their salaries run only for the time they actually served.

The House refused to read the resolution a second time.

STATE PRINTER'S BILL.

Mr. MEEK, of Centre, a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the Committee on Printing an itemized copy of the State Printer's bill for 1868, setting forth the amount of paper used, price paid, number of copies of books, pamphlets and public documents printed, and all other work, stating the amount done and price charged by said Printer, and instructing the Committee to report at an early day by bill or otherwise some method to reduce the expenditures in this department. Laid over.

PASSED FINALLY.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, called up the Senate bill consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny: Incorporating the Pittsburgh Gold and Silver Mining Company of Montana.

Mr. MORGAN, of Allegheny: Providing for the appointment of an Inspector of illuminating gas and gas meters, and regulating the inspection of the same, and for the protection of consumers and manufacturers of gas in Allegheny county.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Allegheny: Relative to borough elections in Ormsby, Allegheny county: also, authorizing Ormsby borough to borrow money.

Mr. BEATTY, of Crawford: For the protection of livery stable keepers in Crawford county.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette: Relative to actions in trespass for mesne profits.

Mr. EDWARDS, incorporating the Peoples Saving Bank of Lawrence county at New Castle.

Mr. CLARK, of Warren: Extending exemption to estates of dower and other life estates.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. DUNCAN: Authorizing an additional Justice of the Peace for Cherrytree township, Venango. Passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill enabling the School Directors of Fifth ward, Allegheny, to borrow additional thirty thousand dollars. Passed.

Adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 5, 1869.

General Grant visited Appleton's book establishment this afternoon, attended a reception at the house of Mr. McKean, Second avenue, this afternoon, and dined with Hamilton Fish, this evening. He is expected to leave to-morrow for Washington.

The bark America, supposed to have aboard some of the passengers rescued from the steamship Hibernia, is at anchor outside the bar.

In the examination of parties charged with conspiring to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad of $120,000, the evidence of one of them, Frederick A. Goodall, who has turned States evidence, was given.

Counterfeiters Pardoned—Presbyterian Difficulty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—The President has pardoned Carlo Latriga and Francis Marmenti, who were sentenced in 1866 to serve fifteen years in the Penitentiary at Frankfort, for counterfeiting United States currency.

A movement is on foot to further complicate the existing difficulties among the Presbyterians of Kentucky. It is an effort on the part of certain of the laity connected with the Declaration Testimony Synod, who are indisposed to see that body connected with the Southern General Assembly.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 5.—The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete. In the House Henry F. Cawler will move, and Mr. Mundela will second, the address to the Queen.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired, and it is expected he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

GREECE.

The Powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals. King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is announced that Zaimis has consented to act as Premier and Deligannis as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the other seats in the Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens. M. Bulgaris, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the citizens.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 5.—Marquis Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died today.

Dispatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by troops and after a brief engagement routed and dispersed.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 5.—The steamship Java, from New York, arrived this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 5.—The steamship Hammonia arrived this afternoon.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 5.—The erection of a synagogue in this city has been licensed by the authorities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 5—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93¼@93¼ for account. Five-twenties, 76½. Stocks quiet and steady: Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¾.

PARIS, February 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of 9,800,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton; today the market was easier, but not quotably lower; middling uplands 12¼d.; Orleans 12¼d.: sales, 15,000 bales; sales for the week 140,000 bales; the price of American advanced ⅛@⅛d. of the sales 63,000 bales were for speculation; exporters took 15,000 bales; the stock is estimated at 257,000 bales, of which 85,000 is American. Breadstuffs—Wheat; 11s. 5d @11s. 6d. for California white, and 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for No. 1 red western. Flour 26s. Corn; 32s. 6d. for old mixed western; 31s. for new. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 44s. Provisions—Pork 97s. 6d. Beef 102s. 6d. Lard 78s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 59s. 6d. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 46s. 6d. Turpentine firmer but not higher.

LONDON, February 5.—Spirits Petroleum 8¾s. Linseed Oil £27 15s.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Petroleum dull at 58¾f.

FRANKFORT, February 5—*Evening.*—Five twenty bonds 80¼.

PARIS, February 5.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 70f. 85c.

HAVRE, February 5—*Evening.*—Cotton; low middlings afloat 12f.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A design to rescue Boyle, the Michigan murderer, at New York, was frustrated.

—The Robinson House, at Watertown, Wis., was burned yesterday. Loss $18,000.

—The International Hotel at St. Paul, Minn., was burned Wednesday. Total loss over $100,000.

—Jonathan Burr, a wealthy citizen and ex-banker of Chicago, died Thursday, aged seventy-five.

—Richey, Sharp & Co. is the Philadelphia dry goods firm, the failure of which has been announced.

—No lives were lost by the catastrophe at St. Patricks Hall, Montreal. Thirty persons were injured.

—In consequence of the snow storm in Canada, all railroad trains were delayed and no mails received for forty-eight hours.

—Christian Sharp, of Philadelphia, is applying for an extension of his breech-loading rifle. He admits having realized over $130,000.

—The dry goods and grocery store of J. B Morend, at Colesburg, Iowa, was burned last night. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

—A fire at Cheyenne on Wednesday destroyed the store of A. Piper and the warehouse of Cornworth Brothers, involving a loss of $20,000.

—The joint Canvassing Committee have reported that at the last election in Illinois a majority of seven hundred and twenty-six votes in favor of a Constitutional Convention were cast.

—Charles M. Dupuy, Professor of French, died at Baltimore yesterday from an overdose of chloroform, administered by himself. He was at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland.

—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown and Miss Chapin, are to address the Woman Suffrage Convention to be held in Chicago on the 11th and 12th instants, and Miss Dickinson the Sorosis Convention which meets at the same time.

—Spring Hill College, six miles from Mobile, Alabama, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The students barely escaped with their lives. The library, furniture and museum were all destroyed. No one was was injured. Loss $100,000; insurance $35,000.

—In the libel suit of E. L. Sanderson against the New York *Mercury*, the jury found a verdict for five thousand dollars damages. The article alleged as libellous insinuated that the plaintiff had made money by the collection of soldiers' claims at exorbitant percentage and that he was in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1869.

NOMINATION

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Henry S. Watts, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of Legation at Vienna, vice Hay, resigned.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

There seems to be an indisposition in the Committee of Ways and Means to prolong the time of whiskey in bond after April, as requested by the whiskey ring throughout the country. There also seems a change of mind in the matter of converting registered bonds into coupon bonds.

TREATY WITH GERMANY.

It is understood the project of a convention between the United States and the North German Union, for the better protection of emigrants to the United States, is under consideration by Baron Gerolt and certain parties in New York and Washington. The plan of a treaty having this in view has already been prepared, both at the Treasury Department and State Department, that from the latter office modifying several provisions contained in the former. As yet there has been no definite action with respect to either.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to-day, they decided, by a vote of eight against three, to extend the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, from its present terminus, in Kansas, southward to a junction with the Atlantic and Pacific roads on the thirty-fifth parallel, in New Mexico, the Trunk line west of the Junction towards the Pacific to be built and controlled jointly by the two companies.

COWHIDING SCRAPE.

Mr. Dempsey, of the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, to-day cowhided a clerk in the patent office, a Mr. Duncan, the author of a report to the Commissioner relative to the contract between that firm and the office.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Stover and her children left today for her home in Tennessee. The President's wife was unable, from feeble health, to accompany her daughter, as she had intended.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs from January 23d, to the 30th were upwards of three millions of dollars.

ST. LOUIS.

Woman Suffrage Resolution Laid on the Table in Missouri Legislature—Insurance Suit.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Notwithstanding the encouragement given to the representatives of the Woman's Suffrage Association by the members of the Legislature yesterday, a joint resolution, introduced in the House to-day, providing for the submission to the people at the next general election of a Constitutional amendment declaring that hereafter no person shall be denied the right to vote on account of sex, was tabled by 53 ayes to 43 nays.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, has brought suit against John H. Bowen and Samuel Jacoby, sureties for Charles E. Ferguson, formerly Secretary of that Company, but now deceased, for money said to have been converted by Ferguson to his own use, and which his estate cannot pay. Judgment is asked against Bowen and a writ of attachment against Jacoby, who has property here but resides in the State of New York.

Memphis Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Wm. Rice, who was stabbed at a ball Wednesday night, is still in a critical condition. McGrath, who did the stabbing, was released on $4,000 bail.

Wm. H. Bearne, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Police, entered upon his duty to-day.

A dispatch from Gov. Clayton says Captain Rosseau, of the Arkansas militia, against whom numberless charges have been preferred by the citizens of Woodruff county, for outrages and black-mailing, has been arrested and lodged in the penitentiary at Little Rock.

At the preliminary examination of Pender, Dyer and Landergin, charged with the murder of Thomas Hennessy last Sunday night, all were discharged but the former, who was held for trial.

At the session of the Mississippi Press Convention, just closed at Holly Springs, J. Augustin Siginiago, editor of the Grenada *Sentinel*, a well known poet, was elected President.

News from Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 5.—A steamer from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday. She brings the following news from the City of Mexico:

The bill granting to Julius Skilton a concession for the construction of a railway between El Paso, and the City of Mexico passed Congress.

General Canto, the alleged murderer of General Patoni, has escaped from prison.

City of Mexico, Feb. 1. via Havana, Feb. 5.—The conspirator Bonitz, who attempted the life of President Juarez, has been shot. A conducta of $3,000,000 has left this city for Vera Cruz. Diaz has been elected Governor of the State of Michoacan. Twenty rebels have been captured in the State of Tamaulipas and shot.

Texas Constitutional Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—A special dispatch from Austin to the Galveston *News*, dated the 4th inst., says: The Convention to-day engrossed the ordinance submitting the Constitution to the people. It provides for an election of members of Congress and State officers on the first Monday of July. A motion to adjourn *sine die*, for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the ordinance, was voted down.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: The Constitutional Amendment—Mr. Sumner Offers a Substitute. HOUSE: Military Appropriation Bill —Reduction of the Army Discussed—Evening Session for General Debate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1869.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented.

A resolution was passed to hold an evening session until the Constitutional Amendment is disposed of.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced bill amendatory of the act granting lands to Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of several railroads. Referred to Select Committee on Railroads.

Mr. CORBETT, from Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to provide for the protection of fur bearing animals of Alaska.

Mr. POMEROY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill providing for sales of lands to aid in the construction of the West Va. Central Railroad.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin railroad.

The bill to give effect to certain treaty stipulations with foreign countries was passed. It authorizes the President to employ a military force, when necessary, to guard alleged criminals delivered up by foreign governments under extradition treaties.

The resolution to authorize payment of Senators from unreconstructed States from the beginning of the next session was taken up.

Mr. MORTON made a brief argument in favor of the resolution, and cited several precedents.

Mr. TRUMBULL had thought this proposition dead. The Senate had already distinctly declared the Senators in question should be paid only from the time their States were declared entitled to representation in Congress.

While Mr. Trumbull was speaking the morning hour expired, which brought up the unfinished business, viz: the Constitutional Amendment.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Williams was read, and he addressed the Senate in its advocacy.

Mr. SUMNER next addressed the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute for the joint resolution, providing for an amendment to the Constitution. It provides that the right to vote, to be voted for and hold offices shall not be denied or abridged anywhere in the United States, under any pretence of race or color, and all provisions in any State Constitutions, and all laws, State, Territorial or Municipal, inconsistent therewith, are hereby declared null and void; 2d. That any person who, under pretence of race or color, wilfully hinders or attempts to hinder any citizen of the United States from being registered, or from voting, or from being voted for, or from holding office, or who attempts by menaces to deter any such citizen from the exercise or enjoyment of the rights of citizenship above mentioned, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $3,000, or imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year; 3d. That every person legally engaged in preparing a register of voters, or in holding or conducting an election, who wilfully refuses to register the name, or to preserve, count, return or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen, under any pretence of race or color, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 or no more than $4,000, or imprisonment in the common jail not less than three calendar months nor more than two years; 4th. That the District Courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against this act, and the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals and commissioners appointed by circuit and territorial courts of the U. S., shall have the power of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders, and every other officer especially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby required, at the expense the United States, to institute proceedings against any person who violates this act and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court as by this act has cognizance of the offense; 5th. That every citizen unlawfully deprived of the rights of citizenship secured by this act, under any pretence of race or color, may maintain a suit against any person so depriving him and recover damages in the District Court of the United States for the district in which such person may be found.

Mr. SUMNER, in the course of his speech, said: "Do not complain if I speak strongly. The occasion demands it. I seek to save the Senate from participation in a degrading pretension. Others may be cool and indifferent; but I have warred with slavery too long not to be aroused, when this old enemy shows his head under another alias. It was once slavery; it is now caste; and the same excuse is assigned now as then. It was in the name of State rights that slavery, with all its brood of wrongs, was upheld; and it is now in the name of State rights that caste, also fruitful of wrong, is upheld. The old champions reappear under other names, and from other States, each crying out that under the National Constitution, notwithstanding even its supplementary amendments, a State may, if it pleas, deny political rights on account of race or color, and that they may establish that silent institution, a caste. This perversity, which, to a silent observer, seems so incomprehensible, is easily understood, when it is considered that the present generation grew up under an interpretation of the National Constitution supplied by the upholders of slavery. State rights were exalted, and the nation was humbled, because in this way slavery might be protected. Anything for slavery was constitutional. Such is the lesson we were taught. How often it has sounded through this chamber, and been proclaimed in speech as law. Under its influence the right of petition was denied, the atrocious slave bill was enacted, and the claim was advanced that slavery traveled with the flag of the Republic. Vain are all our victories, if this terrible rule is not reversed, so States rights shall yield to human rights, and the nation be exalted, as the bulwark of all this will be the crowning victory of the war. Beyond all question the rule under the National Constitution, especially since its amendments, is that anything for human rights is constitutional. Yes, sir; against the old rule, anything for slavery, I put the new, anything for human rights. There can be no State rights against human rights, and this is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

He then argued at length against the assumption that under the Constitution the power of suffrage belongs to the States, and summed up his argument upon it upon two propositions, first, that there is absolutely nothing in the National Constitution to sustain the pretension of caste or oligarchy of the skin, as set up by certain States; and second, that there is in the National Constitution a succession and reduplication of powers investing Congress with ample authority to suppress such pretension.

Mr. VICKERS followed in opposition to the proposed amendment. He was still speaking when Senate took a recess.

Evening Session.—No quorum present till 8:20 p. m., when Mr. VICKERS continued his speech.

Mr. WILLEY spoke in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW briefly advocated his own amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Admiral Farragut, and officers and men of his fleet that passed Forts Philips and Jackson under fire. The bill provides they shall be entitled to the benefit of the prize law, in the same manner as they would have been if the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana had been then open and the prizes libelled therein. It gives cognizance of the case to any United States Court having admiralty jurisdiction, and directs the payment of the awards out of the Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER supported the bill, which passed without a division.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill to promote the progress of the fine arts. Referred to Committee on Patents. It provides for the registry of new and artistic designs and for the erection of the office of Register of Fine Arts.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the state of American fisheries on the coast of British North American provinces, the license, tonnage duties levied, and the state of the trade between the provinces and the United States. Adopted.

Mr. SPALDING, from Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday next.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. BROOKS presented, as a question of privilege, a resolution for the discharge of Florence Scannel, the recusant witness brought from New York, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, without costs, which, after considerable discussion, was laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the postal laws to require all mail matter to be paid in advance, except that now entitled by law to go free. Adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

[The proposed article was published a few days ago.]

Mr. POLSLEY introduced a bill to provide for the holding of a term of the District Court of the United States at Lewisburg, West Virginia. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOOPER made a speech on finance.

Mr. BLAINE, Maine, explained the Army Appropriation bill, and expressed himself in favor of a reduction of the army to thirty regiments. He suggested that on Monday next, when a motion to suspend the rules would be in order, such a motion be made, to allow of the offering of an amendment to reduce the army, if any gentleman could in the meantime devise a plan for that purpose.

Mr. GARFIELD reminded the House that the Committee on Military Affairs had, at the last session, reported a bill well prepared and considered for the reduction of the army, but that, as it did not meet the views of the members, it had been overloaded with amendments and thus killed. The Committee had not been called this session, except in the first days of the session, when the Secretary of War and the General of the Army desired that, in view of the Indian hostilities, no reduction should be made. The Committee was ready any time for the last eight months to report a measure of reduction, and if the House consented, thought he would be ready by Monday to report some measure which he hoped would receive the sanction of the House. He had some doubts whether they had not better wait for the suggestions of the incoming administration.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked his colleague whether it was not expedient to consolidate the army into thirty-nine, or less, regiments, and reduce the officers to the number required for that number of regiments?

Mr. GARFIELD replied that several of the regiments, and especially the Infantry, could be consolidated. He could not say exactly what number could be. The Committee on Military Affairs had been engaged for the last ten or twelve days in taking testimony of the most thoughtful officers of the army on the whole subject of army organization, and although he was not yet authorized to express the opinion of the Committee, as for himself he was clearly of the opinion several of the staff departments of the army might be consolidated, thereby increasing efficiency and effecting a considerable reduction of expenses. He hoped to be able to report a proposition to that effect on Monday. If it were understood that the Committee on Military Affairs wanted to have an opportunity to offer an amendment of that sort to this bill, he thought he would be ready to do so.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked whether, when the skeleton regiments were consolidated, the number of officers should not at the same time be reduced?

Mr. GARFIELD—Certainly; that ought to be done; but speaking for myself, I do not think that public policy or public justice requires us to muster out of service directly officers of the army. I think we ought to make it prospective, and by absorption it could be done rapidly enough, if Congress would stop all promotions and all commissioning of new officers. The rate at which officers were now leaving the army was very great. During the past year five hundred persons holding commissions in the army had gone out, and if the measure which he suggested had been adopted last year, the number of officers would have been reduced by that amount.

Mr. PILE spoke in favor of the reduction, and thought, if time were given to elaborate, covering the whole subject, that the expenses might be reduced from eight to twelve millions.

Mr. LOGAN said if the Committee on Military Affairs proposed to renew the offer of last year, he would say it was a humbug. It was better to have sixty regiments as skeletons, than have thirty regiments consolidated, if the number of officers were to be retained. The correct way was to reduce the rank of officers according to duties required.

Mr. WINDOM expressed his surprise that the gentleman of the Committee on Military Affairs had not had time to attend to this matter, when he had such ample time to attend to the business of Indian Committee. He was in favor of the reduction of the army, and he hoped the army appropriation bill would be postponed for a week, in order to give the Committee on Military Affairs a chance to attend to their business.

After further discussion, Mr. FARNSWORTH asked unanimous consent that the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs might move his amendment and that it be printed.

Consent given. Recess, the evening session to be for general debate only.

Evening Session.—Mr. JULIAN argued that the true policy of the Government in the matter of the resumption of specie payment, was that of masterly inactivity, and after the abolishment of land speculation, reform of the Indian treaty system, and reconstruction of legislation respecting mineral lands to develope the national wealth.

Mr. BROOMALL argued, in the absence of all other disturbing causes, the retiring of $189,000,000 of notes would bring a return to specie payment. He opposed fixing a day for resumption, and supported the bill presented by himself for the exchange of gold for notes at existing rate through a period of years.

Mr. PRUYN also spoke on finances and Mr. MULLINS on political philosophy and constitutional law.

Adjourned.

Central America News.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 5.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings $714,000 in treasure.

Fires at Valparaiso, December 31st, occasioned loss of property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. A number of persons perished in the flames.

The Bolivian government has given out the contract to Robert R. Brown for the construction of a railroad from Cobayl to Potex, estimated to cost twenty-five or thirty millions. Peru has agreed to prolong the Jacua railway to the Bolivian frontier, whence Farafin & Co. agree to continue it to Lopas for five millions sterling.

Two ships had arrived at Valparaiso in eight days from Glasgow within a quarter of an hour of each other. They sailed together, but only sighted each other during the voyage.

Eight lives were lost by the wreck of the Italian bark Oberan on the coast of Chili.

The Peruvian expedition, under charge of Ex Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Confederate navy, has demonstrated that the Ucargila river is the true source of the Amazon, and not the Maconan, as formerly supposed.

A serious row occurred at Aspinwall, January 22d, between the United States sailors from the steamer Tallapoosa and some two hundred Jamaica negroes. One of the sailors was killed.

Railroad Accident.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 5.—A passenger train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad ran off the track at Beach Haven this morning. Many persons were injured, but not fatally. Hon. Galusha A. Grow was severely burned.

Railroad Fare Bill Vetoed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—To-day Gov. Palmer vetoed Fuller's bill to regulate fairs on railroads in Illinois. It is likely to be sustained.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton receipts to-day, 5,430 bales; for the week, 2,889 bales; exports to-day, 628 bales; exports for the week—to continent, 4,016 bales; to Vera Cruz, 239 bales; coastwise, 7,817 bales; stock, 15,923 bales; sales to-day, 3,500 bales; for the week, 50,570 bales; market irregular and ¼a¼c lower; middling, 28¾a29c. Sugar steady; common, 10¼a10½c; prime, 11¾a13c; yellow clarified, 14½a15c. Molasses steady; centrifugal, 60a65c; prime, 66a70c. Whiskey firmer; Western rectified, $1,00a1,07½. Coffee; fair, 13¼a13½c; prime, 16¾a17½c.

CHICAGO, February 5.—*Evening.*—In the afternoon a moderate business was done in No. 2 Spring Wheat at a shade higher prices, closing firm at $1,15½. Corn and Oats quiet and nominally unchanged. Nothing done in Grain markets in the evening. Mess Pork was moderately active closing firm at outside figures; sales 500 barrels, seller, March, at $33,50. 200 barrels same option $33,40; 700 barrels same option, $33,50; 200 barrels on the spot at $33.00. Meat inactive but holders firm. Lard offered at 20¾.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton quiet, firm and nominal, at 20c buyers operate cautiously; receipts 1,090 bales; exports 1,820; week's receipts 16,104; exports 7,591; stock on hand 31,683. Flour: low grades firm, scarce and prices unchanged. Corn 72a73c. Oats 75c. Hay $25. Bran $24a25. Bulk Meats firm: shoulders 14c; sides 17¼a18c. Pork $33a33,50. Lard 21a22c.

BUFFALO, February 5.—Flour steady. Wheat—peddling lots selling at $1,54 for No. 1. Corn—fair demand but lower; 20 cars sold at 77a79c for new on track; one car old at 89c in store. Oats nominal; sales at 61c for Western. Rye nominal; sales at $1,35 for Western. Barley firm. Pork and lard unchanged. High wines unsettled and neglected.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat; choice shipping $1,75. Legal Tenders 74½c.