Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Disaffection and Disloyalty in Spain—Further from the Insurrection at Barcelona—Proposed Radical Demonstration in Madrid—Trouble Anticipated—"Spanish Pride" must not be Wounded—Mr. Gladstone and the Fenians—Jeff. Davis on his Way to the United States—Object of Lord Clarendon's Visit to Paris—Turkey and Egypt—London "Times" on the Cotton Question—Pere Hyacinthe to be Excommunicated—Eruption of Mount Ætna.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, September 26.—The reports from Spain to-day are of an exciting, and even an alarming character. Popular disaffection and disloyalty in the existing government prevail very generally throughout the nation, and both have again been expressed in the shape of an armed counter-revolution. There was an insurrectionary demonstration made by the volunteer troops in Barcelona last night. It was occasioned by the receipt of the Government order commanding the volunteers to disarm, and an attempt on the part of the local authorities to enforce it. The fact that the volunteers of Tarragona, which refused to disarm previously were suffering imprisonment for the offence was made a cause for another excitement. In a short time five barricades, one built by the public cartmen, were thrown up. The cartmen' barricade was assaulted by the regular troops and carried by a bayonet charge, after a very desperate resistance on the part of its defenders and a heavy loss of life. During the engagement the insurgents had twenty-four men killed, a large number wounded, and seventy of their most active members made prisoners. The troops had two commissioned officers killed and several soldiers wounded. Order was subsequently restored.

A Radical Republican Democratic demonstration is announced to be made in Madrid during Wednesday the 20th inst. More trouble is anticipated on the occasion

A Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: The interest in the Cuban matters is increasing at Paris, but the public must not expect to learn precisely the intercourse between Madrid and Washington. There is a difficult game to be played in order to avoid wounding Spanish pride.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 27.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a petition for the Fenians, promises to submit the petition to the Queen, but does not pledge the government to any particular action on the subject. He acknowledges the soundness of the judgment exhibited by the petitioners in attaching the true character to the offences committed.

Jefferson Davis sailed for America on Saturday in the steamer Baltimore.

The *Daily News* to-day reports that the object of Lord Clarendon's visit to Paris was to announce to Napoleon an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia and England to preserve peace and check the contagion of revolution in France in case of the Emperor's death, but not to thwart German unity.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Times* of to-day, in an article on the cotton question, says: If cotton is dear with its increased production, because of new spinning countries bidding against us, then the Liverpool quotations are unintelligible. If spinners not only carry off the raw material, but curtail the demands for our manufactures, the state of trade is unintelligible also. On these suppositions it is useless to cry for more and cheaper cotton. The evil arising only from the loss of the monopoly, the cotton demand is limited, and competitors diminish our share of the manufacture. We cannot discern that cotton at six cents per pound would bring trade back to England. We lost it by the loss of the raw material. But since then so many events have occurred affecting the great industry that it is necessary to distribute or apportion their several results in the state of things before us.

Brotherhood meetings have been held at Dublin, Roscommon and Cork, in favor of amnesty to the Fenians.

A meeting in support of tenant rights has been held at Maryborough.

The *Times* in an editorial on the relations of England and the United States says: The progress and result of the negotiations on the Pugets Sound question show that Americans and Englishmen can keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices and apply the common principles of equity to the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for the arbitrators. Any decision would have been satisfactory. The actual one is not unsatisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry.

The San Juan and the Alabama difficulties are the only questions now left outstanding. These, if ever brought to arbitration at the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission by doing justice and equity without fear, favor or affection, for their own country which has distinguished the arbitration of this claim.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25—*via French cable.*—The semi-official journal, *Turquia*, of this city, publishes in its issue to day, a violent article against the Viceroy of Egypt for his action in resisting the terms of arrangement with the Sultan embraced in the second letter transmitted to his highness by the Turkish Government through the Vizier; and also for his proposal to refer the whole subject matter in dispute to the arbitrament of the great European powers. The Grand Vizier's newspaper organ objects, in the name of the Sultan, to the propositions of the Viceroy, and insists on the complete acceptance of the second letter by the latter.

The *Turquia* concludes this editorial attack by recommending the Porte to at once dismiss Ismail Pasha and appoint Mustapha Tazil Pasha as Viceroy of Egypt.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 27.—Reports from Rome state that the case of Pere Hyacynthe will be submitted to a Canonical investigation, which will probably result in his excommunication.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, September 27.—Mount Etna is in a state of violent erruption. Streams of lava are pouring from the crater in the Val Duce.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, September 27.—The steamers Liberia, Minnesota and Celia have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Consols, 92⅞; on account, 92⅝@93. American securities firmer. Five-Twenty Bonds: '62s, 84¼; do. '65s, 83¼; do. '67s, 82. 10-40s, 75; '62s at Frankfort, 87¾; Eries, 25¾; Illinois, 93½; Atlantic & Great Western, 27½. Rentes, 70f. 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton market firm; sales of middling uplands at 12¼@12⅜s and Orleans at 12½@12⅝s; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 8d; red western, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Western flour 21s. Corn 29s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 45s. Pork 11ls. Beef 89s. Lard 75s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 65s 6d, Spirits petroleum 8d; refined 1s 7½d.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Tallow 47s. 3d., and quiet and unchanged. Calcutta linseed 63f. Petroleum at Antwerp 57½f. Cotton at Havre 14⅛f. and firm.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The break in the Erie Canal, at Pool's Brook, has been repaired and navigation is fully resumed.

—The new buildings of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee were dedicated yesterday afternoon.

—The Hair House of Steinberg and Mayer, of Cincinnati, was robbed of $6,000 worth of stock Monday night. No arrests.

—Reports from the interior of this State say a heavy storm has prevailed since last night. The Schuylkill river, at Reading, has risen four feet.

—The corner stone of a new Catholic church was laid at Marvintown, a suburb of Erie, Pa., yesterday, by Bishop Mullin. The Catholic societies, in regalia, formed a procession half a mile in length.

—A farmer named Samuel Barton, living on Gunpowder river, near Baltimore, was murdered in his house on Sunday night by a man named Wm. Brown, who married his niece. He has not been arrested.

—An extensive gang of horse thieves, embracing it is said, several well known and heretofore respectable citizens, has been discovered in Chariton county, Mo. Their operations extended to and across the Iowa line.

—Advices from St. Thomas to the 18th state that three shocks of earthquake occurred on the 17th. All the stores were closed and business was suspended. No lives were lost as far as known. Great alarm prevailed.

—John D. Culver, a broker of St. Catharines, Canada, absconded Saturday night, taking with him $20,000 or 25,000. Several banks are sufferers, as well as a number of business men.

—Thomas K. Stearns, *alias* Thomas Carter, charged with obtaining several thousand dollars in Boston two years ago, by selling counterfeit bonds, has been arrested in New Hampshire and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

—George Lightfoot, a negro, was killed by J. D. Barber, on the latter's farm, on the Boonesboro road, about nine miles from Louisville, on Thursday last. Lightfoot was stealing corn, when Barber fired five shots, three of which took effect.

—On the 22d of the present month, seventy masked men rode into Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, took a colored man from jail and hung him. The same Regulators, a few nights before, cowhided Walter B. Sutton and Mr. Hutchinson, and ordered them to leave the country.

—A Richmond special to the New York *Herald* says: The excitement over the struggle for Senators from Virginia increases every day, and it is intimated that possibly a Radical Republican may be chosen to fill one of the places. Alexander Sharp, late Postmaster at Richmond, and brother-in-law of the President, has been brought prominently forward by the Conservatives. Horace Greeley is also spoken of to represent the Old Dominion in the higher branch of our National Legislature.

—At a mass Convention of colored citizens held in Chicago yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That we appoint two of our ablest citizens, capable of creditably representing our interests, to attend the coming State Constitutional Convention, and there, as opportunity may offer, by voice and petition, beseech that honorable body to favorably consider our necessities, and submit to the people of the State such amendments to the State Constitution as will remove the various disabilities under which we now labor.

Distribution of the Avondale Relief Fund.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PLYMOUTH, PA., Sept. 27.—The Trustees of the Avondale Relief Fund to-day adopted a plan for the distribution of the funds that have reached them. The plan of distribution for the first year is as follows: Each widow will be paid the sum of $200 in equal monthly payments; each male orphan child under fourteen years, and each female orphan child under sixteen years shall be paid for the same period $100 in the same manner. Children over the ages mentioned will be paid in full a sum not exceeding $300. Five thousand dollars was voted to meet special cases not embraced in the foregoing. These provisions are made for the aid and relief till the first day of October 1870, and will absorb all but $40,000. The remainder of the fund is to be carefully invested in good securities that can be converted into cash when required, and to constitute a fund divisable upon the following basis: One third to constitute a widow's fund, and the remaining two-thirds an orphan's fund. From these funds widows and orphans are to receive quarterly payments until the whole is exhausted.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE,
1105 Chestnut St., Phila.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The approach of an election for Governor of the State and Judge of the Supreme Court calls upon us to address you. That election, although confined to State officers, may have an effect beyond State limits, and exercise an important influence hereafter on the politics and destiny of the nation.

Arrayed against us, and endeavoring to secure your votes for its candidates, is the same Democratic party which was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people at the last Presidential election. It has changed none of its principles and reformed none of its practices, but is as odious to-day to all loyal men as it has been heretofore. Its southern wing caused the rebellion and strove by armed force to rend in twain that glorious Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers. Its Northern wing gave all the sympathy, aid and comfort to the rebellion that it dare, by resolutions in its State and National Conventions, and by the votes of its members in our State and National Legislatures against all propositions and bills offered by loyal men tending to strengthen the arm of the National Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion.

That party caused the expenditure of four thousand millions of dollars of the public money, and is the guilty author of the heavy debt that is now pressing down the national industry. It is answerable for the blood of half a million of loyal men sacrificed in the effort to crush out its wickedness, and for the wounds and misery of hundreds of thousands more.

Recognizing the duty of an enlightened government to provide for the encouragement of the industry of the people, it has enacted tariffs to prevent undue competition by the pauper laborer of other countries with the labor of the American citizen.

Regarding the plighted faith of the Government as the most sacred of obligations, it has determined that the debt of the nation, except where otherwise agreed upon, shall be paid in gold to the last dollar.

It is responsible for the sufferings and the poverty of the wives made widows and the children made orphans at Democratic hands.

In its national convention the northern wing permitted the southern rebels to dictate the National Democratic platform and policy, and has again taken to its arms the men whose hands are not yet cleansed of the blood of northern patriots.

That party is in favor of free trade in commerce as fully now as when its Vice President (Dallas) gave the casting vote against American industry more than twenty years ago.

It favors practical repudiation of the national debt, by paying off interest bearing bonds redeemable in gold with irredeemable notes bearing no interest, and which from their excess would become as worthless as Continental paper.

It presents as its candidate for Governor a man thoroughly impregnated with all these abominable heresies, who, though rich beyond the necessities and wants of any reasonable man, evades by shifts and artifices the payment of his taxes and throws upon the rest of the people of the State that share of the burdens of the State which he is legally bound to bear. If he should be unfortunately elected, he will be as clay in the hands of the potter.

In the hands of that unscrupulous set of men, too well known to the State and nation as "The Coffee pot Democracy" who have so persistently endeavored for the last few years, by wholesale fraudulent naturalization papers, and fraudulent election returns to destroy the value of the elective franchise.

It presents as its candidate for the highest judicial office a gentleman unknown to his profession, and whose limited experience renders him unable to grapple with the great questions that are continually presented to our Supreme Court.

Such men surely are not entitled to the support of loyal and intelligent freemen.

On the other hand, we assert, that the Republican party is the party of loyalty, of devotion to the Union and to the rights of all men. It stood by the Government in the hour of its great extremity. Its young men went to the battle field and offered up their lives in defense of the integrity of the Union, while its opponents stayed at home and rendered aid on rebel victories.

Its capitalists, when the credit of the Government was lowest, offered up their wealth to support our armies in the field and to provide hospitals for the sick and wounded.

It has voted bounties for the soldiers and provided pensions for the disabled and for the widows and orphans of the patriot dead, and is now in the State of Pennsylvania alone expending half a million of dollars yearly to educate the orphans of deceased soldiers.

In the national administration it has redeemed its pledges to the people by dismissing useless office holders, by reducing the number and expenses of the army, by paying off in in the first six months of its existence fifty millions of dollars of the national debt, caused by the Democracy, and with the prospect of paying off five hundred millions thereof during Grant's administration, whilst in the State administration, under the skillful management of Governor Geary, it has paid off five millions of dollars of our State indebtedness, and has relieved the people from all taxation on real estate for State purposes.

Such are the principles and acts of the Republican party.

As the representative of those principles, we present to the people as a candidate for Governor, the statesman and patriot John W. Geary. His history is well known to you all. We need not repeat it. His military exploits are written on the rocks of Cerro Gordo and the walls of Chepultepec. They are inscribed on the ridges of our Gettysburg, on the passes of Wauhatchie, on the forests of Ringgold and Missionary Ridge, and above the clouds on the heights of Lookout Mountain. He rendered service in sixty battles, received four wounds and lost his eldest son in the service of his country. He has been scarcely less distinguished as a statesman; and to his intelligence and firmness we are indebted for the prevention of hasty and unwise and unconstitutional legislation, and for the punishment of murderers whom a less firm Executive would have allowed to escape.

In Judge Williams we present an able and accomplished jurist, who has sat long on the bench, and has a large and varied experience, and whose numerous decisions, supported by the Supreme Court, have been recognized by that tribunal as being sound law, and expressed in a manner worthy of its high commendation. In his hands the rights of the people will be secured.

The election of those two men will be of vital importance to the people. It will destroy the sham pretensions and professions of the Democratic party, always arrogant and never fulfilled. It will establish the prosperity of the people on an enduring basis.

We expect every friend of genuine Republicanism to go to the polls and vote for Geary and Williams. Do not wait to be solicited. Do not wait for your neighbor. Do not let apathetic indifference render you careless in the exercise of what is not a mere privilege, but a duty.

Remember that the election of Geary will give us an honest Administration of State affairs, whilst the election of a man who evades the payment of his taxes would be likely to be the advent to power of dishonest men. Remember, too, that the present election may have an important bearing on the next presidential election and if Pennsylvania should now fall into the hands of an effete and corrupt Democracy, it may throw the next national administration into the power of rebels, free traders and repudiators.

A full Republican vote is a full Republican victory. Let every Republican do his duty and all will be well.

JOHN CEVODE,
Chairman of Repub. State Central Committe.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

The official returns of passengers arriving in the United States during the quarter ending June, shows an extraordinary increase. The whole number is 177,582, of whom nearly 66,000 were females.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

In pursuance of act of Congress, the property of the United States, at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, is to be sold on the 30th of November.

MAJ. HAGGERTY HAS AN INTERVIEW.

Major Haggerty had a long and satisfactory interview with the President to-day on the subject of his rejection by the British Government as Consul at Glasgow.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 27, 1869.

Dr. Albert L. Simmons, who it was as alleged, was unjustly incarcerated in Cuba, and whose estate and other property on that Island was confiscated, applied to-day to United States Consul Osborne for an attachment against the Spanish gunboat, but was directed to apply to the State Department.

The United States steamer Powhattan, flag-ship of Admiral Poor, sailed yesterday for Key West.

There is a rumor in circulation that a Cuban expedition, numbering 300 men, left this port last night, but it is not traced to an authentic source.

CUBA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The telegram sent from Havana Saturday, relative to the surrender of Gen. Jordan and his troops upon payment by the Government of a certain sum of money, was based upon an official dispatch. It is reported that the insurgents in the neighborhoods of Yaguaramas and Paris, and between Cienfuegas and Colon, are treating with the Spanish authorities relative to surrender. This surrender is important, if true, the rebel bands in this quarter being nearest to the sugar districts of Colon and Cardenas.

Advices from Porto Rico on the 9th inst., say the new tariff on merchandise imported and exported will go into operation on the first of January.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Cotton: demand fair for middling at 26¾c; sales 1,425 bales; receipts 5,248 bales. Flour dull and lower; superfine $5,70, double and treble extra $6. Corn firmer; white $1.07½@1,10. Oats 60c. Bran $1,20. Hay $27. Pork $33,75. Bacon firmer at 17½@20¾@21c. Lard 19½@21½c. Sugar 12½@14½c. Molasses 60@70c. Whisky $1,30. Coffee unchanged. Gold 34½. Sterling 44½. New York sight par@¼ discount.

ALBANY, September 27.—The supply of beeves to-day was not as large as last week, but the eastern market being completely broken down, the market is the dullest for several months, the decline in all grades being fully ½c, and the sales were effected with difficulty at that reduction. The highest price paid for Kentucky steers was 8¾c. Last week the same quality would have brought 9½.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—There was a heavy frost this morning, but did no serious damage. Wheat: red $1,20; amber $1,25; white 11,30. Corn $1,05. Rye 95c. Oats 70c. Barley $1,30. Flour $8 for best brands. Bacon: sides 19½c; hams 20c; shoulders 17c. Lard 22c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—At afternoon Board the attendance was light and sales limited. Wheat quiet and weaker. Corn, seller the month, opened at 75c and closed at 75@75½c. Oats quiet; nominally 42½c. Barley quiet and firm. The market closed dull.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports of Committees—The Retrenchment and Reform Question—The New Market House.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city was held yesterday morning, September 27th, '69, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman; Hartman, Herron, Jones, Kirk, Lauffman, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Ogden, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Torrens, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, Wilson, Zern, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

INFORMALITIES.

The President on taking the Chair called the attention of the members to the fact that certain ordinances had been presented at a former meeting and after action sent into Common Council, which had been returned by that body in consequence of informality, said ordinances having no title as required by the rules.

The following were the ordinances: For paving Forty-third street; opening of Crescent street; repealing an ordinance for the opening of Hatfield street. The papers were referred to the City Engineer for correction, who corrected them and they were returned to Common Council.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Before proceeding with the regular order of business, it was on motion resolved to take up business from Common Council passed at a former meeting and not previously reached in the Select Council.

The following business was concured in: A resolution in relation to payment of the *Commercial* bill for printing the Record.

Resolution prohibiting oil refineries on the Allegheny River from depositing refuse in said stream.

NON CONCURRENCE.

A resolution appointing a committee to investigate the action of the Board of Health was nonconcurred in.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The report of the committee on Retrenchment and Reform with accompanying resolutions was then taken up.

Mr. Shipton opposed the resolution relative to taking up water pipes laid last year. He said that it would be a useless expenditure of money.

Mr. Morrow desired that the committee might have an opportunity of completing its work.

Mr. Edwards moved to concur.

Mr. Zern amended by moving to refer to the water Committee.

Mr. Brown, submitted the following communication from Mr. William Smith, the contractor for furnishing water pipe to the city, as a reply to the report of the committee on Retrenchment and Reform:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned begs leave to submit the following statement, and protest in reply to the paper submitted by Mr. B. W. Morgan to the Councils at their last regular meeting. From a careful investigation of the matter, I am satisfied that it is not true that rumors reached the Chairman of the "Committee on Retrenchment and Reform" "that irregularities had been committed by the contractor to furnish the city with water pipes and miscellaneous castings," but it is true that B. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee, pretended to have received an anonymous letter charging such "irregularities," and it is believed to be equally true, that the same anonymous writer was none other than Mr. B. W. Morgan himself. That is to say; citizen B. W. Morgan writes an anonymous private letter to Councilman B. W. Morgan in his official character as Chairman of the "Committee on Retrenchment and Reform," for the very purpose of creating rumors injurious to the undersigned and furnishing an excuse for a pretended examination into the transactions between the city and the subscriber.

Before any report was made on the subject, I begged the privilege of seeing and reading the said pretended anonymous communication, and having an opportunity of defending myself before the Committee, but Mr. B. W. Morgan denied both and proceeded, as informer, witness and judge, to prosecute, try and decide the case against me, without even allowing me the privilege of a hearing.

The flagrant injustice of defaming me me whilst refusing me the privilege of proving the integrity of my conduct and the malice and falsehood of my anonymous accuser, illustrates the performance of the "Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform."

In his report Mr. B. W. Morgan says that four 20 inch pipes found on Butler street were weighed and found to average 2,668 pounds.

If the truth had been stated it would have appeared that those four pipes weighed 2,629, 2,680, 2,775 and 2,815, respectively making a total of 10,880 pounds, and an average weight of 2,720 pounds, and not 2,668, as stated by Mr. B. W. Morgan.

It is also stated that the average weight of eight inch pipes as "charged by the contractor to the city averages 720 pounds," whilst in fact the real average per Morgan's scales was but 664, "making a difference" against the city of and in favor of the contractor of 56 pounds per pipe. In truth and in fact the bills rendered by me to the city show that the average weight of such pipes is 675 pounds, and Mr. B. W. Morgan either did know or should have known that fact before he published his slanders. He further stated that they "weighed three eight inch pipes on my scales," and found that they weighed from four to six pounds more than they were marked, and he gratuitously adds: "These last pipes were not made or marked for *delivery* to the city," yet he well knew when he wrote that sentence that the pipes were made for and being delivered to the city, and that the weights charged were less than the actual weight of the pipes.

In regard to the twenty inch pipes which weighed 2,575 pounds, Mr. "Chairman Morgan" ought to have known, and perhaps did know, that they were cut pipes, equal in quality with the longer, and therefore heavier pipes, yet he states their weight as evidence of irregularities.

The weight of twenty inch pipes (excepting the cut pipes) varies from 2,660 to 2,940 pounds, and that is a fair range and within the letter and spirit of the contract.

The variance is not the fault of the contractor, but the fair and natural result of matters over which he has no control. The city has not been charged with a single pound of castings beyond the honest weight of those actually delivered. Any statement to the contrary is untrue.

The undersigned neither desires concealment nor fears honest investigation, but he protests most earnestly that he should not be condemned unheard.

He has been maligned and slandered whilst being denied the right and privilege of meeting his accuser "face to face." A cowardly and anonymous attack upon his reputation has been made the basis of an official report to Councils, whilst the facts have been carefully kept from public view. Whilst the undersigned would be pleased to co-operate with a Committee in any investigation the Councils in their wisdom may be pleased to order, he emphatically protests against the indecency, injustice and malice, of Mr. "Chairman Morgan," whose Billingsgate vituperation and abuse of members of Councils generally and city officials, was ventilated upon the public street, for many days before his report was presented to the Councils, thereby exhibiting his utter unfitness and unworthiness to represent your honorable bodies.

With assurances of my respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. SMITH.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20, 1869.

The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Brown stated that he desired to have an investigation of all the charges made by Mr. Morgan, but was opposed to the resolution authorizing the raising of water pipe after it had been laid under the supervision of the Committee. He was informed that Mr. Morgan had said on the street that there were a number of men in Councils who were filching money out of the people's pockets, and that the city officials, from the Mayor down to the lowest officer, were rascals and cheats; and that he (Morgan) was going to clear them all out of office. He had been approached by several persons, who were willing to testify that Morgan had used much disrespectful language and if he had done so he thought the report made by him as Chairman of the Investigating Committee should not be considered until his conduct was investigated, as it was unbecoming to say the least of it, for a member of Council to speak in such a disrespectful manner of his colleagues. If the report was adopted, it would be ostensibly admitting Mr. Morgan's charges against Councils to be true, which would be a gross injustice to Mr. Smith, Councils and the city.

He moved to non concur with Common Council in the adoption of the resolution and appoint a committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. Morgan, and have a fair and impartial hearing of both sides of the case, and not only one side, as had been done by the chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, then have its report of the committee, not of the chairman, presented to Councils for their consideration.

Mr. Morrow said the Committee had made no charge against Mr. Smith. They had taken pipes of various sizes and weighed them and discrepancies appeared, and they now asked for power to continue the investigation.

Mr. Ogden desired to know whose duty it was to receive and inspect the pipes when delivered. He thought the Water Committee censurable for not weighing the pipes.

Mr. Shipton replied that Councils elected a clerk to the Water Committee whose duty it was to see the pipe weighed.

The President stated the question would first be taken on Mr. Edward's motion to concur with Common Council.

Mr. Brown moved as a substitute, to strike out all after the word "resolve" in the first resolution and insert the following: "That a Special Committee of two from Select and three from Common Council be appointed to investigate all the charges set forth in the report; to hear both sides of the case and report the same to this Council."

Mr. Morrow hoped that such a Committee would not be appointed, that it was intended to smooth over the matter, according to parliamentary usages the gentleman offering the resolution would be made chairman.

Mr. Brown—I would state here Mr. President that I will not serve on that Committee, unless compelled to do so by Council.

Mr. Kirk favored retrenchment and reform, but he was of opinion that injustice had been done Mr. Smith in this matter. He thought that the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, was like a horse rushing into battle, he went headlong, and was not a proper person to sit as judge in the investigation. He favored the motion of Mr. Brown, and would submit the following resolutions, which he thought embodied it:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of two from the Select and three from the Common Council, be appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Smith, and that they have power to raise any pipes they may desire, for the purpose of weighing, and that they also have power to send for persons and papers and that the Mayor be instructed to issue such summonses as they may require.

Mr. Rafferty moved as an amendment, that the Committee be instructed to act in conjunction with the Retrenchment and Reform Committee.

Mr. Gallaher said that he had not signed the report of the committee, although he was a member of the committee and had attended the meeting, and he desired to state why he had not signed it. The report, he said, was that of the chairman, and not of the committee. The committee had instructed Mr. Morgan, as chairman, to inquire and ascertain if there was any ground for the charges against certain parties connected with the city, in official capacity and as contractors, and to report the facts to the Committee. Mr. Morgan had, instead of doing as he was instructed by the Committee, proceeded without the knowledge and consent of the other members of the Committee to make investigations of certain matters, of which investigation he prepared a report and desired the Committee to sign it, which he, as a member of the Committee, declined to do. He hoped

(Continued on Eighth Page.)