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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 87⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130⅞@130⅞.

PERSONAL.

SAM CARRY is going to Europe.

JEFF. DAVIS, at Baltimore, registered himself "of Mississippi."

SENATOR CAMERON, with a party of seventeen, were in Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday.

HON. AMOS KENDALL has just contributed $17,000 for the endowment and erection of mission schools in Washington city.

AN Iowa paper remarks that "a real live, active, energetic railroad woman would be of immense advantage in Kooksnk."

A CALIFORNIA publisher told Mark Twain, when he broke his first article, that he hadn't brains enough to keep a mule going straight in a ten acre lot.

ALLEN AND COYNE are in training at the Buckeye House, in Cincinnati—the former to fight McCoole on the 10th of November, and the latter to fight Bearsley on the 24th.

MRS. E. A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, has donated $30,000 to endow a mathematical professorship in Princeton College, and an unknown donor has given $30,000 to the same institution.

THE premium of ten dollars offered by the "Bachelor's" Club of Topeka, Kansas, "for the prettiest unmarried girl of fifteen," was awarded to Miss Clarence Morrison, a committee of editors deciding in her favor.

THE old law maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," is expunged from Connecticut's code. The reverend gentleman who sued another for calling him a mutton-head has received only one dollar damages.

MADAM RATAZZI looked on in the dissecting room at the post mortem examination of the Fantin victims. "A woman who can walk down the boulevards in a green silk worked all over with yellow parrots," say her enemies, "is above all emotions and public opinion."

THE Faropa question is perplexing. Last week we were assured by a multiplicity of newspapers that the ponderous songstress has abandoned the management of her operatic troupe, and is "traveling on a salary." Now, that story is contradicted, and we are left to infer that she travels on her "shape"—or something of that sort.

MR. DRAKE, who put down the first oil well in this country, and who at one time was worth a million, recently died in the poor house. The first derrick and engine still stand over the well, and are very carefully preserved. A monument is to be erected to his memory, which will contain a room in which the engine is to be placed.

THE Democratic nominee for sheriff in Fond du Lac made the following acceptation speech: "Gentlemen—I have served you as sheriff one term. I regard this nomination as an indorsement of my official conduct. I cannot make a speech or preach, but when this convention is over, we will all go down to Rupp's and take a drink."

A MONTH-AGED widow of Suncook, N. H., refused to pay her road tax, and being told by the surveyor that she must pay the amount assessed against her or work it out, she chose the latter alternative, joining a gang of men, who were working on the highway and laboring until sundown. She said she would be on hand the next day and continue her work.

A COUPLE of gay youths, forced to stop a few hours in a country town near Cincinnati, dropped in at a church where a funeral service was in progress, to "see who they were going to plank." They were marching with the rest past the open coffin, when one of them hung himself upon it and would not be removed, giving way to the most poignant grief. It was his father.

MRS. MEANS, of Macon county, Mo., had her character defamed by a wretch named White. Whereupon she brought suit against him, and the other day obtained a verdict for five thousand dollars damages. But, having vindicated her reputation, Mrs. Means was satisfied and remitted four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars of the amount. A remarkable woman, Mrs. Means.

SOME young rascal, of somewhat the same size, complexion and build as Prince Arthur, palmed himself off in a house of revelry in Toronto, a few days ago, as the genuine Prince. He was accompanied by several other young scamps, whom he styled his brother officers. They ran up a bill of $100 and went off without paying. But the proprietors of the house were very glad to have the privilege of serving them.

JOHN HAYDEN, who has just died in England, at the age of 109, was a soldier in the time of William and Mary. He was tried and condemned for sleeping on his post, but absolutely denied the charge, adhering to it declaring that instead of being asleep, he distinctly heard the clock of St. Paul's strike thirteen at midnight. This fact was actually substantiated, the clock on the particular night striking thirteen instead of twelve, and the King pardoned the soldier.

FARMER HILL, of Exeter, Maine, a man now about eighty years old, took up wild land and began farming about sixty years ago. He lives on the same farm to day, and in that time he has never bought a pound of flour or meal of any kind, a bushel of corn or grain, a potato or apple, a pound of butter or cheese, of pork, beef or mutton, or any other manufacturing which farmers in Maine ordinarily produce from their farms. He has one of the best farms in his town and works it pretty hard.

BARONNA says laziness is one of the most inexcusable of crimes. I know men justify it sometimes because they have genius. If they have—which they usually have not—they are all the more guilty if they are lazy. For, if a man has genius, (and that is a term which, when properly used, means an organization so sensitive that it easily goes into a state of exaltation) and produces results more fruitful than can be produced by ordinary minds, the more he has of it the greater is the responsibility that God has laid upon him to use it."

BATH, Maine, has in Enoch Arden case. Twenty years ago Robert Steele, a resident then there, went to California, leaving a wife and one child. For a time letters were regularly received, but for the last ten years nothing had been heard from him. His wife still believing him dead, about five years ago married, by which marriage she has one child. To the surprise of every one, Mr. Steele recently returned and inquired for his wife and child. His emotion on learning that she was married again was very great. The son for whom he inquired has grown to a fine young man and is mate of a ship.

THE newspaper reporters of New York have not been able to make much out of Father Hyacinthe, who seems to keep his own counsel, and the alleged conversations with him which have appeared in print are pure fancy work. To Dr. Prime, however, he said: "I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted (with all the Christian people of this country. I recognize the Scriptures as well as the Catholic as the religion of Christ, and I desire while I am in the United States to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the religious, social and political state of things. I respect an Catholic—I remain a Catholic—but I resist the abuses of the Church." Dr. Prime asked if while he (Father Hyacinthe) was in this country he would address public assemblies, remarking that the community would be greatly pleased to hear his utterances. Father Hyacinthe responded that he desired to remain quiet while he was here, and to obey the Pope out being heard. Referring to Dr. Prime's christian name, "Tremont," engraved on the *carte de visite*, Father Hyacinthe said in Greek: "It is peace—*Irene*—and your visit and expressions of sympathy have brought peace to my heart."

THE recent horse-whipping of Rev. Adam Smith, at Westport, Conn., by Charles Ketchum, is represented to have been a most gross and unjustifiable outrage, and led to a meeting of citizens of the place, at which resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Ketchum's conduct were passed.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Gladstone Opposes the Release of Fenian Prisoners—Lopez in the Mountain Fastness—The end of the War Yet Afar Off—Spanish Troops for Cuba—Republican Leaders to be Shot—Gen. Prim Avows Himself a Monarchist—Interesting French Items—Crown Prince of Prussia in Vienna.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 21.—The sessions of the Cortes have been resumed. A resolution thanking the army for their efforts in quelling the recent Republican insurrection was unanimously adopted yesterday.

It is reported that Captain General De Rodas has informed the home Government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the Republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance.

Reinforcements for Cuba to the number of three thousand men, sailed yesterday for Havana. Additional troops will be sent early in November. The defeat of the Republicans here places a large number of men at the disposal of the government, which will enable it to take advantage of the opportunity and act vigorously for the complete suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

All the Republican leaders captured with arms in hands, and at the head of armed bands, are to be shot. Some executions have already taken place.

The Duke Montpensier has interceded with the Regent for the life of the leader of the attempted revolt at Saville.

In the Cortes to-day Gen. Prim, referring to the rumors current in regard to his political faith, declared he was a Monarchist, and as such was opposed to the establishment of a Republic in Spain.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 21.—The bullion in the Bank of France increased during the week six million francs.

It is rumored that the National Guard will be reorganized at once.

The Emperor will come to Paris on the 25th inst. The Ministers will assemble at Compiegne until the 24th, when they will return to Paris.

Its official is stated that the ministerial programme will soon be made public.

The ultra-Imperialist Deputies to the Corps meet to-morrow to reorganize their party.

A meeting is called by M. Malotin, a friend of M. Thiers, and twenty-seven deputies who adhere to the manifesto of the opposition members of Corps. The liberal voters of Paris generally endorse the manifesto.

The report that Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister, has resigned on account of a duel, is positively contradicted.

Marshal Bazain, in taking command of the Imperial Guard, issued a very energetic order of the day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 21.—Mr. Gladstone, first Lord of the Treasury, has written a letter to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians. He says the members of the Government have carefully considered the many memorials for the release of political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have unanimously decided that such release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria and Victor Emanuel, of Italy, will soon have an interview, are increasing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Mail advices from Rio Janeiro, are to the 23d of September. Lopez is known to have secured another strong position in the mountains and the end of the war is as far off as ever.

The Allied Provisional Government at Asuncion is a great expense, and it is estimated that Brazil has expended four times her annual revenue.

Some excitement was created in Buenos Ayres by President Sarmientos veto of the intervention bill, the veto being comparatively unknown in the politics of that country.

ROME.

ROME, October 21.—Ninety six recruits for the Papal army arrived from Canada yesterday.

The Ex-King and Queen of Naples have arrived in this city.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived here, and is well received by the Emperor. Peace between Prussia is be assured between Prussia and Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON—Evening—October 21.—Consols for money 93⅝; account 93⅝@93⅞; 5-20 bonds at London 62s 81⅞; 6s 81⅞; 7s 83⅞; 10-40 70⅞. Erie 21⅞; Illinois 95. Atlantic and Great Western 26½. Stocks easier.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—Bonds steady at 87⅞.

PARIS, October 21.—Bourse firm; rentes 71f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton lower and quiet; middling uplands 12, Orleans 12½; sales 8000 bale. California Wheat 10s 9d, Winter 9s 9d. Red Western No. 2 9s 6d. Western Flour 24s 6d. Corn—mixed, 29s 6d. Oats 3s 3d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 110. Beef 86. Lard 71. Cheese 67. Bacon 63s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

LONDON, October 21.—Tallow 47s.@47s. 6d. Linseed Oil: 29 pounds 10s. Sugar on spot 33s. 9d. Clover Seed 40s. Calcutta Linseed 63s. 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm. Cotton at Havre unchanged. Specie in the Bank of England decreased £292,000 during the week.

LOUISVILLE.

Closing Proceedings of the American Christian Missionary Society Convention—Meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge Adjourned—Gen. Grant to Visit Louisville.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—The American Christian Missionary Society Convention concluded its labor to-day. The report of the Committee of Twenty, after a long discussion, was adopted, with but one dissenting vote. The Committee on Foreign Missions reported against inaugurating any new foreign missions, but recommended the continuance of the Jamaica mission and the employment of Evangelists therefor. The report was concurred in. The Convention then agreed to hold its next annual meeting at Indianapolis. The number of delegates in attendance was about six hundred. The following report from the Committee on nominations was concurred in:

President, R. M. Bishop, Ohio; Vice Presidents, Isaac Errett, Ohio; W. K. Pendleton, W. Va.; R. Milligan, Ky. Corresponding Secretary, Munnell, Ky. Recording Secretaries, W. B. Obert and Jacob Burnett, Ohio. Treasurer, W. S. Blackinson, Ohio. Auditor, R. W. Fastwell, Ohio. Managers, J. Shockleford, Benj. Franklin, Alex. Proctor, Mo., M. H. Higsden, Ills., Jas. Challon, Ia., G. W. Able, Virginia, G. W. N. Yost, Pennsylvania, W. H. Hobson, Kentucky; Wm. Roe, Michigan; J. W. McGarvey, Kentucky, W. A. Belding, New York; P. Bislands, Massachusetts; J. S. Lamorge, Indiana; R. W. Moffat, C. H. Gould, G. D. Garvin, W. T. Moon, W. H. Sloan, Maintz McKee, Ohio; James Fisher, Kentucky; James Magill, Ohio; H. B. Wiles, W. H. Lope, Kentucky.

The Masonic Grand Lodge adjourned at noon to day. The session has been note-worthy for harmony and good feeling among all the members; for the extraordinary large attendance, and the exposition with which the work of the Lodge was conducted.

A telegram was received to-day by Col. Markland, from Washington, that President Grant and General Sherman will be present at the army union of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place in Louisville on the 17th and 18th of November.

—The N. Y. *Herald* states that there are rumors in Washington of a decided Senatorial opposition to confirming Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. It is held that Pennsylvania deserves a place in the Cabinet, and New Jersey does not. Senator Drake, of Missouri, who aspires to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is personally opposed to Porter, and as a consequence to Robeson.

NEW YORK CITY.

Suit for Libel—Honest Canal Management—Prominent New Yorkers Indicted for Conspiracy—Conventions in Session—Movements of Father Hyacinth—Lincoln Monument Unveiled—The Erie Difficulty not Settled—A Bond Robber Escapes from Prison—Heavy Damages—Repentant Counterfeiter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

N. D. Morgan, President of the North American Life Insurance Company, has sued Messrs. Sutton, Bowne & Co., as publishers of the *Aldine Press*, for libel, and lays his damages at $50,000. The article to which exception is taken appeared in the October number of that paper, and criticises the peculiar plan of registering life policies of Mr. Morgan's Company.

A convention of influential merchants from various portions of the State, who are interested in honest canal management, met here yesterday and formed an organization. A plan was adopted which has in view the improvement of the canal system, with checks upon swindlers, thieves, contractors, and the Ring generally.

Hon. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, has made the nine Bishops of the Methodist Church, and also himself, life members of the Evangelical Advertising Association.

The steamer Deutchland, for Bremen, took out $60,000 gold.

The *Daily News* says Jay Gould was before the Grand Jury this morning, and questioned regarding the recent gold corner. As a result of his testimony, General Butterfield, Sub-Treasurer, and A. Corbin, brother-in-law of President Grant, together with others, have been indicted for conspiracy.

The Council of Evangelical Clergymen met again to day. Among those present were Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Revs. Drs. Matthews, Crosby, Prime, and De Witt. An organization was effected with Bishop McIlvaine as President. Letters of sympathy and encouragement were read from Chief Justice Chase, President Woolsey, of Yale College, and others. Various addresses were made bearing upon the subject of unity among the churches.

Marshal Barlow has ordered the U. S. cutter to have surveillance over the steam yacht Anna, now lying in Erie basin, owing to a suspicion that she is being fitted out for a warlike expedition.

The Erie difficulty is not fully adjusted, and the men have not resumed work yet.

Father Hyacinthe remains very quiet. He passes much of his time in quiet meditation and study. He is in receipt of a letter on the subject from many parts of the country, which he makes a point of answering. At noon he received a visit from two old European friends, resident here. He was recently with a friend when he went out for a walk, passing up Broadway and promenading on Fifth Avenue, without particularly objecting to public reception which, it is rumored, the Boston clergymen will again urge upon him.

King, the bond robber, who stole $232,000 from the office of Chamberling & Pine, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for four years, has escaped from prison and is now in this city.

The American Bible Union closed its anniversary meeting this evening, after a two days session.

The Lincoln monument, which has been completed under the direction of the War Fund Committee, was unveiled and exposed to public view for the first time this afternoon at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Five of the Spanish gunboats left Mystic, Connecticut, for this city, yesterday, under convoy of a Revenue cutter. They will move up the Sound the next week, and the last five in about three week.

Col. Wheeler, of the United States Detective Service, to-day received by express a package containing $8,000 in well executed counterfeit five twenty five cent stamps. The package was accompanied by a letter signed H, stating the sender had resolved to give up the counterfeiting business and requesting the detectives to relinquish their pursuit of him.

In the Superior Court of New York Philo Johnson to-day recovered $20,000 damages of the Hudson River Railroad, for illegal over charge of fare for one mile, during which time he made five hundred and forty trips over the road.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dismissal of Policemen—Trial for Attempted Assassination.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Mayor Fox has recommended the dismissing of police officers, and nineteen men were dismissed to-day.

The trial of Morrow and Dougherty, charged with the attempted assassination of revenue officer Brooks, commenced this morning before Judge Cadwalader. Nell McLaughlin was placed on the stand as a witness for the prosecution. He swore positively that he had seen Morrow and Dougherty until he met them in New York. He drove the carriage and was hired to do so, by two men who he did not know.

Subsequently Mayor Fox testified that McLaughlin on two occasions before him made sworn statements that he was hired by the men who drove the carriage Morrow and Dougherty, and also detailed the whole proceedings of September 6th.

McLaughlin will hereafter be tried for perjury.

In the course of the trial to day other witnesses identified Morrow and Dougherty as striking about "Cassius's" store just before the shooting and on the previous day.

Two important witnesses for the prosecution, who were in court this morning, mysteriously disappeared this afternoon and cannot be found. It is feared they have been made away with by the whiskey dealers.

The direction of the testimony to-day was towards showing that Brooks had been followed by men who wished to take his life for some two weeks previous to September 6th.

A meeting of the clerks of the various railroad companies throughout the United States, was held to-day in pursuance to a call made by R. R. Kevin, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for the purpose of forming a Railroad Mutual Insurance Association. A Constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected. The Convention meets in Chicago in April next. A large number of the principal roads in the country were represented.

BOSTON.

Republican Convention Speech of Senator Wilson—Workingmen in Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, October 21.—The Seventh District Republican Convention met at Concord to-day and organized by choosing Henry Wilson to preside. Senator Wilson expressed his gratitude for the mark of approbation conferred on him. He found there were deep interest here to-day, but trusted all would act with moderation and harmony, and remember that they represented the local interest, but a great and liberty-loving party, with a record far nobler than that of any other in America—that we find Grant for our President, and that he was conducting his administration on a far higher plan than any since John Quincy Adams.

On the second ballot Geo. M. Brooks was nominated as a candidate for Congress to fill a vacancy caused by Mr. Rodwell's resignation, and his nomination was made unanimous.

A Convention of Workingmen convened in Faneuil Hall to-day. Resolutions were presented against the centralization of wealth and power as repressing the development of the masses, claiming equal wages for men and women, where the work performed is equal in quality and quantity, endorsing the labor reform movements, and protesting against long hours of labor in factories; and the overworking of children of tender age. The Convention, during the day, was thinly attended.

There was an evening session of the Working Women in Faneuil Hall, and the Convention will continue throughout to-morrow. It was slimly attended to-night. To-morrow Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, are expected to address the Convention.

—The Board of Aldermen of Memphis yesterday confirmed the action of the Committee, hypothecating the Little Rock stock to the Memphis & El Paso Railroad for $6,000.

—The case of the officers of the Cuba came up at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, but no decision was given. The Court adjourned till to-day.

—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session in Bangor, Maine, yesterday, and will continue two days.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Military Assignments—Revenue Collectors Appointed—Probable Decrease of Revenue—Hopeful State of Facts—November Interest.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1869.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS.

The following officers of the army are assigned to duty, in connection with the registration and election in Mississippi: Brevet-Majors Wm. Wilson, Chas. J. Von Harrman, C. J. Wilson, Captain Oscar Hogan; First Lieutenants George Paulding, E. C. Bentzoe, F. M. Lynde, and W. H. H. Crowell. Surgeon Andrew Hudson has been detailed from duty at Mound City, Ills., and ordered to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, relieving passed Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. R. Barning, who goes to Mound City.

GRATIFYING STATE OF FACTS.

Commissioner Delano has received a letter from the Supervisor at Bloomfield, in Illinois, showing that Taswell county, Ills., for the year ending September 30th, 1868, paid a revenue tax of $134,000 from all sources, and for the year ending September 20th, 1869, paid a tax $518,000. During the former year all of the distilleries in Pekin were run most of the time, and the tax for the greater part of that period was two dollars per gallon. During the past year only one distillery was run continuously, and it alone paid a tax of $135,000, being more than the whole county paid the previous year.

PROBABLE DECREASE OF REVENUES

Receipts from customs and Internal Revenue thus far during this month have not been as large as for the corresponding term last month, and it is thought by Treasury officials that the total at the end of the month will show a decrease from both sources. The expenditures of this month, however, have not been very heavy, and the public debt statement to be issued on the first of November will show a considerable decrease in the total.

NOVEMBER INTEREST.

On the 1st of November $25,846,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual interest on 5-20 bonds. The coupons presented at the Ministers will amount to coin, $28,000,000 in gold certificates, and about $8,000,000 in currency. After the payment of drafts required for interest, over $50,000,000 will remain on hand, and no more will be required for payment of interest until the 1st of January.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: W. C. Gray, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Pennsylvania, vice Wm. C. Swayne; Mahlon Yardley, Collector Ninth District of Pennsylvania; Philip Brautsack, Collector of Third District of Texas, vice R. A. Lane.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Railroad Conductor's National Convention—Officers Elected—Excursion to Louisville—Adjourned to meet in Philadelphia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 21.—The Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—James Marshall, of the New York and Harlem R. R. Vice President—Samuel Titus, of the New York Central R. R. Secretary and Treasurer—Henry C. Parmer. Executive Committee—John W. Moore, of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., J. S. Hoffman, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R., N. H. Wood, of the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central.

The Convention voted to start on an excursion to Louisville at eleven o'clock of night on Cincinnati, by L. M. R. R. & C. L. and return by Jeffersonville R. R. route.

A ballot was held to determine where the next Convention shall be held with the following result: Philadelphia 69, Chicago 22, Baltimore 20, Boston 4. Detroit 8, Saint Louis 7, Salt Lake City 1, St. Louis 1. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday of October, 1870.

The conductors have postponed the time of starting for Louisville till six o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Gaff, the popular proprietor of the Neil House, gave a magnificent banquet to-night to the conductors and their wives and the representatives of the press. After supper, Mr. W. S. Sears, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, on behalf of the members of the Conductors' Convention, made a handsome presentation speech to Mrs. Marshall, wife of the President, and handed her a purse containing $500 in greenbacks. Mrs. Marshall acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech.

WISCONSIN.

The River Improvement Convention—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Oct. 20.—The call for a River Improvement Convention at Portage City, Oct. 20th, was responded to by a large attendance of delegates from most of the counties of central Wisconsin, by Gov. Merrill and delegates from Iowa, and by Gov. Marshall and ex-Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, with others from other districts in and out of the State, numbering together about six hundred delegates.

The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of George Merrill, of Iowa, permanent President; Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and others, Vice Presidents, with several Secretaries.

The proceedings were characterized by considerable enthusiasm, and the Convention is considered, in the ability of its members, one of the most able that ever assembled for any similar purpose in the West.

The citizens of Portage City prepared for and entertained the delegates with creditable liberality. The Convention, after disposing of its business satisfactorily, adjourned, subject to the call of its officers.

The following are the most important of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That a water route by which the steamboats of the Mississippi river can run to the harbors and unload into the vessels of the great lakes, is a great necessity.

Resolved, That as it has been shown by the Government surveys that such a route can be made through the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the original policy of our Government to make them public highways shall be carried out. It substantially pledged itself to do this when it took the control of those streams by the act which admitted Wisconsin as a State into the Union.

Resolved, That as the surveys by the General Government show that the cost of uniting the Mississippi river with the great lakes by a steamboat channel, will not exceed one million of dollars, which is not as much as the saving such route would make in each year in the carriage of the trade of the Northwest, it would be great injustice and a gross wrong to put off this great work.

Resolved, That as the Erie Canal, with its contracted channel, its numerous and small locks, the slow movement of the boats with horse-power, which cannot exceed thirty miles in twenty-four hours, but with these great drawbacks, kept down freight charges, it is therefore clear that a river route with a few large locks which can be navigated by steamboats moving one hundred and fifty miles in twenty-four hours, would protect the Northwestern States from unreasonable charges or dangerous combinations.

Resolved, That the great and important commerce of the Erie Canal, in the face of the greatest competition in our country, shows that water routes are demanded. Without them the goodness of nature productions are lost, as they cannot be carried to market otherwise. Railroads, by giving activity to the business of the country—by filling it with population—have made water routes necessary to meet the varied commercial wants of a great and prosperous community.

Resolved, That the want of the Northwest is cheap transportation; that this can only be secured by a water route, which all have a right to use with their own vessels upon equal terms, thus giving the public the benefits of free competition.

Tennessee Legislature—No Election for U. S. Senator.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, October 21.—The convention of the Legislature voted four times to-day. Last vote: For Johnson, 48; Fowlkes, 21; scattering, 24. Johnson wanted four votes to elect him.

ST. LOUIS.

National Capital Convention—Preamble and Resolutions Adopted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The National Capital Convention was engaged all morning in discussing a lengthy series of resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions.

This afternoon, the delegates visited the suburbs and all places of note in the city, and held another session at night.

The following are the resolutions reported at the Capital Convention by Joseph Medill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The present site of the National Capital was selected as the most central point when the people of the Republic, only a few millions in numbers, inhabited a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic Coast; and

WHEREAS, The population of the Republic has increased thirteen-fold since then, and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of Government was located formed only the eastern edge. And whereas, the present location of the national capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, as the darkest pages of our national history demonstrate; in times of war or domestic turbulence is so dangerously exposed as to require vast armaments and untold millions of money for its special defense. And whereas, all the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is, have, by the enormous development of the country and a corresponding change in the wants of the people, become utterly obsolete. Therefore:

Resolved, That it is absurd to suppose that the handfull of inhabitants in 1789, just emerging from Colonial vassalage, before steamboats, railways, telegraphs, or power presses were dreamed of, of a mile of turnpike or canal constructed, possessed the authority, or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the Capital forever on the banks of the Potomac, against the will and interests of the hundreds of millions who might come after them.

Resolved, That the people have endured the present illy located capitol for three-quarters of a century, patiently waiting for the vast territory of the Union to be peopled and organized into States, and until the centre of population, area and wealth could be determined, when a permanent place of residence for the Government could be selected. That time has come—all sectional issues are settled—all dangerous domestic variances are disposed of—a new area has been entered upon; a new departure taken.

Resolved, That in the language of James Madison, in the Congress of 1789, an attempt to infringe the rights of the community is the basis of republics; if we consider the effects of Legislative power on the superior community, we must feel equal inducements to look to the centre in order to find the proper seat of government. This equal attention has not been equitably given, and the interests and rights of the people, so long as the Capitol is located in an inconvenient section of the Union.

Resolved, That the vast and fertile region, known as the Mississippi Valley, must for all time be the seat of empire of this continent, and exert the controlling influence in the nation, because it is homogeneous in its interests and too powerful ever to permit the outlying States to sever their connection with the Union; this vast plain will always be the surplus food producing portion of the continent, and the great market for the fabrics and tropical productions of other sections of the Republic; this immense basin have unrivalled outlets and channels of cheap and swift communication by water and railways, the natural, as the centre of its produce and traffic of its exchanges. Therefore, whatever policy the Government may pursue that tends to multiply, improve or enlarge those arteries of commerce, must result in common advantage to the whole Union—to the seaboard States equally with those of the centre.

Resolved, That the natural, convenient and invitable place for the Capital of the Republic is in the heart of this valley, where the center of population, wealth and power is irresistably gravitating; where the Government, surrounded by numerous millions of brave and Union loving citizens, would be forever free from foreign and domestic seditions, and where it would need neither armaments nor standing armies for its protection.

Resolved, That while advocating the removal of the seat of Government to the Mississippi Valley, we do not desire to serve any particular locality, but that we urge Congress to appoint a commission for the purpose of selecting a new national capital from the central Capital in the great Valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That in urging the removal of the National capital from its present inconvenient, out-of-the-way and exposed locality on the extreme border of the Union, we are in earnest, and that we shall not cease our efforts until that end is accomplished, firmly believing that the absolute necessity of the removal will become more apparent every year, and the majority of the American people will not long permit their interests and convenience to be disregarded.

Resolved, That the removal of the Nation Capital being only a question of time, we emphatically oppose and condemn all expenditure of money for the enlargement of the old Government building, and the erection of new ones at the present seat of the National Government, as a useless and wanton waste of the property of the people.

The following resolution offered by Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, after discussion, was tabled:

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend and request all Congressional nominating Conventions in the various States to incorporate in their platforms a demand for the removal of the National Capital to a more central and convenient locality.

The Convention appointed a National Executive Committee of one from each State and Territory represented in that body, who will issue an address to the people of the Republic.

Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, and Hon. James S. Rollins, of Missouri, made speeches, setting forth the necessities for the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, after which the Convention adjourned.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, October 21.—At the afternoon board the grain market was dull and prices lower with light sales. Wheat at 90¼c seller October, and $1.00 seller November, closing with sellers at these figures. Corn quiet 66¼@66⅝c seller, and 67@67¼c buyer October. Oats sold 40¼c. In the evening wheat dull but higher and closed at $1@1.02 seller month. Corn sold at 66@66¼c seller month closing quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.—Cotton opened active, but nothing done after receipt of evening Liverpool advices, and closed unsettled nominally at 24½c. Sales, 3800 bales; receipts, 3373 bales. Flour—superfine, $5.25; double extra, $5.45; treble extra, $6. Oats 58c@60c. Pork held at $33. New molasses $1.65c @$1.85. Other articles unchanged. Gold 130½. Sterling exchange 1.42. New York sight exchange par@¼ discount.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Flour inactive. Wheat neglected, and the only sales was 7,800 bu rejected Chicago at 88c; No. 2 spring nominal at $1.10 for Chicago; $1.15 for Milwaukee. Corn dull at 78½@79c for No. 2 western. Oats firm; sales 30,000 bu No. 2 western at 49c. Rye and barley neglected. Pork, lard and highwines dull and unchanged.

Posthumous Letter of Andrew Jackson.

The following letter by the hero of New Orleans has been disinterred:

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter conveying your charity of two copper (sic) cents, which you forwarded on hearing that I was broke, and a bill drew by me for $6,000 had been returned protested, has been received, and, as you have been imposed upon by the vile falsehoods that are daily circulated by the Whigs, your charity is herewith returned to You, that you may dispose of it, in charity, to such of the Whigs that may have been employed in trolling in stocks and lands and swindling the poor. Have the goodness to inform all your friends that I have not drawn a draft for any sum on any one for twenty years, nor have I any use for your kind charity, having long since learned to live within my own means. Your charity is therefore returned to you in the same envelope you sent it, supposing, from the material and great care taken, it is your only charity repository, and the objects of charity in your city would be much injured if not returned to you.

With great respect and greatful feeling for your profered charity, I remain, with profound respect,

Your mo. obt. servt. *till death*,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. J. D——& Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

U. P. Synod of Pittsburgh.

THIRD DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

Synod met at 9 o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. Roll called and Minutes read and approved.

Engaged in devotional exercises for half an hour, after which the business was resumed.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, Treasurer of Synod, read his report for the last year. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The reports of Financial Agents of different Presbyteries were read and similarly referred.

Committees on the records of Presbyteries presented their reports. They set forth that the minutes are neatly and accurately kept. Reports adopted.

The Committee on Narrative and State of Religion presented their report. The state of religion in the bounds of the Synod is encouraging. Peace and harmony generally prevail. Sabbath schools and prayer meetings are organized in all or nearly all the congregations. The congregation of Stewart's Station was organized January 4th, 1869, by the Presbytery of Westmoreland. Two new houses of worship were erected in the Presbytery of Big Spring and one in the Presbytery of Westmoreland. There have been seven ordinations and installations during the year, and five licentiates. Four ministers were removed by death, Revs. James G. Rankin, G. W. Gowry, R. C. Welch, and Hugh W. Boyd, a probationer under the care of the Presbytery of Chartiers.

The Board of Church Extension presented their report. It represented that throughout the country there are numerous openings for new organizations, especially in the northwest. It was referred to the Committee on the Boards of the Church.

Resumed the consideration of the complaint of the session of Mt. Pleasant against the Presbytery of Chartiers.

Rev. Mr. Purdy thought that as nothing had been proved against Mr. Cookins, the Presbytery was competent to grant the certificate.

Rev. R. H. Boyd moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Presbytery with instructions. Not seconded.

It was moved that the parties have leave to answer any questions that may be propounded. Lost.

Rev. D. W. Collins moved that the complaint be sustained. The first question in this case is, in what form did the Presbytery receive the report of the session? The session were willing the Presbytery should take the case out of their hands, and the Presbytery did so. Any member of the Presbytery could have done before the Presbytery and preferred charges against Cockins. If they believed the charges was injuring the church they were *bound* to do it. After waiting three months the Presbytery declared he was in good standing, and the session come to Synod and asked a decision that he is not in good standing. He believed Synod should say that there is no jurisdiction between the Synod and Presbytery. The only objection of the session is against granting the certificate. This and nothing more. As to the right of the Presbytery to grant a certificate to Mr. Cockins, it was his opinion they had the right to grant it. Sessions may not always be right in their decisions, if not, the Presbytery has a right to see that all members in good standing receive certificates when they demand them. It is not essential that Mr. Cockins asked the session for a certificate. He did not go into the merits of the case, but he believed the Presbytery had just done what they ought to have done. If the complaint is sustained it reverses a decision of some kind or other, and the case must be thrown back somewhere.

Rev. D. Blair concurred in the remarks of the previous speaker. That session did not do its duty according to the Book of Discipline. Christ said to Jesus Christ: They had not gone to Mr. Cockins privately and talked the matter over as they should have done. The Presbytery should be sustained.

Dr. McKiwee had nothing but esteem and good will for the parties in this case, and if not actuated by a view of pleasing men he would find himself in a great dilemma. He hoped to give no offence to any brethren by his remarks. The complaint is that the Presbytery did