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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Convention—Full Representation—Organization Effected—Spicy Speeches and Letters—1853 and 1869—The Members of the Western Press Association Invited to Participate in the Deliberations of the Convention—First Day's Proceedings—Meeting of the Western Associated Press.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 24, 1869.

Woman Suffrage Association met at Case Hall in this city at eleven o'clock this morning. Mrs Lucy Stone Blackwell called the Convention to order, and read a circular letter prepared by the Committee, of which she was Chairman, and also a call for this Convention based on the opinion received in response to that circular letter. The call, with signatures from residents of twenty-three States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, invited the meeting of a convention of delegates from each State, not exceeding the number of representatives in Congress, to form an American Woman Suffrage Association.

On motion of Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, Judge James B. Bradwell, of Chicago, was chosen temporary Chairman, and on taking the chair said: Women and men of America, I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over you. The objects of this meeting have been well stated by Mrs. Stone. I will only add that we have met to form an association that shall extend into every State and county from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to Canada, and I don't know but that at some time it will extend over into Canada. An organization that shall effect a change in the laws of the various States where they work oppressively on woman.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis, wife of A. J. Davis, the Secretary, was elected temporary Secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Livermore, of Illinois; Caroline M. Severance, of Massachusetts; A. J. Boyer, of Ohio; W. T. Hazard, of Missouri; Rev. Mrs. Ames, of California. Only a few responding to the call for the roles in the Convention, the Chairman said: I hope all will vote yes or no when called. To say yes or no is very characteristic of the ladies.

A delegate, some sixty years, now sometimes say no when they mean yes.

While the Committee was out, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell read letters from Mrs. Francis D. Gage and George Wm. Curtis, prefacing the reading with allusions to the first meeting in favor of woman suffrage, held in Cleveland sixteen years ago, when Mrs. Francis D. Gage presided.

Mrs. Ames, of Ohio, was introduced by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and made a speech in favor or conferring the ballot on women.

She was followed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who read a lengthy written address in favor of the objects of the Convention.

Judge Beadwell said it has been decided repeatedly by the courts that American women are citizens of the country. A foreign-born woman was not naturalized by the naturalization of her husband. She could be naturalized on a separate application. The decision of woman's citizenship might produce complications. For instance: Suppose Vermont to confer the ballot on women, a State probably will, and give the women on whom the ballot had thus been conferred moved out west, they might claim under the fifteenth amendment the right to vote.

Mrs. Ames, of California, thought the decisions as to woman's citizenship had been somewhat muddled. She had been informed by a lady who made application to the State Department for protection in a recent trip to Chile, that she had received a response, that for such protection she would have to depend on the courtesies of consuls.

Mr. Blackwell, from the Committee on Credentials, reported delegates present from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California. Of these States, New Jersey, Delaware and Ohio reported full delegations present.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State represented.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.

Col. T. W. Higginson, of Rhode Island, was elected President, with one Vice President from each State represented, Myra Bradwell and Mary E. Davis, Secretaries, and Wm. Hudson, of Cleveland, Treasurer.

A letter was read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, approving of the Convention. In this letter the writer expresses the hope: "The organ of the Convention, should it have one, will not mistake rashness for courage, folly for smartness, cushing for sagacity, badinage for art, unscrupulousness for fighting, extravagance for devotion, effrontery for heroism, lunacy for genius, or an incongruous mélange for a simple palatable dish." He adds: "Whatever legislation one do to remove unequal burdens, or to secure equal rights, will be sure of accomplishment in a sense as the political power of women is the exact counterpart of that now exclusively in the hands of men. In their hands, not in consequence of any superior intelligence, virtue or patriotism on their part, but solely on account of their sex, and what is this but a flagrant usurpation, based upon an unconsequential difference."

Speeches in favor of the 16th amendment to the Constitution, offered in Congress by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, were made by Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, of Mass., and Susan B. Anthony.

On motion of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, a Committee of Three was appointed to invite the members of the Western Press Association to attend the meeting.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Foster, the invitation was so modified as to invite them to participate in the deliberations.

During the afternoon the session hall was crowded, a large number of the citizens of Cleveland being present.

The following is the letter of Mrs. Francis D. Gage:

To the American Woman's Suffrage Association: From the invalid chamber and the cripple chair, I send you my most earnest God speed in your humanitarian work. Many that will stand upon the platform in Cleveland, on November 24th, who stood on the platform in the National Woman's Rights Convention in the same city sixteen years ago. In looking back from the standpoint of American opinion to-day to that time, and comparing the "then" and the "now," can you not feel that the victory is almost won? If God and nature have decreed from the beginning that man and woman shall not stand as equals in all that appertains to the higher development of the human race, then is our civilization a mockery, and our christianity a failure."—FRANCES D. GAGE.

70 William St., Long Island.

The Western Associated Press meeting here to-day was largely attended, and a large amount of business was transacted. The Annual Report of the Board was read by Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee. It showed the affairs of the Association to be in a more prosperous condition than ever before. Among other things, the Board of Directors were instructed to employ reporters in each branch of Congress, to make special reports of the proceedings for the Western Press. The question of the removal of the headquarters of the agency to Chicago was, after some discussion, referred to the Board of Directors.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as Chairman of the Special Committee, reported the following nominations for the new Board of Directors: H. N. Walker, of Detroit, Joseph Medill, of Chicago, J. G. Siebeneck, of Pittsburgh, W. N. Haldeman, of Louisville, A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland, John Knapp, of St. Louis, and W. D. Bickham, of Dayton. These were elected. There was a general desire to have Richard Smith serve again, but he positively declined.

The by-laws were so amended as to change the time of holding the annual meeting from November to the first Wednesday in June.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Executive Committee for their important services last year, and thanking the City Council of Cleveland for the use of the City Hall. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Directors met immediately after, and organized by electing H. N. Walker, President, and H. C. Baker, Secretary. Joseph Medell and A. W. Haldeman were appointed on the Executive Committee.

MICHIGAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Convention—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, November 24.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Convention reassembled this morning at East Saginaw. The Committee on Resolutions not having agreed upon a report, the Convention was open to discussion. Speeches were made favorable to the construction of the northern route to the Straits by Mackinaw, from Puget's Sound. A diversity of opinion was shown in regard to local roads to be built through the State to the Straits, and the mode of building by counties or towns.

An interesting letter from Edwin E. Johnson, engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was read. Mr. Johnson expresses his opinion of the entire feasibility of the route, and that the road, when once built, is at once self-sustaining from the local traffic alone. The straits of the Mackinac cannot be bridged. The passages of the straits by railroad trains can, however, be economically and expeditiously made.

In the afternoon speeches were again made, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That a railroad through the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan to the Straits of Mackinac, and thence by direct connections with the East and North, are demanded by the interests, not only of Michigan, but of the whole country; that such road, developing the mining, lumbering, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the northern section, must necessarily have the effect to transmute five hundred miles of wilderness into one of the most productive and richest sections of the Union.

Resolved, That such roads are necessary to Michigan as a bond of union between its two Peninsulas and to continue, by a practical and the shortest route towards the Atlantic, that future great continental railway of which the Northern Pacific Road will form a part; and that in the judgment of this Convention, it is the imperative duty of Congress to extend the land grant now held by the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Companies to the Straits of Mackinac, relieving them from the onerous requirement to terminate upon Grand Traverse Bay, and also to make such liberal grants of land, money or credit, as shall secure the speedy construction of the road from the present eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Road to the Straits of Mackinac.

Resolved, That the Convention deems it the true policy of the country to extend to such projects as lines of railroads from Mackinac to Puget Sound, and open the line of the proposed Southern Pacific Road, such aid as will secure their speedy construction, and that we pray may cite the prosperity of such States and districts as have been liberal in aiding great public works, as a perpetual argument to show the safety and wisdom of such a policy.

Resolved, That while the railroads of Michigan and the northwest as pioneers in the development of our own and neighboring States, as far as their system is completed, are entitled to our highest consideration, and demand the warmest encouragement and support from the Convention and the people we represent. We will do now especially earnestly call upon Congress to extend government aid in each efficient form as may be deemed best to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the straits of Mackinac, as the most important of all to our national interests.

The Secretaries of the Convention were instructed to furnish certified copies of the resolutions and printed copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the President and Cabinet. Also, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Chairman of the Pacific Railways, Ways and Means and Finance Committees respectively. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ST. LOUIS.

Particulars of the Fire on the Steamer Rubicon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Capt. Blake, of the steamer Rubicon, which arrived to-day from Memphis, gives some particulars of the accident to his boat last Saturday. The fire was discovered at two o'clock in the morning; under the pilot house, which, with the upper part of the texas, was in a moment or two all ablaze and burning furiously. The boat was immediately headed for shore, the pilots, Wm. Riley, standing at his post until the wheel itself caught fire, nor did he leave it until the boat was landed. In the meantime Capt. Blake and the crew trained the hose and brought three streams of water to bear on the fire. As soon as the boat reached the shore all passengers, fifty-five in number, twenty-two of whom were women and children, were safely landed, Wheeling not being abandoned until the flames rendered, when all returned to the boat, and she proceeded on her voyage. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks lodging against the pitch house, at its intersection with the hurricane roof.

The steamer Lady Pike grounded a large a few miles below Burlington, Friday last, which was cut to pieces by ice on Monday, involving a loss of seven thousand bushels of grain. The Pretender grounded at the same place on Sunday, and was obliged to throw over board several thousand dollars worth of flour, wheat, and other produce.

The body of Wm. H. Carry was taken from the Fifth street rains this evening. One side of his face and the whole back part of his head was cut away.

TORONTO.

Latest From the Winnipeg Territory—Gen. McDougall Still Held at Bay.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, November 24.—A special to the *Globe*, from St. Paul, says: "A gentleman from Fort Garry arrived at St. Paul, yesterday. He says the English half-breeds and whites take little or no part in the demonstration. The insurgents are chiefly French half-breeds. A system of passes has been adopted, and a strict surveillance exercised. The insurgents had taken possession of the Hudson Bay store house, and are dealing out to themselves daily rations from the Company's supplies."

Dr. Brown, editor of the *Nor'wester*, refused to print a rebel proclamation, but his printers were forced at the mouth of the musket to issue the revolutionary document, which was posted in various parts of the recellious district.

A Red River trading house, at St. Paul, learns that there is a strong organization, including many half breeds, awaiting a favorable opportunity, to declare its favor of Governor McDougall. A Fenian priest is said to be directing the minds of the disturbers.

A special, just received from St. Paul, says: "A letter dated Pembina, 10th, received, says: 'McDougall has rented the house he lived in and settled for the winter at Fort Garry. The whole country is in the possession of the rebels. The object is not to throw off their allegiance to the Queen, but to oppose annexation to Canada.'"

Virginia Republican State Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. The Chairman of the State Central Committee, in calling the Convention to order, said he hoped its action would be harmonious and such as to suggest to Congress the immediate admission of the State into the Union. The Convention proceeded to organize.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Spanish Gunboats Have Been Seized—The Matter will be Settled Before the Courts—Grand Jury Find Indictments Against Blatchford and Others—Over Two Hundred "Respectable Merchants" Charged with Swindling the Government Under A. J's Reign.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1869.

The Spanish gunboats have been seized, and are now in the custody of the United States authorities, awaiting the action of the court. The libels having all been filled out and presented in court, the U. S. Deputy Marshal proceeded to take possession of the vessels. The motions, or writs, are returnable on the 14th of December in the United States district court, before Judge Blatchford, but it is considered probable that the cases will be opened immediately. Mr. Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish, and one of the counsel for the Spanish Government, called on Mr. Pierrepont in relation to the gunboats, but the substance of the interview has not transpired. It is understood that Webster is now preparing the necessary bonds preparatory to making application for the release of the steamers, and it is believed the application will be made to Judge Blatchford before the close of the present week.

Collector Grinnell has received additional information regarding the perpetration of most stupendous frauds against the Government by mercantile firms in this city. Over two hundred respectable merchants, many of them occupying prominent positions, are now under suspicion of having participated in the frauds, which extended through several months during the last administration. Their names will be suppressed, pending the official investigation now being conducted at the Custom House. The frauds were accomplished by means of false invoices issued under valuation of imported merchandise, and are believed to involve a vast amount of money.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court have found indictments against Blatchford for complicity in the drawback frauds in the Custom House. The indictments, it is said, are the outcome of W. H. Kern, and the vouchers which are endorsed with Blatchford's name. It is said indictments have also been found against Delafield, who was one of the alleged associates of Blatchford in the crime, but they have not yet been filed.

TENNESSEE.

Terrible State of Affairs—Inhuman Butchery of Colored Men.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, September 24.—A terrible affair occurred near Tiptonville, Tenn., on Sunday. A party of masked men went to the house of Wm. Jones, a planter, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. Jones having word of their coming, determined to resist, as the negroes had been peaceable and well disposed, and made proper preparations for defense. When the party came they were met with a destructive fire which caused them to retreat, leaving one of their number dead, and two others severely wounded. The dead negro he was misled into the scrape. The excitement next day was intense. Officers came and arrested Mr. Jones and six of the negroes. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs, Mr. Jones was taken to the river in charge of the Deputy Sheriff and placed on the steamer Lillian, which brought here, while the Sheriff with the negroes started for Troy but on the way were fired into from the bank, and five of the negroes into the woods and shot them down. The Sheriff by hard begging succeeded in saving the life of the other deceased beat to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the straits of Mackinac, as the most important of all to our national interests.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Misguided Citizens of the United States—Cuban Matters—Spanish Gunboats—Our Relations with England—Suspensions—Negotiations Reopened—The President on Reciprocity—Relieved and Assigned—Short Accounts—Pleasure Party—Appointments—International Exposition—President Grant Subscribes $5,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1869.

MISGUIDED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter was to-day received at Department of State. Navy Department, Washington, November 23, 1869. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th inst, relative to the destitute condition of a number of misguided citizens of the United States who have been abandoned in Nassau, N. P. by the steamer Lillian, alleged to have been engaged in the services of the Cuban insurgents. Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has been instructed to send one of his vessels to Nassau for the purpose of receiving on board and conveying to Key West such of the men referred to as wish to avail themselves of the passage, and to enforce on board the neutrality laws of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The visit of District Attorney Pierrepont to Washington, last week, was not with especial reference to the Spanish gunboats, but relative here this subject was brought to his attention by the vigorous protest from the contractor for building the vessels having been received by the Administration of the conduct of Fern and of the United States, for their detention, and laying the foundation of a claim for damages. It was in consequence of this protest, and with the view to a decision of the question by the courts of legal proceedings, that the Credit Mobilier libelled the vessels being proceeded against for the libeling of vessels being a preliminary to the suit. Contrary to recently published statements, there was no protest the Spanish Minister against legal proceedings. The truth is, he is not disentitled with them, and consequently his conferences with the Secretary of State have been altogether free from excitement. This subject connects to be discussed in diplomatic circles, the vessels being exempted there, and in other quarters entitled to respect, that there is insufficient ground for the detention. Since the representation of the Peruvian Minister, therefore, the Spanish gunboats will be released and permitted to leave this country.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The latest reliable information from Cuba concerning the insurgents shows a decline in their cause, and that they are now in possession of not a single town, having been obliged even to abandon Guisaro, the seat of the rebel Government. There is now no doubt that several months ago General Jordan proposed to surrender to the Spanish authorities, but on his own account and on that of his men from the United States, who were, he said, forced to take the field against their will and the beggarly consequence of this, comparatively few American soldiers survived; but the proposition was rejected on account of Jordan's object: General Jordan was, therefore, unable to leave the country and was tranferred to the staff of Cespedes.

SELF-CONSTITUTED COMMISSION.

A letter received here to-day contains the information that Senator Cameron and Commissioner Dolano, accompanied by about thirty other persons, principally Pennsylvanians, had left Washington, telegraph that he would to travel over Southern Georgia to discover, from personal observation, the real condition of that region, politically and otherwise, with a view to imparting the results of their observations to Congress. Of course, this move has reference to the unsettled question of the admission of the Georgia Senators and Representatives. Whether the animus of this migratory party is for or against their admission, does not appear from the letter.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The entire speech of Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's dinner, is just received here, in the London papers, and is regarded as friendly to the settlement of the Alabama claims question in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This view is strengthened by letters from distinguished sources in England making inquiries and suggestions indicating a continued improvement in the state of feeling on this subject and strongly expressive of a desire that the dispute be promptly adjusted. There has, however, been no official action, but the speech leads to the belief that negotiations will be resumed at an early day.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

To-night a public meeting of citizens was largely attended. The Committee reported that after two days canvassing they had secured subscriptions amounting, including $5,000 from President Grant, in furtherance of the international Fair in Washington in 1871. The announcement was enthusiastically received and followed by additional subscriptions of two hundred thousand dollars. The amounts subscribed range from $1,000 to $10,000. These, with subscriptions to be paid by the city, make a total of $1,200,000 secured. These favorable circumstances led to the passage of a resolution definitely fixing the purpose of holding an international exposition.

THE SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT SMOKE.

Another case proving the inadequacy of naval paymasters' bonds was discovered to-day. Upon the settlement of the accounts of an acting-assistant paymaster, it was found that his account is $25,000 short, and the bonds are exhausted. His bonds are for $5,000, and his endorsers have been called upon for the money.

It is found that Marcy's accounts amount to over a million of dollars, about a tenth of which has not been accounted for. His bonds amount to twenty thousands dollars.

THE PRESIDENT ON RECIPROCITY.

The President has announced himself, within the past three days, to a prominent Senator, as absolutely opposed to any contemplated reciprocity treaty with Canada. So firm and decided is his opposition, that he declined to have any consultation on the subject with Mr. Rose, and has again refused to consider the subject. This statement is deemed necessary on account of its reassertion in numerous papers to the contrary.

NEGOTIATIONS REOPENED.

Contrary to general expectation, the President will at last be able to announce to Congress that negotiations on the Alabama claims matter have been reopened, an official dispatch to the State Department having been received to that effect from Minister Motley. It is impossible, in view of the past correspondence, that any result will be reached before the meeting of Congress.

PLEASURE PARTY.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Admiral Porter, Secretary Robeson, and a large number of Congressmen, including ladies, by invitation visited the Navy Yard this afternoon. After viewing the United States steamers and other objects of interest, they were entertained by Admiral Dahlgren at his residence. The usual salute was fired, and there was a dress parade of the Marine guard.

RELIEVED AND ASSIGNED.

Capt. C. H. Carlton has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of the Platte. First Lieutenant J. J. H. Hassler is relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte.

SUSPENSIONS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has suspended about one hundred and twenty-five Postmasters in various sections of the country. A list of these suspensions will be submitted to the Senate for its action upon them immediately after the opening of Congress.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed John B. Southworth as Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, vice Francis Bispham, suspended.

The President has appointed Samuel A. Wheelwright, Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

HARRISBURG.

Warrants Signed for the Execution of Adam Tinus and Dr. Paul Schoppe—"Credit Mobilier of America" in Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, November 24.—Gov. Geary to-day signed the death warrants of Adam Tinus, sentenced in Cumberland county for the murder of Henry Stahm, and of Dr. Paul Schoppe, sentenced in the same county for the murder of Miss Steinecke. The day appointed for the execution of both is December 22d. Schoppe's warrant was signed in obedience to the recommendation of the Attorney General in his report on the case.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America was considered in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county yesterday. The case came up on the appeal from the settlement of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, L. W. Hill representing in connection with the Attorney General, the Commonwealth, who offered the account of the State against the defendant claiming an amount due the State of $529,549 67. The original settlement showed a balance in favor of the State of $2,823,000, but by a settlement made on the 14th of July, 1869, the claim was reduced to the above amount. C. McMurtrie, in the absence of Hon. E. M. Stanton, his colleague, A. M. Stone represented the defendant, and opened with a history of the origin and purpose of the Credit Mobilier, from which it appears the corporation originally existed as the Pennsylvania Fiscal Association, but its name was afterwards changed to its present style. It then became instrumental in building the Union Pacific Railroad, after this road had passed its one hundredth meridian where it obtained the subsidy promised by Congress to the railway first reaching that point. Another was made by O. Ames to build 666 miles of road, and by him assigned to seven trustees, who agreed to construct the road for that distance, and which assignment the Credit Mobilier will guarantee the performance of the contract, and advance the money therefor. The trustees promised to pay the Credit Mobelier a commission of 2½ per cent. and interest on the money advanced. In July, 1868, the Attorney General filed a free warrants to the Secretary of State have been altogether free from excitement. This subject connects to be discussed in diplomatic circles, the vessels being exempted there, and in other quarters entitled to respect, that there is insufficient ground for the detention. Since the representation of the Peruvian Minister, therefore, the Spanish gunboats will be released and permitted to leave this country.

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SUSPENSIONS.

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APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed John B. Southworth as Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, vice Francis Bispham, suspended.

The President has appointed Samuel A. Wheelwright, Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

HARRISBURG.

Warrants Signed for the Execution of Adam Tinus and Dr. Paul Schoppe—"Credit Mobilier of America" in Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, November 24.—Gov. Geary to-day signed the death warrants of Adam Tinus, sentenced in Cumberland county for the murder of Henry Stahm, and of Dr. Paul Schoppe, sentenced in the same county for the murder of Miss Steinecke. The day appointed for the execution of both is December 22d. Schoppe's warrant was signed in obedience to the recommendation of the Attorney General in his report on the case.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America was considered in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county yesterday. The case came up on the appeal from the settlement of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, L. W. Hill representing in connection with the Attorney General, the Commonwealth, who offered the account of the State against, the defendant claiming an amount due the State of $529,549 67. The original settlement showed a balance in favor of the State of $2,823,000, but by a settlement made on the 14th of July, 1869, the claim was reduced to the above amount. C. McMurtrie, in the absence of Hon. E. M. Stanton, his colleague, A. M. Stone represented the defendant, and opened with a history of the origin and purpose of the Credit Mobilier, from which it appears the corporation originally existed as the Pennsylvania Fiscal Association, but its name was afterwards changed to its present style. It then became instrumental in building the Union Pacific Railroad, after this road had passed its one hundredth meridian where it obtained the subsidy promised by Congress to the railway first reaching that point. Another was made by O. Ames to build 666 miles of road, and by him assigned to seven trustees, who agreed to construct the road for that distance, and which assignment the Credit Mobelier will guarantee the performance of the contract, and advance the money therefor. The trustees promised to pay the Credit Mobelier a commission of 2½ per cent. and interest on the money advanced. In July, 1868, the Attorney General filed a free warrants to the Secretary of State have been altogether free from excitement. This subject connects to be discussed in diplomatic circles, the vessels being exempted there, and in other quarters entitled to respect, that there is insufficient ground for the detention. Since the representation of the Peruvian Minister, therefore, the Spanish gunboats will be released and permitted to leave this country.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The latest reliable information from Cuba concerning the insurgents shows a decline in their cause, and that they are now in possession of not a single town, having been obliged even to abandon Guisaro, the seat of the rebel Government. There is now no doubt that several months ago General Jordan proposed to surrender to the Spanish authorities, but on his own account and on that of his men from the United States, who were, he said, forced to take the field against their will and the beggarly consequence of this, comparatively few American soldiers survived; but the proposition was rejected on account of Jordan's object: General Jordan was, therefore, unable to leave the country and was tranferred to the staff of Cespedes.

SELF-CONSTITUTED COMMISSION.

A letter received here to-day contains the information that Senator Cameron and Commissioner Dolano, accompanied by about thirty other persons, principally Pennsylvanians, had left Washington, telegraph that he would to travel over Southern Georgia to discover, from personal observation, the real condition of that region, politically and otherwise, with a view to imparting the results of their observations to Congress. Of course, this move has reference to the unsettled question of the admission of the Georgia Senators and Representatives. Whether the animus of this migratory party is for or against their admission, does not appear from the letter.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The entire speech of Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's dinner, is just received here, in the London papers, and is regarded as friendly to the settlement of the Alabama claims question in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This view is strengthened by letters from distinguished sources in England making inquiries and suggestions indicating a continued improvement in the state of feeling on this subject and strongly expressive of a desire that the dispute be promptly adjusted. There has, however, been no official action, but the speech leads to the belief that negotiations will be resumed at an early day.

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