The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869. NO. 289.

THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, M. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Petitions Presented and Referred—The Amended Georgia Reconstruction Bill—HOUSE: Large Number of Bills Presented — Virginia Reconstruction—The New York Gold Bubble on the 21st-27th September—Cuban Recognition—Bill to Repeal the Civil Tenure-of-Office Act—States that have Ratified the 15th Amendment—Republican and Democratic Sinners, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1869.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

From Thomas Jefferson Randolph, executor of Thomas Jefferson, asking the return of certain private papers now in the possession of the State Department.

From lawyers of Galveston, Texas, setting forth that Judge Watrous, of that district, has been disabled by paralysis, and the necessity for the appointment of an additional Judge.

In favor of the recognition of Cuba, and for the relief of political disturbances.

Mr. CARPENTER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported Mr. Morton's bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, with amendments.

The bill, as amended, provides for convening the Legislature on a certain day, to be named by the Governor. Its organization shall be effected by summoning all persons elected to the General Assembly of the State, as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25th, 1868, and excluding all persons ineligible under the 14th amendment. No person shall be refused a seat in the Legislature on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The President is authorized to employ, on the application of the Governor, the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce the provisions of this act. Finally, it is provided that the Legislature of Georgia shall be regarded as provisional only until the further action of Congress.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to fund the maturing debt of the United States by a self-funding bond. Appropriately referred.

After the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions, among them, one by Mr. CARPENTER, declaring that the Spanish gunboats should not be allowed to leave.

Mr. DRAKE took the floor, and read a long argument in support of his bill denying jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, in cases involving the Constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

After the presentation and proper reference of other bills and resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced and referred: One to amend the currency act; one to establish the franking privilege; one to provide a free system of national banking, and one to repeal the act of 1855 extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Court to cases on the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith, and to provide for the construction of the Niagara ship canal; also a joint resolution for the admission of Virginia, as pending in the Reconstruction Committee; bills were also introduced for the relief of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. Also granting universal amnesty, and making appropriations to improve the navigation of the pass A l'Outre and such was pass in Louisiana; to amend the national currency act; to amend the acts relating to the franking privilege; to provide for the payment of loyal citizens of Tennessee for Quartermasters and Commissary stores taken by the Federal troops; to facilitate the settlement of the public lands by preemption; to amend the act of April 9th, 1866, to protect all persons in their civil rights, and for the means of their vindication; relative to swamp lands in Indiana; establishing a uniform system of naturalization; authorizing the building of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Ottawa, Illinois; to define the manner of paying pensions; to repeal the act for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States; making appropriations for the erection of a building for the postoffice and custom house at Port Huron, Michigan; to amend the Act of May 12th, 1864, granting railroad lands to Iowa, and to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from O'Brien county, Iowa, to the Missouri river, in Wisconsin; to divide the district of Wisconsin into two judicial districts; to vacate and for the sale of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. Also granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads and telegraph lines from the Columbia river to Great Salt Lake; to provide for a building for the use of the revenue and judicial offices of the United States at Leavenworth, Kansas. Also for withholding money from the American Indians holding white captives.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, presented the following bill, heretofore introduced by Mr. Farnsworth, also a member of the same Committee:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution, Republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled an act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers, provided by said constitution, and members of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The following is proposed as a substitute by Mr. PAINE, of the Reconstruction Committee:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution, Republican in form, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late rebel States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States

Mr. BUTLER introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution, republican in form, and by its provisions assuring the equality of rights in all citizens of the United States before the law, and in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has received assurances, and are assured that the people of Virginia, especially those heretofore in insurrection against the United States, have renounced all claim of any right to secession in a State, and that they are now well disposed toward the government of the United States, and will support and defend the constitution thereof, and will carry out the provisions of the constitution submitted under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and ratified by the people of Virginia, in the letter and spirit; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

These several propositions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, who meet Tuesday morning, and ordered the printing.

Bills were also introduced to vacate Fort Dakota military reservation.

Mr. PETERS offered a resolution declaring that the sentiment of the House accords with the opinion expressed in the President's Message, that a renewal of the treaty of reciprocity with the British Provinces would be wholly in favor of the British producer, and should not, in our present condition, be favorable considered.

Mr. COX moved to table the resolution, which the House refused—yeas, 42; nays, 129—generally a party vote; and then the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses from Wednesday, December 22d, to Wednesday, January 5th. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare and report a bill forthwith to place the taxation of income derived from United States bonds by holders thereof on the same ground as now provided for the payment of taxation of the income from railroads and other corporation bonds; that is, that a five per cent. income tax shall be deducted from the interest on all Government bonds paid by the United States to holders thereof.

Mr. PETERS moved to lay the resolution on the table, but afterward withdrew it, giving notice that if the previous question were not seconded he would move to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. FARNSWORTH rising to debate, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. WOOD offered resolutions declaring that the laws giving exclusive privileges or enjoyments to particular classes or professions are unequal, unjust, and in violation of the Constitution, and that a protective tariff is of that class of legislation.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. GARFIELD rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether, in his judgment, any further legislation was necessary to enable the Executive to secure a more perfect neutrality in any struggle between European powers and its American colony, whenever the latter is seeking in good faith, by revolution, to assert the right of self-government, to the end that the hospitality and privileges of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party to the prejudice and exclusion of the others.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. Wood rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. COX offered a resolution declaring, as a quotation from the President's message, that among the evils growing out of the late civil war, is that of an irredeemable currency; that it is one of the highest duties of the Government to secure the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value; that that implies to return to a specie basis; that to substitute for it can be devised, and it should be commenced now and reached at the earliest moment possible. The previous question was not seconded, and several members rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the causes that lead to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New York gold market, from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, and especially to inquire if the President, Secretary of the Treasury or any other officer of the Government, was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuations. The previous question was not seconded, 40 to 97, and Mr. Benjamin rising to debate, the resolution went over.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK asked the unanimous consent to have that resolution modified, referring the investigation to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and omitting any offensive allusion to any one.

Mr. FOX said he would accept that proposition.

The SPEAKER intimated to Mr. Schenck that he should modify the resolution in the manner he desired.

Mr. FOX said he did not understand the resolution was to be modified. He thought it was to be accepted as a whole and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. He, therefore, withdrew his consent.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was modified and offered by Mr. Schenck, and adopted by the House as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized and instructed to investigate the causes leading to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuation in the gold market of the city of New York from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, and that the Committee report at its earliest convenience, and be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOOD moved to suspend the rules so that the petition from 72,384 citizens of the State of New York might be presented to the House and read. It was a very extraordinary petition, he said, perhaps the largest ever presented to Congress, and he thought it should be read. The reading would commit no body to the propositions contained in it. It seemed to him the sufferings of the Cuban people in the cause of liberty and equal rights entitle them to the consideration and sympathy of Congress. He thought the struggle of that people for independence and equal rights challenged the highest esteem, and that it would be unbecoming the American Congress to refuse to listen to the petition of the people of New York asking that a million of people, almost within the American boundaries, who are struggling for liberty and life, should be heard.

The SPEAKER asked if there was any objection.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

The rules were suspended, and the petition presented, read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The petition read as follows:

To the Honorable, the Congress of the United States: We, the citizens of the American Union, in behalf of the principles written in our charter of national independence, in the name of the dignity and sovereignty of people struggling to be free, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord the belligerent rights of a belligerent power, and at once recognize the independence of her sons from the tyranny of a foreign yoke, which for more than a year they have maintained unaided, by the triumph of their arms.

Several bills to remove political disabilities were introduced and referred.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution reciting the claim that the retrocession of the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia by act of July 9, 1846, and by a subsequent proclamation of President Polk, was unconstitutional and void, and that Lewis McKenzie, claiming a seat in the House as a representative from the 7th Congressional district of Virginia, he being a citizen of Alexandria, is ineligible because he is not a citizen of Virginia, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether such retrocession was unconstitutional and void.

The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, being opposed by Messrs. Logan, Schenck, and other members.

Mr. PAINE intimated that the opposition of Mr. Logan was prompted by a desire of removal of the Capital, which intimation Mr. Logan contradicted, asserting he had not thought of the removal of the Capital in connection with his opposition to the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK ridiculed the idea of an opinion of the Judiciary Committee affecting the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law that had been on the statute book for twenty-three or twenty four years, and that had been acknowledged by all branches of the Government. Finally, after considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the completion of the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River.

Mr. ASPER offered a resolution directing the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to consider and report upon the erection of suitable buildings at St. Joseph, Mo., for the postoffice, United States Courts, &c. Adopted.

Mr. BATES introduced a bill to refund to the States of Massachusetts and Maine the interest paid by them on advances to the United States, and to provide for the defence of the northwestern frontier. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. SARGENT offered a joint resolution that a million acres of fertile lands in the State of California, formerly reserved for the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently restored by the Secretary of the Interior, by an order to take effect at thirty days' notice, will be immediately entered by speculators at private entry, to the exclusion of settlers, unless further legislation is had, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of his said orders until the subject is considered by this Congress. The joint resolution passed.

Mr. MOORE, Illinois, offered a resolution reciting the fact that certain naval officers complained they had been overlooked and ignored in advancement to rank, and desiring the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of officers removed by their high rank from all personal interest in the question, to examine the cases complained of, and to report their conclusion for such action by the Executive and Congress as may seem proper. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COX offered a resolution reciting that it is advisable to modify the taxation and tariff in cases where unjust and burdensome discrimination exist by the present law, and instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill at once, entirely repealing the unjust and burdensome tariff on coal; for the prompt action of the House, and for the relief of the households of the country.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. STOUGHTON asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the payment of bounty for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Objection was made.

Mr. KELLY offered the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Schofield, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the United States Government does not consider itself bound by the treaties made by former powers among themselves imposing restrictions and charges upon the passage of vessels of war or commerce through the seas or straits connecting the seas, and that the President be requested to instruct the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to procure the perfect freedom of navigation for all classes of vessels of war or commerce in the great highways of the world.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution in regard to the survey and sale of lands heretofore received as mineral.

Mr. SARGENT objected.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire as to the necessity of providing by law for the prohibition of the entries of public lands by persons upon their humility to the laws of the United States, and directing the Commissioner of the Land Office to prevent such entry. (This is intended to prevent the entry of public lands by the Mormons.)

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence with the American minister at Madrid, referring to Cuba, together with the letter of instruction to that minister, and copies of any correspondence with the Spanish Government relating to the same questions referred to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the repeal of the civil tenure of office act, ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State of the States that have ratified the 15th Constitutional amendment. The report enumerates the following States as those from which official notice of such ratification has been received up to December: Missouri, (defective,) Kansas, (defective,) North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont and Virginia. The Secretary states that in the ratification by Missouri, the second section of the amendment is omitted, and in the ratification by Kansas, the phraseology of the second section is changed. The message and report were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill passed December 7th, removing political disabilities from F. M. Hawkins, of North Carolina, Mowbray Tampa, of Florida, and D. H. McCall, of Union Springs, Alabama, was next in order.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not renew the promise of an early Congress to bring in a general bill removing all these disabilities.

Mr. BUTLER said he could not agree with the gentleman from New York in saying this was a small business. There was more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repented than over ninety-nine just persons who need no repentance.

Mr. COX remarked he understood from that that the sinners pardoned by this bill belonged to the Republican party. If they were Democratic sinners they would not be included in this amnesty. Then the Democrats would forve them freely, if the gentlemen on the other side would forgive them, generally. These amnesties were given the country presented for treachery and for the purpose of adding recruits to the radical party, and not out of that abundant generosity which should be the glory of Massachusetts was himself as brilliant an example. (Laughter.)

Mr. MAYNARD thanked the gentleman from New York if that was not a proper motive for pardon to bring recruits from the rebel ranks into the ranks of loyalty.

Mr. COX referred to the fact that the other day Louis Napoleon, six weeks after an attempted insurrection, while men were after his life, gave an amnesty to the whole realm, and made himself strong by the act.

Mr. BUTLER desired to say, once for all, that he did not think a great republic needed to take a lesson from an Emperor how to make itself strong.

The bill passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census Bill. Amendments were offered by Messrs. JUDD and COBURN looking to an earlier apportionment of representatives than contemplated in the bill. This led to a long and animated discussion. Without disposing of questions thus raised, Committee rose, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Allies Worst the Paraguayans—Lopez Continues His Butcheries—His Army Cheats Well Filled With the Sinews of War.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LISBON, Dec. 13.—A steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with dates to the 22d of November. The allied army, under Prince D'Eu had moved upon and captured one after another, Curugguatay and other strongholds of the Paraguayans, killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly four hundred of the enemy, and capturing a large amount of war material. Over nine hundred families were restored to liberty at last accounts. The allies are marching on Ingantemay—the last outposts of Lopez.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A courier from Paraguay, which arrived at Valparaiso on the 9th of November, brings the report that Lopez on his flight to the Bolivian frontier, committed great atrocities at San Estanislas. He discovered a revolutionary plot among his followers, and caused one hundred of them to be shot. His force was reduced to two hundred bad conditioned men, with twelve pieces of artillery drawn by hand. His army chests were plentifully provided with the sinews of war, he having in his train twelve carts loaded with money.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A New Railroad Project—Horrible Murders, Arson, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 12.—The proposition to build a railroad from San Francisco to Los Angelos and Sandiego is meeting with success. The people in the southern counties have signed a memorial to the Legislature to allow their counties to subscribe toward the construction of the road. The route designated is through San Joaquin and Lustare valleys, Los Angelos, Bernardino and Sandiego.

Frank Mariano, proprietor of a country store in San Joaquin county, near Stockton, and four other men, were murdered on the night of December 9th. Their bodies were found the next morning near by, bound and gagged. The object of the murderers was robbery. A few nights before, in the same neighborhood, another store was robbed and burned, and the bodies of two men were found in the ruins. There is no clue to the perpetrators of either of the murders.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

State of Affairs in Ireland—Portions Declared in a State of Insurrection—Additional Troops to be Sent There—The Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Suspended—The French Budget—Trial of Rev. Gurney—Treaty Ratified—Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph—Trouble Brewing in Portugal—Commercial and Marine News.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 12—*Evening.*—Her Majesty's Ministers held three Cabinet meetings during the week. The present critical condition of public affairs in Ireland with the state of the island generally, was considered, and debated at length. At the last meeting it was resolved to proclaim the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster, with portions of the county and city of Londonderry, in Ulster, as being in a state of insurrection, as described in the late acts of Parliament providing therefor, and so empowering them to act.

The first contingent of additional troops will be dispatched immediately to Ireland, increasing the total force of the regular army there to about thirty thousand men. This is to meet the emergency at present.

On the assembling of Parliament on the 16th instant, there will be a bill immediately introduced to empower the Government to suspend the act of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, by executive order. They propose to continue the legislature when it is deemed necessary for the public safety to do so.

LONDON, December 13.—The trial of Rev. Gurney and others, commenced at Guild Hall this morning. Mr. Kennedy opened for the prosecution. Chief Justice Cockburn presided.

News is received from Pekin that the treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Mr. Burlingame, has been ratified by the Chinese government.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 13.—The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the Reichstrath to-day with a speech. He favored a continuance of the policy dealing with the Dalmatia insurrection; dwelt upon the peaceful appearance of European affairs with satisfaction, and declared that the Austrian Empire was on excellent relations with all foreign powers, even on a point which had momentarily caused uneasiness. Referring to internal affairs, he announced that important concessions were to be made to dissenting nationalities. Modifications of the Constitution would be necessary, but must be in accordance with its spirit. He closed by promising that the authority of the government would be respected and obeyed as it was compatible with the maintenance of the unity and power of the Empire.

PORTUGAL.

PARIS, December 13.—Dispatches from Lisbon report that much political agitation exists in Portugal. The movement at Oporto, which was commenced by the Duke of Saldahua, which is assuming large and threatening proportions. The French Revenue Bill is being taken up daily widening, and the resignation of the present ministry is momentarily expected, and such will, if it takes place the King will appoint another, and will resist the influence of the Duke of Saldahua.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13.—Bonds firm at 91½.

ANTWERP, December 13.—Petroleum closed fast at 60¾ francs.

ITALY.

NAPLES, December 12.—The Council of Dalota, or anti-papal radical assembly, which met here on the 9th, has turned out a dead failure. A proposition in favor of another French occupation of Rome, and endorsing to some extent the laws, met with series opposition in the assemblage.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 13.—The annual report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, is published. The deficits in the budget of 1868, 18·9 and 1870 will be met with surplus. The budget for 1871 will suffice without counting on any increase in the revenues. The condition of the national finance is satisfactory.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The steamers Union, Minnesota and Aleppo, from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 13.—*Evening*—Consols 92¾ for money; account 92¾. American securities quiet: 5-20 bonds—67a, 68½; '62a, 85¾; '65a, 84¾; 10-40s, 83¼. Erics 20¼; Illinois 99¼; Atlantic & Great Western, 26¼. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, December 13.—Bourse quiet at 73f. 15c.

LONDON, December 13.—Tallow flat at 46s 9d@47s. Linseed Oil quiet. Refined Petroleum is 8½d. Calcutta linseed flat at 56s 6d@58s 9d.

Petroleum at Antwerp firm.

HAVRE, December 13.—Cotton active at 130¼f on the spot, 135¼f afloat.

LIVERPOOL, December 13. — Cotton steady; middling uplands at 11¼d; Orleans at 12¼d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat at 9s 8d@9s 9d; red western No. 2 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 8s 10d. Flour quiet at 21s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 6d. Oats 2s 10d. Pork 110s. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d. Spirits Petroleum is 4d; refined is 7½d. Linseed oil 29s. Linseed Cakes £10 12s.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Senatorship—Legislative Precedent—Negro Revenge.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

LOUISVILLE, December 13.—The friends of the different Senatorial aspirants at Frankfort are not idle. Gov. Stevens' advocates affect confidence, but are, it is thought, not at ease. The question of locality is against them, and besides a credited report says the Governor could not take the oath if elected, because of having declared after the first battle of Manassas, and on his return from Richmond, that he had a Colonel's commission, and urged others to aid in aid of the rebellion.

Senator McCreery arrived to-day.

Gallaway has not resigned in favor of Wintersmith, but leaves the remaining aspirants to fight out the contest on their respective merits.

In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee reported an elaborate bill for the creation of the Insurance Bureau, and for the incorporation and regulation of Life Insurance Companies.

A negro drayman, while watering his mules in the river at Frankfort, was drawn in beyond his depth and drowned.

COLUMBUS.

Report of the Business of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 13.—The Commission of Railroads for Ohio to-day received a complete report of the doings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, for the year ending June 30th, 1869. The earnings amount to five million ninety-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars; operating expenses, three million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety eight dollars; balance one million six hundred and thirty-eight thousand and sixty-eight dollars. Total number of passengers carried, eight hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Total number tons through and local freight, two million four hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Bogus Swindling Firm—Another Set of Scoundrels Unearthed—$5,000 Reward Offered for their Arrest—Rumors About the Gunboats—They will Sail for their Destination as soon as Finished.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

A bogus firm, under the title of W. H. H. Stewart & Sons, located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has, during the past six weeks, successfully swindled a large number of merchants at the West and in Pennsylvania, by soliciting and receiving consignments of produce which have been shipped to unknown places. An investigation by a Pennsylvania merchant discovered the swindle. Over $10,000 worth of flour, butter, &c., were found at the steamboat freight depot, in Bridgeport. No trace of the swindlers has been obtained. They used the names of many well known New York and other merchants as references, besides referring to the Empire National Bank of this city, at which bank existing.

There have been rumors since Saturday on Wall street of the irregularity of certain securities hypothecated with prominent Brokers which are supposed to have been either forged or stolen. It appears bonds of $1,000 each have been adroitly altered to $10,000, and with other certificates of registered Governments stocks, supposed to be stolen, have been used for collateral security to secure about $500,000. The firm said be implicated is W. E. Gray & Co., who have been doing business for the last month at No. 44 Broad street. The firm consisted of Gray & T. H. Pratt. Gray was formerly of Washington, and is a son of the Chaplain of the United States Senate. Pratt is reported to be the person who purchased the $1,000 bonds, which were subsequently altered to $10,000. A few months ago Gray & Co. & Co. purchased some bonds which they subsequently learned had been stolen a year ago from C. J. Walsey. They were traced back to Gray, who redeemed them, and the matter was allowed to rest. The alterations in the bonds can stand as registered Government bonds, as far as discovered, exceed $250,000, and it is likely the frauds are to a still greater extent, as new cases are being constantly reported. Some of the altered certificates were exceedingly well executed; others very poorly done. On Friday the Stock Exchange Committee discovered that they had three altered bounty loan certificates, and immediately sent for Gray, who then had not been good. The officers, however, considered it was their duty to notify the Manhattan Company, and the officers of that company and Gray were brought face to face. Gray stated that he bought the bounty loan certificates through one man by the name of Pratt. He believed the party altering them was Blackwell, and also that he had a detective on his track. The conference between the officers of the Manhattan Co., and the bank of the Commonwealth and Gray lasted until six o'clock in the afternoon, Friday. No steps were taken to arrest Gray, as he protested his innocence, and threw the whole thing on Blackwell. On Saturday Gray again made his appearance on the street, and borrowed some additional amounts of money on more altered certificates, including $20,900 from the Mechanics Bank. Many parties on the street had suffered by the operations of Gray & Co. in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $65,000. The following are among the firms reported as having made loans to Gray & Co.: Hoagy & Wright, $4,000; Vermilyé & Co., $50,000; Mechanics Bank, $30,000; Coleman & Benedict, $18,000; J. W. Ewell & Co., $25,000; E. P. Scott, $40,000. Gray & Co. are reported to have had $15,000 in bank on Friday night, and $100,000 in bonds on hand. They were supposed to be doing a fair business. The money they received on these securities they are supposed to have mainly invested in the stock of the Quartz Hill Mining Company. Their office was the headquarters of the operators in this stock; and they were understood to be manipulators of it. Neither Gray nor Pratt have been seen since Saturday, and the Stock Exchange has offered a reward of $5,000 for their apprehension.

The notice issued by the U. S. District Attorney to Marshal Harlan in the case of the recent libel upon thirty Spanish gunboats, will be returned by the latter to-morrow, and no obstacle will be offered to the departure of the vessels when ready. Hamilton's friends claim his election for Governor by 2,000 majority. Armstrong and Conkling, Conservatives, are believed to be elected to Congress.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, on Saturday, approved the female suffrage bill.

—Geo. W. Harris, known as "Sut Lovengood," the humorous writer, died near Knoxville, to-day, of apoplexy.

—The Excelsior Iron Works, on Fourteenth street, New York, were burned Monday evening. The loss is estimated at sixty thousand dollars; insured. This causes a great many workmen to be thrown out of employment.

—Robert M. Freeman, charged with having robbed the establishment of Carson, Price & Co., of Chicago, of four thousand five hundred dollars worth of silks, was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday, and delivered to detective Pinkerton, who started to Chicago with him.

—Two ruffians, named Gervin and Black, entered the house of a boy named McGavener, in Wheeling, on Saturday night, while he was preparing to retire, and dragged him to the street, where they beat him and stabbed him in a terrible manner. After dragging him several squares, with cuts and bruises, they dashed him on a cellar door, and there left him in an almost liveless condition.

—An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch says that the Democratic papers throughout the State, are unanimous in denouncing the letter and statements of Taft, as being entirely unauthorized by the Democratic party, and unite in opposing a remeaning of negroes and the expulsion of members disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and strongly urging the defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Republicans heartily endorse the President's recommendation, and the people generally look for and will acquiesce in prompt action by Congress.

—A special from Muscatine, Iowa, dated yesterday, says: A stranger named Tenbrill, about fifty years of age, took laudanum on Sunday, and walked into the Mississippi river at that place, where he died in three feet of water, whether from poisin or drowning is not known. His body, when found, was in a stooping posture, indicating that the laudanum had taken effect. The deceased had a certificate of admission to the bar at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in November last. The cause of the suicide was undoubtedly want of employment.

Railroad Accident.

(By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

COLUMBUS, O., December 13.—The engine attached to a wood train on the Little Miami Railroad blew up and rolled down an embankment two miles west of Columbus this afternoon. The brakeman, Conklin, was fatally injured. The engineer and fireman were slightly hurt.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, December 13.—Beeves are falling off in supply, and the market is cheerful, with an advance of ¼@½c established; fancy Christmas cattle brought 10½@10c. The range was 8½@9½c for sheep and lambs, with an increased supply. The markets are ½@½c better, offerings, however, are superior to last week, and the receipts of hogs very light: demand good, completely exhausting the daily receipts: market quiet and firm at 10½@11½c for Michigan, and 10½@11½c for Illinois.

TIFFIN, December 13.—Rifling at the Struthers furnace, at Youngstown, was lighted up last week. Brown & Bennett's nailers have stopped work; a row with the weigh master. The other operators had quit, but resumed again. Two young men quarrelled in a saloon, and one was seriously cut.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1869.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters: F. B. Penniman, Honesdale, Pa.; Wm. C. Bevins, Goshen, Ind.; L. A. Brush, Elkhart, Ind. Also, Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, Consul at Nassau; Chas. A. Tweed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Edgar Stanton, of Ills., Consul at Bristol.

FAINT RUMOR.

An official letter to Commissioner Delano, from Tallahassee, 8th inst., says: A rumor is circulating that Assistant Assessor Towne, of Mariana, Jackson county, was murdered on the night of December 4th, while on his way from Mariana to Apalachicola.

ST. LOUIS.

Massachusetts Capitalists Seeking Investment in Missouri—Another Christian Convention—Cause of the Late Accident by a Falling House.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—A party of twenty-six gentlemen and five ladies from Massachusetts are here *en route* for Jerome, on the South Pacific Railroad, to ascertain the adaptability of that place for manufacturing purposes. It is their intention to erect a large paper mill and woolen mills, and propose to bring a large amount of capital to Mississippi. Another party of fifty are expected from the same State in a few days on a similar visit.

The Missouri State Christian Convention, one of the delegate conventions organized by the American Christian Commission, will meet here to-morrow. Many of the most prominent divines, and leading laymen of all denominations of the different churches in this city, will take part in the proceedings.

The coroners jury, called to investigate the cause of the falling of the building on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, on November 18th, by which several persons were killed and wounded, rendered a verdict this afternoon. The jury find that the primary cause of the accident was the application of improper material in the place of the proper material. The immediate cause of the accident was the application of improper material. The defective part of the building on the jack screws, unaided by other supports, was an error of judgment on the part of the superintending architect and engineer in charge of raising the column. The jury also say the tubular girders were of unusual construction, but in this case they were adequate to the ends of them over the column, the side plates were only riveted to the flanges of the channel bars, without the introduction of reinforcing plates, the absence of which rendered the operation of raising the more dangerous.

Quite a large meeting of Germans tonight, passed resolutions requesting Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to pardon Dr. Schoeppe.

Intelligence of the verdict rendered to-day in the Fifth and Olive streets building case, it is understood the Coroner will institute proceedings against Mr. Barnett, architect, Mr. Ross, superintendent, and Fitzsimmons & Farrell, contractors of the masonry work.

Three men, named Thos. B. F. Wilson, and George Burkhart, confined in the Crawfordsville, Indiana, jail escaped Thursday night by taking up the jail floor, and burrowing underneath the walls.

Thomas Gilson, in endeavoring to eject Albert Tanner from a church, near Owensboro, for bad conduct, was stabbed five times by Tanner and killed.

TEXAS ELECTIONS.

A New Orleans Special Claims the Election of Hamilton Governor, by 2,000—Majority.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—A special dispatch from Houston, Texas says: Returns from 87 counties received, show Hamilton's (Conservative) majority in 40 counties to be 8,970. Davis' (Radical) majority in the same counties is 6,328. Davis in 55 counties is 72 ahead. There are forty counties to be heard from. The registered vote in these 87 counties is 16,154; the registered colored vote is 9,233. Davis leads the colored registered vote by one-sixth. The legislature, as it now stands, in Senate, Conservative 18; Radical, Conservative 41. Senate, Radical 12; House, Radical 51.

The vote for Governor is still doubtful, but with that exception the entire radical ticket is elected. Hamilton's friends claim his election for Governor by 2,000 majority. Armstrong and Conkling, Conservatives, are believed to be elected to Congress.

CHICAGO.

Another Suicide—Warning to Youth to Shun the Haunts of Vice—Successor to Bishop Duggan—The Constitutional Convention—Theatrical Trouble.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 13.—A young man named John F. Parck, journal clerk in the State Savings Bank, committed suicide this morning in a house of ill fame, kept by Nellie Costello, on Monroe street, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. Purck was only twenty-one years of age. He has been employed in the State Savings Institution ever since he was sixteen, with a short intermission, having been first engaged as a messenger boy. He proved prompt and faithful, and was from time to time promoted, until he was made journal clerk. The officers of the institution, some weeks since, discovered that Purck was falling into bad habits, and they warned him against his folly. He promised to mend, but he kept straight on until Saturday night, when he went to the house named and remained all through Sunday and Sunday night in company with a girl named Julia Bell. This morning he arose, leaving Julia in bed, dressed himself, sat down for a few minutes, suddenly rose, took a revolver from under his pillow, put it to his heart, and fired. He fell dead instantly.

It is rumored that Rev. Dr. Foley, Vicar General of the Diocese of Baltimore, has been appointed successor to Bishop Duggan, of the Diocese of Illinois.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention met at Springfield, at 3 o'clock to-day, put up to the last intelligence from there no organization had been effected, and all was chaos and confusion. Mr. Medill is the Republican nominee for President. He was nominated by a caucus on Saturday, when he peremptorily declined. He was again renominated to-day and consented to stand. The Independents nominated Charles Hitchcock. The Democrats made no nomination. When the Convention assembled, an attempt was made by the Secretary of the State to call the roll, when general filibustering commenced and continued until the close of the dispatch. It is supposed if a vote can be reached, Medill will be elected President.

It is said Joseph Jefferson has commenced suit against C. D. Hess & Co., of Crosby's Opera House, for having represented a version of his drama of Rip Van Winkle on that stage. Mr. Jefferson claims to have the exclusive copyright.

After a deal of wrangling Mr. Dement, of Lee county, was elected temporary chairman