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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Bills Offered and Referred—The Yerger Case—Col. Forney's Accounts—Georgia Reconstruction—Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. HOUSE: Amendments to the Census Bill Passed—Additional Assignments to Committees—Democrats on Repudiation—They all Plead Not Guilty Save Mr. Jones—Message from the President—Adjourned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1869.

SENATE.

Various bills were introduced and referred, including one to provide reports for the Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably a bill to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river at Palladaphia.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill giving priority to certain cases in which a State is a party, in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. OSBORN offered a resolution requesting the Secretaries of the Navy and War to report what lands are held for naval and work purposes in the State of Florida Adopted.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, for information from the Judiciary Committee whether further legislation was necessary for the protection of public meetings in the District of Columbia. He said that public meetings in the District had recently been interfered with, and it was necessary for the vindication of the rights of the people peacefully to assemble, that some action should be had.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the Senate immediately if any arrangement to which he is party exists, whereby Yerger, of Mississippi, now under arrest and held by the military authorities of the United States, will be discharged or turned over to the civil authorities of Mississippi, or otherwise disposed of, in case Congress, by any legislation, should take away or restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to hear and determine proceedings before said court for the discharge of said Yerger on a writ of *habeas corpus*; and also if any arrangement exists whereby the hearing of said proceedings, or of any application for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* therein has been delayed, or is now delayed, and that he furnish the Senate copies of all agreements entered into between him, as Attorney General, and the counsel of said Yerger, in relation to said case.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the present consideration, and the resolution went over.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a joint resolution to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON said having made some objection some months ago to the accounts of Col. Forney, it was his duty now to acknowledge that so far from Forney having done wrong, he had unfortunately been the subject of wrong doing of others, the confidential officer of the late Secretary having misappropriated money to the great injury of his principle. His was satisfied the accounts of Col. Forney had been satisfactorily closed, the deficiency having been made up in some way, either by that gentleman himself, or by his friends, and that the Government had not lost a cent. By request of Mr. Cameron, a statement by the First Comptroller of the Treasury was read, showing that the accounts of Mr. Forney have been fairly adjusted. The joint resolution was then passed.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, providing for the assembling of the Legislature, the expulsion of persons ineligible under the Fourteenth amendment, and permitting no distinction of race or color, said Legislature to be regarded as provisional until further action of Congress. Mr. Morton's amendment was read, requiring that the Legislature shall be provisional until after it has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and the State is represented in Congress; and it provides penalties for the exercise of offices by ineligible persons.

Mr. CARPENTER thought the amendment unnecessary and pernicious. It might give to the Southern people a good reason to say that while in a condition of duress, the terms of their admission were dictated by Congress. He didn't want any future Jeff. Davis to bring in a bill of exceptions and move for a new trial.

Mr. IRAKE said the rebels of the South should be made to feel the power of Congress; that the infamy of that Georgia Legislature should be wiped out by an act of retribution, and that loyal men of that State should be heard, and should be represented. It must be understood that Congress of the nation, that wields the sovereignty of the nation, and whose power could not be strangled by the Supreme Court, or any State authority.

Mr. MORTON said the original bill required the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. That could not be absolutely compelled by Congress, but should be imposed among the terms submitted to the States. In case of the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, the condition was required of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, and there should be no exception of Georgia. Her present status was not the fault of Congress, but resulted from her own treachery. There was no security for the reconstruction measures, except by maintaining the principles of universal suffrage, and why should we incur a risk unnecessarily? Those States had gone out of their own will, but they should return only upon the conditions to which they had subjected themselves, and now is the time to impose all conditions, for at a subsequent stage it would be useless.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, being the bill relating to appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he fully recognized the necessity for divisions of the powers of Government, believing the concentration of all powers in the hands of a few tended toward despotism, and that the liberties of the people could only be permanently maintained by the fullest regard for the rights and powers of all the departments of the General Government, and of States. While yielding all just respect to the Judiciary, his object was simply to define, by this bill, the powers of that department, and this definition would not exceed, by one step, the limit which the Supreme Court had already laid down. The bill had not been framed with any view of interfering with any question now pending, but to take from the Court a jurisdiction which it now claimed to possess. In support of the position that the Court had no jurisdiction over political questions, the language of the Supreme Court, in various decisions furnished evidence. In the course of a lengthy legal argument, he contended that upon questions involving a conflict between statutes and the Constitution, it was the duty of the Court to define the meaning of the sovereign authority, which was the Constitution. The Court has never claimed the authority to decide political questions, as was shown by the language of the Court itself, in various decisions. It had repeatedly conceded to Congress, the authority vested therein by the Constitution to decide what government was the established one in a State. The idea appeared to have gained credence that the object of the bill was to overthrow the lawful powers of the Judiciary, and this he emphatically denied. In conclusion, Mr. Trumbull submitted an amendment, restricting the powers of Justices of the Supreme Court in serving writs of *habeas corpus* to cases of persons within their respective districts.

Mr. THAYER moved again to take up the Georgia bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was essential to have prompt action on the pending bill, inasmuch as efforts were being made to bring before the supreme court questions which might further complicate the status of the Georgia question, and similar political action.

Mr. DRAKE said the statement of the Senator from Illinois was another evidence that there sat in another room of the capitol a tribunal which was to be appealed to as superior to the Congress of the United States. He wanted the American people to know that fact.

The Georgia bill was then taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would never vote to admit the State till she had adopted the proposed amendments, but he could not see the benefit to accrue from an announcement in Congress to that effect at this time. The question with him was simply one of expediency.

Mr. THURMAN said the question was whether the constitutional amendments were to be forced on the people of Georgia and other southern States, against the will of their people; for it could not be denied that the majority of the people of these States were opposed to them. The State of Ohio had rejected the Fifteenth Amendment, and in the name of the people of a State he protested against this attempt to coerce a State into doing that which was repugnant to a majority of her people.

Mr. SAWYER said that if the people of Georgia had learned anything of the temper of the American people, they would not refuse to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, for by its adoption they could produce some proof that their condition was such as to warrant a restoration to their former relations to the Union and Government.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Customs and Revenues. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that the acts of the several departments shall not be called in question by other departments, and fixing the limits of judicial power. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BLUE introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of United States mails to Europe and ports of India to China via the Suez Canal, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred to Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the act of July 27, '68, to provide for the establishment of a line of mail and passenger steamships between New York and Europe. Referred to same Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. JUDD: To apportion the Representatives for the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress.

By Mr. SHENCK: To establish a Bureau of Custom Revenue in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. KNOTT: To amend the existing laws of the United States relative to the assessment and collection of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. STONE: To repeal the tax of ten per cent. on notes of State banks.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE: To enable the Secretary of Interior to convey unto Clark Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented letters from the Secretary of the Navy asking authority to enlist 1,500 men for the navy, in addition to the 8,000 men allowed by law. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the remaining amendments to the Census bill. Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to strike out the section which gives the franking privilege to census officers, and to require them to keep a postage account was rejected by 51 to 74.

Mr. BAILEY moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Jenckes's amendment, providing for the appointment of special deputies to collect and arrange manufacturing and social statistics, was adopted yesterday. Carried, and the amendment rejected.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed and the title amended so as to make it simply read as an act to provide for the taking of the ninth census of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to fix the number of Representatives in the House of Representatives and provide for appointment among several States. Referred to the Committee on the Ninth Census.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill to provide for furnishing, at the expense of the Government, artificial limbs and other supplies to honorably discharged officers, soldiers and marines whenever needed during life, on account of wounds received or sickness contracted while in the military or marine service of the United States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for an International Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Washington City in 1871. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to amend the act of July 27, 1868, relating to pensions so as to extend the time to five years, in which applications for pensions may be filed in the proper department. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a bill and complete copies of the report of the board of Admirals, which convened in 1865, of which Admiral Farragut was President. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to report from the Judiary Committee a bill to repeal the Census Act of 1858, but objection was made by Mr. JENCKS.

The SPEAKER announced the following additional assignments to the Committees:

On Elections—Messrs. Brooks, of Mass., and Dox, of Ala.

On Banking and Currency—Mr. Burchard, of Ill.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Starkweather, of Conn., and Hays, of Ala.

On Claims—Mr. Strong, of Conn.

On Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Barnum, of Conn., and Buck, of Ala.

On Judiciary—Mr. Kellogg, of Ky.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Hoge, of S. C.

On Commerce—Messrs. Starkweather, of Conn., and Sheldon, of La.

On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Myers, of Penna.

On Invalid Pensions—M. Hilin, of Ala.

On Territories—Mr. Buckley, of Ala.

On Patents—Mr. Myers, of Penna.

On Rules—Mr. Cox, of N. Y.

On Revision of Laws—Mr. Jenocks, of R. I.

On Railways and Canals—Mr. Sherrod, of Ala.

The SPEAKER presented a message, from the President in reply to a resolution of the House, offered by Mr. Wood, calling for a correspondence with the American Minister at Madrid, on the subject of Cuba. The Secretary of State, whose report the President forwards, states that it is not deemed advisable at this time to comply with the request contained in the resolution. Referred to Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information, as to whether any person holding a United States office has been employed by that department to treat with foreign nations in regard to postal matters, and if so, in conformity with what law, and what expense, and from what appropriation. The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the President's Annual Message, Allison in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Mungen on the financial policy of the Government. He advocated the repudiation of the national debt.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said the gentleman from Ohio said, and well said, he spoke only for himself. If what he said, he had not said on the floor of the House, in the presence of all of us, I should not feel it necessary to disclaim all responsibility for his advocacy of repudiation, and I think I may speak for the Democratic members from New York State, as well as for myself. The national debt never has been, never can be, and never will be repudiated. While much of what the gentleman said is true, all that relates to repudiation we utterly disclaim. We expect to pay every cent of the debt according to the contract. Under a better and reduced system of taxation we think it will be as easily paid as the debt of the war of 1812.

Mr. KERR said: While I remember very well that my friend from Ohio, Mr. Mungen, did us on this side the justice to remark that whatever he was about to say he would attempt to bind nobody but himself, yet I deem it an act of duty to myself, and to those whom I represent, and I believe I say it with becoming modesty, for the whole Democratic party of the country, to say that I do not endorse repudiation in any form, and that I do not believe that the great and honorable party of which I have the honor to be an humble member, endorse any such theory. While I approve very much of what my friend from Ohio has said, and while I believe that there is very great truth in much that he had said, I think it my duty to say as much. I have now said and entered my emphatic disclaimer of the conclusions and theory of my friend.

Mr. SLOCUM said: I am glad the gentleman from Ohio makes no pretense of representing any political party in the remarks he has made. The Congressional district I have the honor to represent on this floor pays into the Treasury more taxes than two or three of the western States combined, and I can assure the gentleman that he represents the sentiments of no party, and I may say of no people in that district. For one I here declare that no party, nor hope of political advancement, will ever induce me to favor any measure tending towards repudiation, either directly or indirectly, or any measure tending to prevent this government from discharging every obligation incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law creating the obligation. In behalf of the Democracy I represent, I hereby repudiate all repudiators.

Mr. RANDALL said: I am utterly opposed to repudiation. The moment allowed to me gives me the opportunity to remonstrate against the enunciation of any scheme of legislation which I believe would place my country in a dishonest attitude before the world. Not only do I believe that we should pay the debt, but I believe, what is of vastly more importance, that the country has the ability, the disposition, and the resources to pay it. I agree with the gentleman from Ohio that this debt was negotiated upon the faith of the nation. I take criticism against the party who then controlled the Government and made the negotiation upon the bonds is stamped the faith and credit of the country, and I say repudiation stands in no other light except the light of dishonesty.

Messrs. PORTER, COX, and WOODWARD expressed similar sentiments. During the discussion the Republican members gathered around the speaker, evincing intense interest in the proceedings.

Mr. GARFIELD, at the close of the discussion, suggested that when the Committee rise, it report a resolution that a proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States, is unworthy the honor and good name of the Nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, sets the seal of its condemnation of any and all such propositions. The motion was voted out of order, inasmuch as it had been agreed that no business should be transacted either in the House or Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the Committee in favor of the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Mr. WILLARD defended the position taken in the President's Message on the subject.

Mr. GARFIELD then, by unanimous consent, moved to report to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That a proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States is unworthy the honor and good name of the nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, expresses its emphatic condemnation on any and all such propositions.

The committee then rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALLISON, chairman of the committee, reported Mr. Garfield's resolution to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the yeas and nays ordered.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to table the resolution.

A vote was taken on that motion by a division, and there was but one member voting in the affirmative. Jones himself.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, suggested that as a great many members were absent on account of the understanding that no business would be transacted, the vote should not be taken till the next meeting of the House, when the vote would show a full expression of opinion.

The question was then put, and pending, in view, moved the House adjourn. The House refused, and a vote on the resolution was taken by yeas and nays. The resolution was carried—yeas 128, nays 18. Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had voted under a misapprehension, and desired to change his vote, as he did not consider the resolution to be virtually one of censure against the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Mungen.

Mr. GARFIELD: Not a whit of it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: I understood as charging that gentleman as being unworthy.

Mr. GARFIELD: Not at all.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: Or that his speech was an unworthy one.

Mr. GARFIELD: Not a word about the speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: He had a right to make the speech, though I did not agree with him in it.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., asked permission to make a statement. He said, lest my vote should be misunderstood, I desire to say that I am not in favor of repudiation, and probably never shall be. (Several members repeating "probably!") Mr. JONES continued, yes, sir, probably never will be. I should be in a certain contingency in part. If the alternative presented was, on the one hand, with the vote that that part of the bonded debt not specified to be paid in gold, should be paid in gold, or that there should be repudiation, to that extent, then, I would go for repudiation, but I am not now in favor of repudiation. I only conceived that this resolution was not a proper one to be adopted. At that time it might be misunderstood. I therefore voted no, and I maintain that vote.

The vote was then announced, yeas, 123; nays, 1, the negative vote being Mr. Jones.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the indulgence of the House to state why it was he had expressed a wish to withdraw his vote. He said that he didn't wish by any vote of his to pronounce censure on his gentlemen from Ohio, Mr. Mungen. He believed that gentleman had a right to make the speech he did make, if he himself was convinced of the soundness of his position. That was the reason why he doubted the propriety of voting for the resolution. He was not a repudiator and never expected to be. He paid his own debts, and was in favor of the Government paying its debts.

A message was received from the President announcing the ratification of the XVth Constitutional Amendment by the State of Alabama.

The House then, at half past four o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

VIRGINIA.

Attempted Assassination of a Revenue Officer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., December 16.—Early in the week, in Lee and Marion counties, on the border of Tennessee, Assistant Assessor Smith and a United States cavalryman named John Boyle, were shot and badly wounded by bushwhackers, while searching for illicit whisky stills in the mountains. Supervisor Pendleyer is making efforts to induce the Government to offer a reward for the arrest of the parties who attempted the assassination.

COLUMBUS.

Murder of a Night Watchman by Rowdies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Geo. Engle, watchman in the Miami freight house, was murdered in a saloon on Town street, at two o'clock this morning. Peter Derham knocked him down, then Pete Troot took him by the head and knocked it against the floor, breaking his neck. The men had spent the night in a gambling saloon, and were drunk. Troot and Derham were arrested.

CINCINNATI.

The Germans and Dr. Schoeppe.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 16.—The German physicians, pursuant to a resolution of the meeting held last night, dispatched a telegram to Governor Geary, requesting him to suspend the sentence of death in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe and grant him a new trial. This they pray on the belief that he was convicted of murder upon insufficient evidence.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Reorganization of the Army—Female Suffrage in Wyoming—The Tenure-of-Office Act—Nominations—Knight Templar's Levee—Custom Receipts—New Medical Society—Arrival of Committees.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1869.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering the recommendations made in the last annual reports of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army. Some of the recommendations of General Sherman are very peculiar, and it puzzles the Committee to understand how they can adopt them. He calls for the mustering out of the service of all the supernumerary officers of the army, five hundred and nine in number. At the same time he recommends an increase of the army, requiring the service of two hundred and fifteen officers more than are now on duty, and eight in excess of the number on the list of supernumeraries. For instance, he recommends fifty new companies of infantry, with four officers to each company, to each of the two hundred and fifty present companies of infantry one new lieutenant, to the one hundred and twenty companies of cavalry one extra lieutenant, one extra major to each of the twenty-five infantry regiments, one extra major to each of the ten cavalry regiments instead of one, and of six hundred and five officers additional. At the same time he recommends the abolition of regimental adjutants and quartermasters, at present only in number. This would give employment to all those supernumerary officers, and require eight new appointments.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Now, that the census bill is virtually disposed of, it is understood that the next feature in the House will be the bill to be reported from the Judiciary Committee to repeal all the acts relating to the civil tenure-of-office. Butler's bill will be the one reported, and he intends to take care of it. It is thought the repeal will doubtless be carried with not more than a dozen votes in opposition. But in the Senate, votes enough suspended those Senators who adhered so strenuously to the modified law last session will oppose its unconditional repeal now.

ARRIVAL OF COMMITTEES.

The Committees of two members from each of the States represented in the Louisville Commercial Convention are beginning to assemble here. Those from Georgia are the latest. Their object is urge upon Congress the propriety of assisting in the construction of the Pacific Railroad on a scale of liberality commensurate with the importance of the enterprise, in accordance with a resolution of the Memphis and Louisville Conventions.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

The published statement that the Female Suffrage Bill, which lately passed the Legislature of Wyoming Territory, and which has become a law by the approval of Governor Campbell, requires the ratification of Congress, is an error. Congress has the power, however, to annul it.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS' LEVEE.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax were present at the levee of the Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knight Templars, this evening. The distinguished visitors remained several hours.

NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A movement has been commenced for the formation of a Medical Society in the District of Columbia, in opposition to the old Society, which excludes colored members.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: J. Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois, Governor of Utah, vice Woods, resigned. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, Governor of Montana, vice Ashley.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts of customs for the week, $2,191,499.

SANTA FE.

Indian Depredations Still Continue.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, Col., December 16—*Santa Fe*, December 15.—The following Arizonia items are received: A band of Indians made a raid on a settlement in Chino Valley, stealing eleven head of horses and mules. The animals were taken out of corral and stable, the doors of which were destroyed, and hastened next morning. None of the stock has been recovered.

One day last week, Mr. Baggs and Mr. Hannan, *en route* from Big Bug to Lower Agaps, were fired upon by two Indians lying in ambush a few steps from the road. The boys escaped unharmed, and returning the fire, brought down one Indian, and captured a Sharpe's rifle, and other trophies, with a large scalp, which was presented to Governor Sanford.

NEWARK, N. J.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

A Boat Capsized—Four Men and a Boy Drowned—Loss of Life Pittsburgh.

NEWARK, December 16.—A boat containing thirteen workmen who had been engaged putting up the frame work of a new draw bridge for the New Jersey Railroad over the Passaic river, capsized this noon, as the men were going to dinner, and four men and a boy were drowed. The iron workers were in the employment of a Pittsburgh, Pa., Bridge Building Company. The bodies were since recovered. Their names are John Kiley, Thomas Kelso, Wm. Manchester and John Wilson, of Newark, and Timothy Griffith, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND.

A Postmaster and his Surety Charged with Mail Robbery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, December 16.—Albert B. Knight and William F. Hoff, of Edgerton, Ohio, the former being postmaster, and the latter one of his sureties, were arrested and brought here to day charged with embezzlement of money order funds of the postoffice department. Special Agent O. F. Baldwin, upon an examination of the affairs of the office, reports a deficiency ranging from five to six hundred dollars. Bth were held to bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer the charge at the January term of the United States Court.

CANADA.

The Caldwell Extradition Case—The Queen's Bench Refuses to Interfere—Exportation of Silver Coin—Adjournment of Parliament, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

QUEBEC, December 16.—The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have refused to hear an appeal in the Caldwell Extradition case, three out of five considering they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the prisoner being confined in the Montreal jail.

The exportation of silver coin has reached 1,920,000.

Parliament adjourned from the 23d inst. to the 11th of January.

Reports from the Chaudiere gold mines are said to be favorable.

LOUISVILLE.

An Editor Suicides—Why Senator McCreery Withdrew.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Edwin Bryant, who committed suicide to-day, had been editorially connected with several Kentucky journals.

Hon. T. C. McCreery withdrew from the Senatorial contest on the ground that he desired harmony in the Democratic party, and looked upon the vote on the first ballot to day as pointing to Gov. Stevenson.

NEW YORK CITY.

Butler's Reply to Greeley—Petroleum Convention—The Spanish Flotilla—Plot for its Destruction—Sugar Seizures—Banks "Shinning" for Money—Gray-haired Defaulter—Decline of American Commerce—Cause and the Remedy, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

General Butler has a long reply to Greeley's article, calling on him to take prominent action in the removal of disabilities of the late rebels. Butler says the Southern leaders who misled their communities, and brought war with all its attendant evils upon the country, should be punished as examples to deter others in like cases of offending.

I think that had an example been made of some half-dozen of the leading traitors of the South, especially those who were educated at the military schools of the United States and trusted with commands in our armies, who resigned their trust to take command in the armies of the rebellion, and those who, being entrusted with places in Congress or in the Cabinet, used their places to hatch treason, foment insurrection, and maintain the rebellion to destroy their government, ought to have been signally punished, and if that punishment had been awarded, which every other government in like cases has meted out, at this day all matters in the rebel States which were distinctly in the public peace would have been settled and quiet, commercial prosperity, agricultural industry, emigration of labor and capital and a revivification of every local enterprise would have filled the Southern country, and every insurgent State would have long ere this been restored into the Union. All that remains now for statesmen is to see that every safeguard is given to the loyal and true men of the South, white and black, who stood by their country in the darkest hour of its history, and that protection of property and equality of political rights be secured. Therefore, in any action I may take in Congress or elsewhere, I shall have this end only in view.

General Butler wishes not only the adoption, but the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and will use all his efforts for the passage of a law to secure the latter. This is not for political purposes but for the substantial benefit of the South.

Among the suspensions announced yesterday was that of L. Edgerton & Co., probably the largest importers of foreign caskets. The firm suspended on Monday and yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors to Hon. Albert P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Edgerton & Co. hope to be able to meet all demands. An inventory of stock is now being taken, and beside that in their store they have a large amount of goods which have not been taken out of bond.

The *Express* says there were a number of additional failures of New York merchants announced this afternoon, chiefly, however, in a small way. The list includes Isaac Francy, dry goods; H. E. Le Grain, dry goods; James Beck, shirts, Bosworth, White & Belcher, millinery goods; Cowles & Case, domestic goods; E. H. Rosenheim, millinery goods; J. Hobbs & Co., wooden ware; Baker & Montague, produce; Bergsige Wright, proprietor of the Park Hotel. There were a number of out of town failures also announced, viz: S. B. Tatlan, boots and shoes, Newark, Mass.; Hopkins, Harrington & Smith, boots and shoes, Boston; Ryder, Crocker & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia; Miller, Schloss & Stern, hosiery, Philadelphia; Hastings, Britton & Co., dry goods, St. Louis; Rosenstein, Marks & Field, dry goods, Philadelphia; M'Levy & Bro, dry goods, San Francisco; H. H. Kendall, hats and caps, Cincinnati; Trufant & Gardiner, grocers, Albany; G. R Heim & Co., dry goods, Iowa City; Seward, Bantley & Chessly, East Buffalo; S. May & Co., clothing, Omaha, and T. W. Bond & Co., wool manufacturers, Trenton, N. J. The street has been filled with rumors for some days past in regard to failure of a prominent commission house, but we understand they are without any foundation, and it is stated the firm is worth two millions over their liabilities.

The *Post* reports the failure of the extensive dry goods house of Howard Cole & Co., of Baltimore. Several large importing houses of this city suffer severely. The liabilities are reported at $700,000.

The *Express* says Wall street witnessed the somewhat remarkable feature to-day, of some up town National Banks shinning for money. It would be well for Secretary Boutwell to send a special examiner to New York to look into the affairs of some institutions under the National system.

Gray, the absconding broker of Broad street, it appears, on Friday evening was put in charge of some detectives connected with a banking firm of this city. These detectives knew all the circumstances of the case, and did not inform until Gray disappeared. The *Commercial Advertiser* has reported he payed the detectives $4,000 for his release.

In the Petroleum Convention, yesterday, a committee was appointed to procure accurate instruments for testing oils, and declaring such instruments to be standard tests for the whole trade. A warm debate followed on the proposition of the Pittsburgh Association to sell oil hereafter by weight only, and not by measure. This met with much opposition from New York and Cleveland, and it was finally postponed, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Spanish flotilla is expected to leave New York to-day. A bold plot for the destruction of the gunboats by torpedoes was frustrated by their sudden removal to Jamaica in the stream on Monday. It is reported that an attempt will be made by the Cubans to burn some of the vessels before their departure.

The amount of sugar under seizure here, by Colonel Howe, Treasury Agent, is 50,000 hogsheads, 140,000 boxes, and 16,000 bags.

The letter from Senator Wilson in the *Tribune*, favors the emancipation of Cuban slaves, and the independance of the Cuban colonies.

This afternoon an elderly gentleman named George Dunning, who for many years has been employed in the Sub-Treasury Building, was brought before Commissioner Shields on a charge of embezzling the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars at various times, the amount having been entrusted to him by officers of the Government. Dunning, it appears, used to collect bills for the Sub-Treasury, and the defalcation was discovered after an examination of the books. The defendant was held in twenty thousand dollars bail to appear for examination next Tuesday.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day, after a lengthy debate, adopted the report and the resolutions of the majority of the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce submitted two weeks ago, which recommends to Congress to modify the existing laws that foreign built vessels be imported free of duty and privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are American owned and not to be employed in our coastwise trade; that iron plates and such other material for the construction of steamers as may be deemed advisable be admitted free of duty; that on all ship stores procurable in bond drawback be returned as upon goods shipped for sale to foreign hands, and that ample subsidies be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards, to the end that a competition with a powerful foreign organization may be successfully inaugurated and sustained.

Explosion of a Glycerine Magazine—One Life Lost.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 16.—About three o'clock this afternoon the people of Titusville were startled by a tremendous shock, caused by the exploding of a glycerine magazine owned by the Roberts Torpedo Co., containing about half a ton of nitro glycerin. The cause of the explosion is not known. P. H. Brophy, one of the agents, who was the only man known to have been near the magazine at the time, was instantly killed. Considerable damage was done to buildings throughout the city. The magazine was situated about one mile from the city.

—James A. Weston, citizen's candidate, was elected Mayor of Manchester, N. Y., on Tuesday.

ARMY REUNION.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland—Abstract of the Address of Major General James S. Negley—Adjourned to Meet at Cleveland next September.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was called to order at ten o'clock by the Chairman, General Sheridan. After reading and adopting the minutes of yesterday's proceedings, General Fullerton, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution favoring the investment of the funds of the Society in Government bonds, which was adopted.

The Committee appointed to select the place for the next reunion reported Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. A ballot was had, and Cleveland chosen by a large majority.

The Chairman announced that he had sent the following telegram to Brig Gen. Thomas, San Francisco: "The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, by an unanimous resolution, express deep regret at your unavoidable absence, and direct me to express to you their continued love, and admiration. (Signed.) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen., Presiding Officer."

Telegrams were received and read from Gen. Barnum, of New York, and Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, also a letter from the widow of the late Gen. Kitchen, of Illinois.

The Committee on Memorials reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following named of the society during the past year: Gen. Kitchen, Illinois; Gen. Raymond, Illinois; Gen. Wagner, Indiana; Captain Harmon, Ohio.

The committee to nominate officers for next year reported the following: President, Gen. Thomas; Vice President, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Generals Rosecrans, Schofield and Negley and twelve other Generals, one Staff officer, represented in the Army of the Cumberland; Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Major Waterman and Gen. Clark, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Gen. Fullerton, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Orator for the next anniversary reported Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, with Gen. Garfield as alternate. Adopted.

Gen. Willick submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present history and some of the official records of the late war contain a grievous many errors and some grave contradictions in regard to important details; and whereas it is desirable to place before the people of the United States a true and correct history of these important events, one of the best means to produce and preserve the past; Gilson and Gordon, of the Cumberland; and whereas the number of those who participated in the struggle for the nation's life, and who, from their loss, and testimony will be lost: therefore

Resolved, That members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland petition Congress to establish a bureau of true record of war records, composed of the historiographers of the country, the loyal Governors and Adjutant Generals, gentlemen whose duty it shall be to examine into these records, and correct all errors and contradictions, and who shall have the power to summon the necessary witness in order to carry out this object.

A resolution of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists was laid on the table.

A resolution offered by General Kimball, and seconded by General W. E. Draper, of Indianapolis, stenographer, official reporter, to the highest military commission of the Army of the Cumberland.

After various resolutions of thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, newspapers, railroads, &c., the President announced that there was no further business before the society.

Adjourned until three P. M., when the Grand Chorus of the Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—The Academy of Music was crowded this afternoon to hear the address of General Negley, of which the following is an abstract:

In this day of joyous peace, public safety and full enjoyment of the richness abundance of God's blessing, we have assembled to celebrate the third annual holiday of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The comradeship of hallowed friendships formed beside the camp fires, along the weary marches and under the musty canopy of battle, we have stepped aside from the busy walks of life, and wended our way hither, from far distant homes, to stand in solemn retrospection, hand in hand with united hearts, honorable purposes and united devotion, to pledge anew our allegiance to truth, constitutional and universal liberty, those imperishable principles, of which, under the Ruler of nearing Providence, vindicated the claims of humanity, severed the galling fetters of the bondsman, guaranteed the right of the American citizen, and perpetuated a union, not unmerciously, and preserved the grandeur of our National unity. We are not here to breathe the spirit of discord, rekindle the passions of war, nor to invoke the demon of political strife. Ours is a mission of good will to all men, paternal harmony, and the homage of living acknowledgments, of reverence to the heroic dead, whose memories are forever enshrined in the hearts of the great brotherhood of the Society of the Cumberland. Still we claim the dearly purchased privilege of bearing testimony to the military prowess, patriotism, heroic devotion, and the gentlemanly deportment of the loyal soldiers of America. We think the giver of all good knows their efforts were not in vain; that the loyalty of a free government, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, has not perished in their generation. We are also thankful that to some of us it has been granted to witness the fruits of their patriotic bravery and wisdom. Small fruits, my friends, as civil revolutions do not often bring forth. What reward, jewel or crown could the kingdoms of the old World bestow in consideration with the honor and gratification of having united in securing to every American citizen equality before the law, stability to our republican institutions, and the happy realization of the wavering hopes of the friends of freedom imbedded into existence?

What wonderful changes are now before us to contemplate since the boys in blue sang; "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!" What grand results have been achieved since General Sherman, the world's admired hero, tented the first battalions of the future army of the Cumberland on the picturesque slopes of the Green River? How vividly we remember his prophetic announcement, that it would require one quadruple more of power than the armed forces then on the field to reach the strongholds of the great rebellion. We also will remember the his clear and comprehensive estimate of the herculean task on hand, at once deprived him of his command,