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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Recess to Jan. 10th—The Admission of Virginia—Two Additional Lieutenant Generals—National Cemeteries in Southern States—Chinese Immigration—The International Industrial Exhibition. HOUSE: General Debate on a Variety of Subjects.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1869.

SENATE.

RECESS TO JANUARY 10TH.

The House joint resolution extending the recess over the holidays until January 10th, was concurred in—yeas 27, nays 22.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill for payment of certain expenses of New Mexico, and bill for the temporary appropriation of $200,000 to prosecute the work on the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi river, were passed.

GEORGIA MILITIA.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to allow the organization of the militia of Georgia, which was referred.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to carry out the reconstruction acts in the State of Virginia, and to secure equality before the law, which he gave notice he would move as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee.

It alleges various irregularities and defects in the organization of the present Legislature, and declares the existing State government to be provisional only and in all respects subject to the authority of the United States. The bill directs the military commander of the first district to assemble within thirty days the persons elected as members of the Legislature, but none shall participate in its organization or business without taking the oath of July 22, 1862. Upon the ratification of the XVth Amendment by the Legislature thus organized, the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress, upon the fundamental condition that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be amended so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote, hold office, sit upon juries, participate equally in the school fund, or enjoy equal personal rights with all others under like circumstances. Amendments may, however, be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of adding two to the number of Lieutenant Generals and reducing the number of Major Generals from five to three. He explained that his object was to do justice to two eminent Generals, Thomas and Meade, whose great services to the country were universally recognized, the latter having gained at Gettysburg the decisive battle of the war.

Mr. DAVIS believed the number of high military officials might without detriment be decreased.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Attorney General to furnish a copy of any opinion delivered by him relative to our national cemeteries in the late rebellious States, upon the question whether it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Legislatures of the States in which cemeteries are located for their permanent continuance therein.

BUSINESS FROM THE HOUSE.

The House resolution relative to the death of George Peabody was concurred in.

The House resolution relating to the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. Grant was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to refer the bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese into the United States to the Committee on Commerce. He explained the object of the bill was to prevent, as far as practicable, the importation of coolies and dissolute Chinese women into the United States, by voiding all contracts for their importation and prohibiting agreements by owners of vessels to transport persons from China except with persons themselves to be transported. It was the intention to protect the laborers of this country, as far as practicable, from the presence of that class of degenerate Chinese who were accustomed to subjection to another class of persons, and compelled to work for wages upon which a free man would starve. After some discussion the reference was agreed to.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Senate took up the bill to promote and encourage the International Industrial Exhibition in Washington in 1871.

Several amendments were adopted, among others one changing the date to 1872.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) proposed several amendments, among others to make the corporators individually liable for debts incurred.

The amendments proposed, together with the whole subject, were then referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Vice-President submitted a communication from the President containing the correspondence called for by resolution of the Senate relating to American claims against Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, at 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session.

It was after seven o'clock when the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned until the tenth of January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL DEBATE.

[The first part of the proceedings were not furnished us.]

Mr. DAWES replied to the argument of Mr. Cullom. He said he heard with some apprehension that that gentleman not only thought it right, but contemplated an attempt on the part of those who might have the power or right to break up the original Constitution of this Government, compounded of the States and of the people of the whole nation. The contemplated amendment suggested by the gentleman from Illinois would be a breach of the plighted faith of every State that had come into the Union under the Constitution. The late war had been waged to put down the heresy of State sovereignty. Let it not, he prayed, mark also the decay of State rights.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, made a speech in favor of the Government undertaking the telegraph business of the country in connection with the postal service. He criticised the report made last session by the Postoffice Committee against the proposed reform, and analyzed and contradicted the statements submitted to that committee by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He referred to the success of the system in France, Switzerland and Belgium, and to the cheapness of telegraphic messages in those countries.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, suggested that the comparison was not a fair one, as the population of Belgium was four hundred to the square mile, and that of the United States but ten to the square mile.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he would refer to that before he got through. He announced his intention to ask the House to appoint a select committee to investigate the whole question of telegraphing, and to determine what the cost would be of connecting the telegraph with the postal system, and extending its usefulness to every section of the Union. He was satisfied that better lines than the Western Union lines could be built by the Government at less than $10,000,000.

After further remarks, Mr. WASHBURNE said: The purpose of my bill is to bring the telegraph within the reach of the humble as well as the highest, by connecting it with the post office, and establishing a uniform rate of twenty cents for twenty words. And the further purpose of my bill is to give press dispatches to the entire press of the country at a less rate than now furnished to the favored few who now compose the close corporation known as the "Associated Press."

Mr. PETERS asked Mr. Washburne whether his proposition was to establish the telegraph system as extensively as the postal system was now established?

Mr. WASHBURNE replied in the affirmative.

Mr. PETERS remarked that there were thirty or forty telegraph offices in Maine that did not pay expenses.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he would introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of a telegraph office at every postoffice in the United States where the gross receipts amounted to a given sum, on which he had not yet determined. He believed this country, in consequence of long distances, was much more favorable to the successful adoption of the system than Belgium or Switzerland.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wished to know whether Mr. Washburne proposed that the Government should buy the existing lines?

Mr. WASHBURNE replied he did propose the Government should purchase them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—At the appraised value?

Mr. WASHBURNE—Precisely.

Mr. ORTH addressed the Committee on questions pertaining to the public debt and its permanent adjustment, national banks and currency, specie payments and the revision of the tariff, and internal revenue questions. The taxes, he said, should be so adjusted by wise and prudent legislation, that the burden will fall as lightly as may be on the laboring men, and the wealth of the country will not receive undue exemptions. Enormous as was the national debt, the country had the ability to pay it, and of its willingness there remained not a doubt. Repudiation found no countenance or support in any locality, but was shunned and abhorred as an enemy of the country. The first step to be taken was to enforce rigid economy in all branches of the public service, and to see that not a dollar of public revenue is stolen or diverted from its legitimate purpose. He believed the army should be reduced to 20,000 and that the expenses of the navy might also be much diminished. The public lands should be husbanded, made the source of revenue and to secure homes for actual settlers. As to the interest paid on the public debt, he believed the rate of six per cent. not only added directly to the burdens of the people, but had a most injurious effect upon business interests, by drawing to investment in public bonds capital which would otherwise be invested in business. Congress should at the present session provide legislation for funding and consolidating the public debt at not over four per cent. As to National banks, he favored the removal of the present limit to the amount of circulation and capital; in other words, the incorporation in the present banking system of the principles of free banking. This would allow the withdrawal of the legal tender notes, and their retirement would naturally and necessarily be followed by specie payments, as gold and silver would then be the only legal tender. As to tariffs, he argued that tariff laws should be enacted for the sake of revenue and not for the sake of protection. The present tariff needed thorough revision and very general reduction, while the free list should be very generally enlarged. As to internal revenue, he thought that was susceptible of still further reduction and that the duties should be confined to spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, sales, gross receipts, banking and stamps on conveyances. Such a policy as he advocated would stimulate agriculture, trade and commerce, build up American towns and cities, construct railroads and other works of internal improvement, and enable the people under the providence of God to enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE next addressed the Committee, urging the necessity of economy in all branches of the public service, and indicating how very extensively and properly the present expenditures of the Government could be diminished.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, referring to the remarks of Mr. Dawes, said when the reconstruction measures were introduced by the Republican party, he felt no doubt the day would come, and come soon, when those who were most ardent in advocacy of the destruction of States and of the rights of States, would be heard to pray just as the gentleman from Massachusetts had been heard to pray to-day. He hoped now the gentleman from Massachusetts had taken that position. The gentlemen on the other side, notwithstanding the ruin which they brought upon the country, would reconsider the course they had pursued and come back to the position occupied by the fathers of the Republic. The Union depended for its life on the maintenance of the rights of States. The Union had been uplifted and was upheld by States. It had no existence except in the life of the States, and must fall when the States were destroyed. He hoped the gentlemen from this time forward would stand with those on the Democratic side, in defense of the rights of States.

Mr. DAWES begged the gentleman from Wisconsin to make the distinction—the failure to make which by his party had involved the country in the direst war—between State rights and State sovereignty.

Some further colloquy took place between Messrs. Eldridge and Dawes, but it embraced a mere repetition of the views expressed in the foregoing.

Mr. SARGENT addressed the committee on the subject of mining and mining laws in California.

Mr. KERR spoke of the necessity of increasing the number of Federal courts in Indiana.

Mr. LAWRENCE spoke in support of his bill requiring Pension agents to make out pension papers without charges or fees to pensioners.

BILLS REFERRED.

The Committee rose, and the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. STEVENSON: To amend the internal revenue laws, by repealing the clause allowing street railroad companies to add the Government tax to the fare of passengers; also, to amend the same by repealing the clause allowing gas companies to add the Government tax to the contract price of gas furnished to customers.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin: To grant certain lands to the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands.

The House at half past four o'clock adjourned until January 10th.

CHICAGO.

The Snow Storm—No Serious Interruption of Travel—Brewery Burned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 22.—The storm which commenced yesterday at noon continued up till twelve o'clock last night and then ceased. Snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches and is much drifted. Sleighing to-day is excellent. The atmosphere is cold.

Though the storm was severe and extended in every direction, and snow fell quite deep, there has been no serious detention of railroad trains.

There were six fires in this city between ten o'clock last night and three o'clock this morning. The only serious one was the destruction of Fleitschmann's brewery, which occurred at one o'clock this morning. Loss $15,000; insurance $7,500.

NASHVILLE.

Roofing Manufactory Burned—Suspension of Public Schools.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, December 22.—J. C. Wards & Co., patent roofing manufactory, was partially burned this afternoon. The fire originated from a kettle of burning gum, which exploded. Loss about $7,000; insurance $3,000.

Deep feeling prevails among all classes of citizens of Nashville at the prospective suspension of the city free schools. The schools are attended by some four thousand pupils and are in a highly prosperous condition. Their suspension is urged by the city authorities as a measure of economy.

Spanish Gunboats at Fortress Monroe.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORTRESS MONROE, December 22.—Sixteen of the Spanish gunboats, conveyed by the frigate Pizarro, have arrived inside the cape and anchored in Lynn Haven Bay.

NEWS BY CABLE.

British War Vessel Lost—Secretary of War for India on Board—Bishops Consecrated—Supporters of the Pope's Infallibility Losing Ground—Cortez Elections in Spain—Return of Father Hyacinthe.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARSEILLES, December 22.—Advices have just come to hand which render it certain that the British war steamer Deerhound had been totally lost while on a voyage from Athens to Malta. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State of India, was on board and is believed to have perished.

LONDON, December 22.—Leave has been granted the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a Suffrager.

The newly appointed bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells and Falkland Islands were consecrated yesterday.

The troops in Ireland are hereafter to be more generally billeted on the inhabitants.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 22.—The elections for the Ajunta McIntosh, which were dissolved by the Government, have been ordered and will commence on the third of January. The elections to fill the vacancies in the Cortes, left by the Republican deputies who took an active part in the late insurrection, will take place on the 20th of January.

In the Cortes the Republican minority have made an energetic protest against these elections, and they demand the restoration of the former Ajunta McIntosh. They declare they will carry the matter before the legal tribunals, but counsel the people in the meantime to keep the peace and make a vigorous effort at the new elections to return their true friends.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 22.—A subscription has been opened here for the relief of the Spaniards who were recently expelled from the country by the French Government.

The French journals allude to the fact that General Banks had several interviews with the Emperor before his departure for America, but abstain from comment.

PARIS, December 22.—Father Hyacinthe has arrived at Havre in the steamship Perreire.

ROME.

LONDON, December 22.—The latest advices from Rome indicate that the advocates of Papal infallibility are losing ground in the Council.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, December 22.—Rumors that secret negotiations are in progress for a Peninsular union cause much public excitement.

MARINE NEWS.

HAMBURG, December 22.—The steamship Hammonia, advertised to leave here on the 15th inst., for New York, was detained until the 19th.

BREST, December 22.—The steamship Perierre, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, December 22.—The steamer Samaria, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 22.—*Evening*—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92¼. American securities: 62s, 85¼; 65s, 84¾; 67s, 83¾. Stocks: Eries, 17; Illinois, 99¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 20.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 22.—U. S. Bonds flat at 94¼.

PARIS, December 22.—Bourse dull at 72f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.—Cotton: uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales 1,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s; old western, 12s 8d; winter, 8s 10d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged; flour, 22s. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28s 9d. Oats, 2s 9d. Barley, 5s. Peas 35s. Pork flat at 107s 6d. Beef, 101s. Lard flat at 76s 6d. Cheese, 68s. Bacon, 65s. Refined petroleum, 10s 6d. Tallow, 44s 9d.

LONDON, December 22.—Tallow firmer at 45s 6d.

ANTWERP, December 22.—Petroleum quiet at 60¼f.

HAVRE, Dec. 22.—Cotton flat; on spot at 136; afloat, 135¼.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Dubuque, Iowa, Tuesday, Alexander Kenneron committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree. Whiskey did it.

—The Petersburg, Illinois, woolen mill, owned by H. Bule, was burned Tuesday evening. Loss $30,000. No insurance.

—Townsend's tea and coffee store, at Jersey City, was burnt early Wednesday morning. Loss $12,000; insurance $5,000. A family on the upper floor were nearly suffocated.

—W. W. Taylor, confined in the jail at Louisville since September upon the charge of murdering an old negro named Moses Gray, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

—The filibuster expedition which left New York on Friday night of last week to intercept and destroy the Spanish flotilla at sea, was a failure. The filibusters have all returned.

—The water in the Buffalo creek at Buffalo, New York, has risen to an unprecedented height for the season. The cellars along the line of the docks and canals are flooded and the water is still rising, being backed in from the lake.

—Both houses of the California legislature have adopted a memorial to Congress concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad grant of lands, asking their restoration and settlement, and protesting against further land grants in California.

—At Louisville, Ky., Tuesday night, a fire destroyed the upper portion of a furniture factory belonging to Having, Koop & Co., and damaged the stock and building to the amount of $8,000; insured fully in the local companies, except $2,000 in the Enterprise of Cincinnati.

—The third annual report of the Board of State Charities of Ohio, submitted to Governor Hayes on Wednesday, shows that there are in county infirmaries 7,401 persons. Of these 4,810 are indigent and 934 insane persons, 954 children, 340 idiotic persons and 300 epileptic persons.

—The tournament of the New York Chess club is still progressing. One hundred and sixteen games have already been lost and won. The most successful champions are, up to the present time, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. Ware, President of the Chess Club, Dr. Barnett, B. Leaner and J. Thompson.

—Unusual activity prevails in the navy. The first class steam frigate Bienville, at Brooklyn, is preparing to leave for China. The crew of the iron-clad Miantonomah has been ordered to the Vermont, and orders have been issued to the Ugard and Saratoga to be ready without delay, to be used as store ships.

—The contractors for the breakwater in Buffalo harbor have suspended operations for the season, having planked over or wholly completed four hundred and seventy running feet of work to the height of eight feet above the standard low water mark and five hundred and fifty feet to the water level.

—Mr. Neilson, President of the New York Stock Exchange, writes that no proposition has been entertained in that body to buy St. Pauls church, and that the idea of perverting to any secular purpose the ground on which stands the sacred edifice is as repugnant to the feelings of the brokers as to those of Rev. Dr. Dix, who wrote the indignant letter on the subject.

—Heavy railway robberies, during several months past, on the line of the Hartford and New Haven, Erie and New York roads, have come to light. The heaviest loser is the New York Central. Among the victims on that road is the Baroness Olga De Mainitta, of New York city, who, on the fourth of last November, was robbed of over fifty thousand dollars worth of lace and jewelry, from her trunks, between Albany and Niagara Falls. Expert detectives are now engaged in fathoming the mystery.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

Proclamation from Cespedes, the Cuban Insurrection Leader—Erie Railway Troubles—Heavy Suit for Damages—The Lottery War—Reappraisement of Bonded Sugar.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

CAR OF CATTLE STOLEN.

Quite an excitement was occasioned at Port Jervis on Monday by the report that a car load of cattle had been stolen from Grayson Dye, of Marion, Ohio, who arrived at Port Jervis on Sunday. Mr. Dye stated that thirty-one head of cattle were stolen from him by Lewis N. Caldwell, who drove the cattle twenty-five miles to Galion, Ohio, where he shipped them on board a train for Paterson, New Jersey. On discovering his loss, Dye started in pursuit, and found that the cattle had been shipped at Galion. He traced them to Buffalo, and taking an express train arrived at Port Jervis on Sunday ahead of the stock train. On Sunday night the train arrived, and with it the car load of cattle and Caldwell. Dye immediately sued out a warrant of arrest, and Caldwell was taken into custody and the cattle driven to Buckley's yards. Caldwell was taken before Justice Penny, and after a hearing the case was postponed to await the arrival of the owner of the cattle. The messenger showed that the charge against Caldwell, of having stolen the cattle, and of being a fugitive, should be sustained. A requisition from the Governor of Ohio will be obtained to remand the prisoner to that State for trial.

PROCLAMATION FROM CESPEDES.

The *Sun* publishes a lengthy proclamation by President Cespedes, dated Guyamos, Cuba, Nov. 30th. He claims to have forty thousand troops, well armed, with passable discipline, to be receiving supplies and munitions of war quite regularly, asks recognition by the Congress of the United States, and says: "We have captured 1,926 Spanish soldiers, 1,481 of whom we have released on parole. We have captured 6,322 stands of arms and 29 pieces of artillery from our enemy. Our lines to-day are within rifle shot of every city and town on the island east of the city of Matanzas, and we are able to engage our enemy at one point or another daily. We have directed that the armies should burn and destroy the cane fields of the island and disable the sugar mills. We have liberated 145,000 slaves at a loss of one hundred million dollars. We have our duty to do, and taking our wisest counsellors into our confidence, we have gone straight forward in the programme of our duty."

BONDED SUGAR REAPPRAISED.

The Special Treasury agent in this city, with the aid of Deputies, has completed the reappraisement of sugars in bonded warehouses. Those officers sampled, graded and classified 120,000 hogsheads and 3,000 boxes sugars. Of this immense quantity the expert employed by Col. Howe has found but 50 lots which had been appraised at less than their proper grade. He further asserts that the sugars of grade 15, Dutch standard, have been passed at 12, a loss to the Government of two cents a pound, and that in one case of sugar that should have paid a duty at a grade of over 17 was passed at 12.

SUIT FOR $100,000 DAMAGES.

The administrators of the late Aaron B. Hull, of Douglass, have sued the Erie Railroad, laying damages at $100,000. Mr. Hull left Douglass on a west bound train, two weeks ago, since which he has not been seen or heard from, and the relatives think he was killed during a collision. The company has offered three thousand dollars as a compromise.

THE LOTTERY WAR.

Another move has been made in the lottery war, and Ben. Wood has again obtained control of the business. Judge Cardozo has granted an order which reinstates Wood in all the benefits to be derived from the Receivership. Wood, it is said, intends to sell the whole of the property at public auction and wash his hands of the entire lottery business.

ERIE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The case of Ramsay against the Erie Railroad Company came up at Binghamton yesterday for argument, on the motion to set aside the order of suspension of the injunction and order appointing a receiver. The court reserved its decision and stayed Ramsay's proceedings in the meantime.

COMPELLED TO PAY.

The Staten Island ferry boat Pomona was seized today, and the owners compelled to pay back taxes to the amount of eight thousand dollars to the Government, when the boat was released.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The naval authorities are keeping a strict watch on a steamer fitting out in Brooklyn, believed to be a Cuban privateer.

CINCINNATI.

New Railroad Project—Investigation by the Grand Jury of Public Institutions—Homicide at Ironton.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 22.—A meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, New Richmond, Ripley, Manchester, Portsmouth, Hanging Rock and Ironton, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky., was held at Portsmouth today, to take measures to build a railroad from Cincinnati to the north side of the Ohio river, to meet the Chesapeake and Ohio road south of the Gyandotte river, in West Virginia.

A resolution had been reported favoring the immediate organization of a company under the name of the Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and that a capital stock of one million dollars be subscribed immediately.

The Grand Jury has just completed the investigation of various State, county and municipal public institutions, and reported this afternoon. At the work house they report irregularities suffered by the late City Council Committee. At Long View Lunatic Asylum fifty per cent. too much was paid for clothing. They found the cost per week for each inmate as follows: County Infirmary, $2.15; City Infirmary, $3.50; House of Refuge, $3 25; Long View Asylum, $1.68.

An up river steamer on leaving there heard the report that a man named McQuigg shot a man named Barker at Irondale last night, wounding him fatally, on the ground that he had seduced a sister of the former.

CALIFORNIA.

Estate of the Late David C. Broderick—Population—Cold Weather—Revenue Seizures.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22.—Several alleged relatives of the late David C. Broderick have commenced suits in the United States Circuit Court against John A. McGwynn, Andrew J. Butler and others for the possession of Broderick's property, stating that the will under which the estate was administered upon was a forgery, written after Broderick's death by Alfred A. Phillips and signed by Moses Flanagan.

Langley's Directory, just published, estimates the population of San Francisco in September last at one hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and fifty.

Immense bodies of iron ore have been discovered in Calaveras county.

The weather in Los Angeles county has been the coldest for many years. Great damage has been caused to the young fruit trees and orange trees under two years old.

Heavy seizures have been made in the southern counties by the Revenue authorities for illicit distilling.

Execution at Carlisle, Pa.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CARLISLE, Dec. 22.—Adam Titus was executed this morning for the murder of Henry Wilson, near Shippensburg, a year ago.

THE CAPITAL.

Alabama Claims Correspondence—The Supreme Court Judge Nominations—Attorney General Hoar's Nomination Considered and Not Confirmed, but Laid on the Table.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1869.

ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The President has sent the Alabama claims correspondence to the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Sumner. It is extremely lengthy.

Mr. Fish, under date of September 25th, 1869, to Mr. Motley, informs that gentleman that at the time of his departure from the United States the claims were not in a condition most hopeful for negotiation, and that the subsidence of negotiations for a short time might allay the excitement. To this Lord Clarendon had expressed agreement. But the President of the United States now considers it appropriate to resume negotiations. Mr. Fish says to Mr. Motley that the President hopes Her Majesty's Government will conduct further negotiations at Washington, where any propositions will be received and carefully considered by the President.

Lord Clarendon's letter to Minister Thornton, dated Nov. 6, 1869, refers to the dispatch of Secretary Fish on the causes of dissatisfaction with the British Government during the late war. Lord Clarendon says Secretary Fish's dispatch makes no proposition as to the manner in which such dissatisfaction may be remedied, but he instructs Mr. Thornton to inform Mr. Fish that the British Government will be ready to co-operate in any honorable manner to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries in relation to the Alabama claims.

NOMINATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Senate remained in executive session from two o'clock this afternoon till after seven this evening. After confirming a number of nominations of a comparatively unimportant character, the names for circuit judges were taken up and the following confirmed: Geo. T. Shipley, of Missouri, for first circuit; Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, second circuit; Wm. McKennan, of Pennsylvania, third circuit; Wm. B. Woods, of Alabama, fifth circuit; S. L. Withy, of Michigan, sixth circuit; Thos. Drummond, of Illinois, seventh circuit; and John T. Dillon, of Iowa, eighth circuit.

The nomination of Geo. H. Pearce, of Missouri, for fourth circuit, is understood to have met with some unfavorable action in the nature of postponement, but it is still pending, together with that of Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, for ninth circuit.

Before the late nomination was reached for action, a motion prevailed to take up the nomination of C. R. Hoar for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. A very long and at times stormy debate ensued as to the propriety or advisability of confirming it. Finally it became apparent that the majority of Senators present were opposed to Mr. Hoar's confirmation and his friends moved the further consideration of the nomination be postponed. This motion was negatived, as was also the next one that the Senate do now adjourn, and another that the first motion be laid on the table. At this point a canvass of the Senate showed there was a majority of twelve in favor of rejecting the nomination, and it was understood that several New England Senators thereupon pledged themselves that if the majority would allow the nomination to be simply tabled, the name of Mr. Hoar should be withdrawn. Upon this understanding the nomination was accordingly laid on the table.

A considerable number of nominations were not reached at all, and the failure of the Senate to confirm them cannot, therefore, be considered significant of their ultimate fate. Among the number were the nominations of Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain and various consular appointments.

BILLS PRESENTED.

The Georgia reconstruction bill was presented to the President this afternoon for signature.

Effects of Music on Animals.

That music has a charm on the animal creation has long been known. The sense of hearing in many animals is very acute. They love to hear gentle voices, and are grateful for kind words. The tiny mouse is charmed by the whistle of the Alpine herdsman, will abide in his hut and come from his covert to listen to his song. In ancient times the grazing herds were charmed in listening to the flute of the shepherd. The bell cow is proud of her bell, and shows it in her gait, as she leads off the herd, and shows grief when it is taken from her, and cattle have been known to pine away and die when deprived of their harmonious ornament. The horse is particularly charmed with music, for, "At the shrill trumpet's sound he pricks his ear." Many will remember the account of the Libyan mares, who would only be handled when soothed with soft music, and the horses of the Sybarites, that had been taught to dance to pleasing melodies, and then, when bearing their masters into battle, suddenly heard, in the enemy's ranks, the well remembered sounds, and instantly set to dancing instead of fighting! The same love of music in the horse has been noted in more modern times. The eccentric Lord Holland, of the reign of William III., used to give a weekly concert in a covered gallery especially erected for the purpose. He maintained that it cheered their temper, and an eye witness said that they seemed to be greatly delighted therewith.

Music is appreciated by the elephant in a remarkable degree. Sweet, gentle strains delight him, while loud, harsh notes rouse his passions to uncontrollable fury. The Arab entertains his camel with music, song and fairy tale, and with the plaintive tones of his voice. Birds are the true musicians of the animal kingdom. They have what many men lack, a genuine talent to learn and appreciate musical notes and melodies. You sing and they will repeat, bar after bar; others listen with eager attention to a hand organ, and, little by little, learn whole tunes; the ablest of all even imitate the songs and voices of others.

A Territorial Delegate.

A Delegate is a sort of Congressional tadpole. He can swim and dive, but he cannot croak. He has no vote upon what he has been talking about. He says, "My voice is for war!" but that is all of him that is. He is cruelly endowed by Congress with the power to put his nose into every question, but his hand nowhere. He disobeys his Bible every day, which says: "Let all your conversation be yea! yea! and nay! nay!" while, according to the rule of Congress, he has everything but a nay and a yea. Beside, he is subjected to the indignity of being sworn in after the regular "members," like a negro Methodist who is allowed to speak in class meeting after the poor white trash have finished. This kind of second-hand Congressman I commiserate. He is like Shylock, invited to Bassanio's dinner: "To smell pork; to eat of the habitation; to buy with them, walk with them, and go following; but not to vote with them!"

—In the case of the Sheriff of Boyle county, Ky., vs. Cobb & Co., of Buffalo, New York, for the restoration of one thousand three hundred bushels of wheat, seized from him while under an attachment, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court at Louisville, has decided that the United States Marshal could not take from the possession of a State officer property which was held under a process returned at the expense of Cobb & Co.

—A Mrs. Allen, at New York, is charged by her son, an Episcopalian Minister with being demented on High Church doctrine. Her counsel has asked an order of Court to prevent an extravagant waste of her property, stating that the lady's very clothing was being sold. The matter is under advisement.

THE PAGEANT OF PORT SAID.

At the opening of the Suez Canal, says the correspondent of the London *News*, there were, on the sands of the Mediterranean and about an eighth of a mile from the harbor, three state kiosks. One, the largest, was spacious and with its two wings held three hundred people. This was for the Khedive, his royal, and some of his eclesiastical guests. It had two openings, each gained by a carpeted staircase, and the whole structure was open all around, its one flooring or platform being some twelve feet from the ground. It was reached from the harbor by a temporary roadway, guarded by Egyptian soldiers, along the clear space of which the royal and a few other of the Khedive's guests walked on foot, taking their seats with backs to the town, with the harbor and its countless flags on their right, and the Arab quarter and the strip of sand dividing Lake Mensaleh from the sea stretching far away on the left hand. The canal was not visible. Between this state structure and the Mediterranean were two smaller kiosks, each facing it, the one on the left painted green and white, being destitute of internal decoration, and containing six Musselman mollahs, all of high rank in the Mohammedan Church; the one to the right being fitted with an altar laden with a silver cross and massive candlesticks, and filled with bearded priests of the Greek Church, monks, and acolytes in scarlet. Between these two, and forming a background to them, rolled the open sea; between them again and the first kiosk were the sands. A handful of bystanders were permitted to occupy the intervening space, but the vast majority of the spectators lined the road from the harbor and kept their position during the proceedings. Standing between the three kiosks, you saw the faces in each, and as the principle or viceregal one filled, the central space between its wings, occupied by Coptic and Armenian priests, bearded and gowned, and each looking like the conventional Merchant of Venice as seen on the British stage, became a mass of brilliant color. Mr. Elliott, Her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, in diplomatic uniform of blue and gold, sat on the extreme left. Next him was the Queen of Holland, in pale lavender silk; then the Khedive, in fez and Turkish uniform, with the grand cordon of the Medjidi across his breast. The Empress of the French came next, and it was admitted on all hands that her Majesty never looked more lovely. Draped in a delicate lilac silk with many flounces and much white lace; the double skirt of the said dress being looped up, and its body cut in evening fashion; the fresh violets the Empress wore beneath the locket on her neck relieved the dainty little hat surmounting her dark brown hair. Very animated, and with her delicate complexion not even touched by the Nile sun, Her Majesty chatted with the Emperor of Austria in jager uniform on her left, or interchanged a few words with the Crown Prince of Prussia in full uniform, in apparently high spirits, and as if resolved to please. Prince Oscar of Sweeden and Prince Louis of Hesse, both in uniform, were the two other occupants of front seats; and immediately behind the Empress the worn-lined face of Abdel Kader peered from beneath a white burnous. Age has not bleached the old chief's hair, nor dimmed the brightness of his eye, and men needed to be told that this was the venerable hero whose name was the world's talk scarcely a generation since. M. de Lesseps, the Viceroy's Minister, Lord Houghton, in Deputy Lieutenant's uniform, and other less noted personages, filled the rear, and directly all were in their places, one of the mollahs in the Musselman kiosk, a grave man, who with white beard and in the holy green, commenced the proceedings by reading an extract from the Koran. Then the patriarch of Alexandria and the priests of his church, knelt at the altar in the other kiosk, and offered up prayers, after which the ships in the harbor fired many volleys, and then there was a momentary stir among the crowd on the steps, and Monsignor Bauer, as representative of the Roman Catholic Church, came forward. The interest culminated now. The whispered remarks of comment or explanation which had passed hitherto between the Viceroy, the Queen of Holland, the Empress Eugenie and the Emperor of Austria, ceased. A great quietness, too, fell upon the crowd, and with the turbaned Shieks—one of whom we recognized as having played a prominent part in the rite of the Dosch when the prostrate bodies of the faithful were ridden over a few days since—gazing curiously from one kiosk; and the gorgeous and gaudy figures of the Greek priests gazing down on him from the other, Monsignor Bauer, standing on the steps of the latter building, began his eloquent oration. The velvet beret, robes and gloves, the apostolic ring, sonorous voice, and appropriate action of this ecclesiastic made his every word tell. His Reverence spoke at considerable length, and to this effect, so modulating his voice that though the space was considerable between him and his royal hearers, not a syllable was lost: "The final hour has struck. At length, then, the problem has been solved which has formed the thought of ages. An era is closed. East and West salute each other across the Isthmus. Humanity celebrates its festive day. The material grandeur of the enterprise we celebrate is the feature which first strikes us; but its physical greatness is far less important than its moral aspect. Through this channel the civilization of two worlds will be fused together. It is fitting now to pay respect to those who have brought this great work to a conclusion." * * After somewhat elaborate compliments to the Khedive as the regenerator of Egypt, the Empress as the consistent patron of the undertaking, and to the Emperor of Austria and to the other potentates assembled, the orator paid an eloquent tribute of respect to M. Lesseps as the modern Columbus, to whom the universe owed a debt of gratitude. Monsignor Bauer wound up his harangue by an appeal to his auditors to raise their thoughts from this union of two hemispheres to the yet higher union between man and his Maker, and by imploring the blessing of Providence upon the fruits of the canal, which he formally pronounced to be open.

The Manufacture of Steel.

The Paris *Presse* says: "An experiment of a most interesting character, and having the highest interest for the iron industry, has taken place at the Marquise Stock Works, in presence of two eminent persons of the Ecole Centrale. The object of this experiment was to make steel by one operation, a problem which has engaged all metallurgists, and, if solved, would cause an industrial revolution. M. Aristide Berard, an engineer whose name is familiar to all who have occupied themselves with this question, proposed to change second-class metal in course of refining into steel of at least ordinary quality, by means of a process alternately oxidizing and reductive. His efforts have been crowned with success. The product obtained by his process, in presence of two competent judges, proved to be steel of good quality, suitable for all purposes, and made with the facility necessary to its application to practical industry. The operation was effected in a reverberatory furnace, lasted about an hour and a half, and was accomplished with as much facility as puddling. In this process, instead of acting on 480 pounds of metal to obtain iron of number one quality, from 6,600 to 11,000 pounds of metal is made by only one operation into steel ingots ready for the workshop, and with an unexpected economy. We will be much deceived if this invention has not in it the germ of a complete revolution in metallurgy."

HENRY WARD BEECHER has reached the summit of human fame. His portrait has been published in the *Police Gazette*, along with those of murderers, "eminent" counterfeiters, &c. The same "honor" is accorded the "Rev." Frothingham, Mrs. McFarland-Richardson-Sage, Dan. McFarland and Albert D. Richardson. Frothingham looks as if he could masticate a ten-penny nail.

THE FAT MEN'S BALL.

Why should the fat men have a ball at all? Here is a problem for the psychologists. Is not the carriage of corpulence a sufficient affliction, but that a man should parade his paunch and exult in his excess of tissue? It cannot be that misery loves company, because the fat man is not miserable. But he considers himself and his brethren a peculiar people, and he is zealous of good works. The purely physiological difference between himself and his leaner brethren he exalts into a social barrier, and endeavors to erect a caste upon corpulence.

"Adipose tissue," according to the authorities, "is the membrane that contains the fatty particles, or, rather, which separates and keeps apart those particles, which are of polygonal and reniform shape, and of microscopic size." But what ground is there in this for a society?

Fat affects disposition. Human jollity is known to bear some relation to human rotundity, and it would seem that in the eagerness of men to devise new methods of enjoyment it occurred to them that they might lead the ordinary festivities of the season with their own organic unction. So the fatlings got together to offer themselves to Terpsichore. Fat is only another name for vanity, and the moment it was suggested to the fleshy mourners after mirth that they were to be afforded an opportunity to aggregate their grossness into one grand, round, roystering rowde-dow, the whole dominion of obesity bestirred itself. Fat and fussy functionaries in far away places sent in their names; aldermen of distant and dim cities; men of weight if not wisdom rolled up from all quarters; and alas those who were not illustriously but only approximately obese, resorted to all sorts of expedients to inflate, to extend, to increase the mortal coil which in the delusion of the moment was thought to be the great *desideratum*. We fear that the candidates for admission, many of them, adopted a false and feminine trick of cotton and underclothes, with the foolish infatuation that bundle and not bowels would stand the test of this charivari. Others are known to have themselves extended by mammarial balm and other patent elevators; and in one case a lean and slipped pantaloon was blown up to inordinate capacity by a week's diet on dried apples. It is sufficient to say that he was punctured early in the evening by a sharp but greasy joke, and collapsed to the dismay of a tender leviathan who saw him melt away from her massive arm like the dew of Hermon. But noble fat, the simon pure and honest article, came in quantity, in balls, in massive immensity, in trucks, in chartered drays, with the oil of gladness streaming down its face, and its bowels of mercy wabbling genially. It mixed and melted, and for once the eyes of fatness stuck out with co-operative gladness.

But, reason or no reason, the ball was given. The first fat man darkened the doorway at 9:15. His name is so lost to fame, for that he was speedily followed by several of his overgrown brethren. Small boys, pining with envy, gazed upon their pigmied shapes, and cheered lean and derisive cheers as they arrived. Some came in carriages, and issued thence peculiar, like the geni expanding from the bottle in the "Arabian Nights;" so that, as the wonder in that case was how the bottle ever held the geni, so now the wonder was how the barouche was able to include the cubical and corpulent man who swelled from its narrow entrance. Some came on foot, and their vest-converging bulk covered Irving place to south and to north, as if it had been the cloud of coming doom. But on foot or on horseback or in vehicular conveyance, the fat man on his arrival was beaming, he smiled in vast creases, which unwrinkled the vast and placid expanses of his countenance into corrugations of Titanic mirth. Floods of cheek were churned up by his smile, and mountains of mirth shook when he laughed. Properly the fat man does not laugh at all. He vents chuckles, which give him the appearance of an apoplectic Popocatepetl, and wheezes like the volcano which rumbles under Vesuvius. The fat clerk, who to meaner and leaner mortals is an object of raging indignation, is to the fat man an incarnate and perennial joke. The weird Afrites in the basement who beat you upon your protuberances with the butend of brooms, under the absurd pretence of purgation, and in hopes of pecuniary guerdon, and who excite meagre men to frenzy by that process, belabored the fat man in vain. His articulations were all padded, and he defied their wrath, and let them work their wicked wills upon his broadcloth, and when they had done, he tranquilly withheld their fees and wheezed at their discomfiture.

But the dancing was the acme of the whole. He who has only seen the fat man in repose can have little notion of the fat man in action. It is almost proverbial that fat men dance well, but who could have anticipated the greasy grace of these fat men? One noble swain parcel of dropsiness there was who merits special commendation. He cut pigeon-wings. He did double shuffles. The beams creaked under his buoyant bulk, and the frescoes of Garibaldi creaked over his head. But still he kept his course. The wax of the floor was overlaid with his drippings. The incautious persons who ventured into the shadow of his disc had their dress coats covered with grease spots. But so long as the musicians would blow for him, that fat man bid his lean and agile partner from the public view. It was as galvanism upon adipocere. When he cut his ultimate caper and sauntered fatly to his bench, the cheers were long and loud.

The hero of the ball, or rather the ball, was Thomas Conway. He is called a boy. He is a walking globe. The fat boy in Pickwick was but a type of him. His age is officially put at six, but it is simply impossible that the human nutritive powers are capable, in six years, of forming the quantity of tissue which he bears about. His head is a globe, with two flaps for ears, two orifices for nostrils, a mere hint at eyes, and a crease for a mouth. Fair corpulence frowned not on his humble birth, and melancholy marked him for her own. Each fat man has an ideal of fatness, but it seems to be conceded that this fat boy is relied upon to reach it. Busch weighs 450 pounds. Fisk weighs 358. But Daniel Lambert weighed 730, and the American fat man swells with grief and emulation when he considers him. But tons will be needed to measure the avoirdupois of Thomas Conway, if his life is spared; but that is absurd, if his life is rounded to the term of the bloated Englishman who remains the ultimate achievement of adiposity.

Of course, the fat man was supreme at supper. Bushels of lobster salad disappeared before him. Gallons of oysters vanished in the recondite recesses of his giant bale. Into his "trunk of humors" pyramids of ice-cream were packed. He dispersed not, until the last fragment of the repast had succumbed. And its liquid accompaniments made him hilarious, but not unseemly. Two platoons of police attempted to arrest one of him. But they could not surround him, and their innocuous locusts were unable to reach a sensitive part of him. And so he flowed fatly on to bed.—*N. Y. World.*

HOW TO WRITE.—We are frequently bothered with communications for publication written on both sides. We had rather see any other kind of copy than that. Bad spelling, bad grammar and bad writing can be got along with, but when time presses double paged copy cannot be used.

It should be understood that most copy has to be cut up and divided into "takes" or small pieces, and put into as many different hands as there are takes. In times of great haste three or four lines only are given to any one printer. The difficulty in setting type from copy written on both sides, will, therefore, we hope, be readily understood.

AN English woman recently laid herself out to please the public by giving birth to five children at once, and the Queen sent her £7. Not half enough to pay expenses.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

A FEMALE FORGER.

"Not many years ago," said Mr. F——"the mercantile community were annoyed by an immense amount of spurious paper most dextrously put in circulation. Checks were presented at the principle banks signed by the firms of prominent houses, and money in the aggregate to nearly $50,000 obtained upon them. The peculiar circumstances of the case disclosed the fact that the forger resided in the city, and for months we were on the *qui vive* to detect the criminal. Every new face, every stranger, whose occupation and pursuit were not thoroughly understood, were subjected by Mr. I—— and myself to a most rigid scrutiny. Still we were at fault. It is not difficult to find out the person who is not guilty of an offence; the trouble is to discover who is. And thus our search went on. Baffled in one direction, we took another. Aside from the reward, which was ample, our pride was interested in detecting the person who, almost before our very eyes, practiced such open frauds. One day I saw a lady paying for a bill of goods with a check. Before she had time to leave the store I obtained a look at the paper, and was satisfied it was not genuine. Still I was not certain. The lady was deeply veiled, and I was subjected to the alternative of following her. This I did and traced her home.

It was a beautiful little cottage, with a large yard and garden. Taste and culture had fashioned the gravel walks, and trained the dense but beautiful foliage into parterres, as curious as novel and pretty. Vines crept over the portico and trailed along the network of the gallery. The white and the red hollyhock bloomed at the gate, and the margin of the walks was bedded with violets and sweet scented verbena. The perfume of orange blossoms mingled with the odor of the rose, and the senses were delighted with the evident beauty that pervaded the place.

I hastened back to the place where the check was passed, and which Mr. I—— had already ascertained to have been forged. We had now obtained a clew which, if carefully pursued, we were satisfied would lead to the detection of the criminal.

We waited until morning, and it was then determined that I should visit her alone. I did so, and found the lady seated in a pleasant little parlor, looking out on the miniature lawn. The room was exquisitely furnished and breathed an air of evident refinement. It was fitted up as a pleasant lounging place, half library, half music-room. Beautiful paintings hung from the walls, and in a recess was an elegant piano. Near it was a statue of the *Titaness Mnemosyne*, and opposite it stood a marble creation of the dance-loving Terpsichore, and from the center of the richly carved writing desk rose a beautiful Polymnia, with her finger pressing the lips, brimming with song.

Cases filled with books, and vases of Arabesque of gold, filled with flowers, were scattered through the room. The lady reclined in an easy chair, and received the announcement of my name with evident embarrassment. Still she received me with great politeness, and inquired "to what circumstance she was to attribute my business?"

"I do not know, madam, that it is to you, as yet; but may I inquire if your husband is in?"

"I am a widow, sir."

"But you have a business agent."

"No, sir; I live alone on a small annuity."

"Indeed!"

"It is true, sir; but you will pardon me if I inquire the purport of these questions?"

"Madam!" I rejoined, "there is no doubt some mistake about it, but the draft you gave yesterday to Messrs. H. & Co., is a forgery."

"Sir!" the tone was indignant, and the face was white with terror rather than passion.

"It is as I stated, madam; here is the paper," and I took from my pocket the check and showed it to her.

"What is the purport of all this?"

"To inquire from whence you obtained it."

"That I cannot tell you, sir!"

"I trust, madam, you will reconsider your last remark, for otherwise it will be my duty to arrest you as the criminal."

"And you would do this?"

"It would be my duty."

Her eyes lost on the instant their eager look, and she turned aside her head. I could perceive from the workings of her countenance that she was thinking rapidly, intently. Emotions, first of terror, then of determination, then of entreaty, chased themselves over her face with the rapidity of thought. It was a grand face—noble in expression—evincing intellect of no common order.

I could not believe she was guilty. I did not! until she turned to me with the words;

"Take me to jail. I alone am guilty!"

"But, madam, reflect, you are condeming yourself!"

"I know it—lead me away—I say to you again, I am guilty."

It may seem strange to you, but even despite her words I could not believe this strangely beautiful lady was in earnest. There was to my mind a great wrong somewhere; the lady was sacrificing herself to save some one else. Still I had no alternative but to take her into custody. I placed her, however, in charge of an officer, and still left her at her own house. While I was gone to the city, but a few hours, she contrived to send a note away. It reached the person it was meant for—an hour afterward the lady was dead. She had perished by her own hand, from shame and a broken heart.

Years afterward we ascertained the real culprit was her own son! She had confessed to a sin that she never committed, to give him an opportunity of escape.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Hints to Dancers.

"Hiram Stebbins," who has been taking notes for us at some of the recent parties, has developed the following rules, which will be found invaluable to our dashing young men:

When you dance schottische be sure to hold your feet up as a dog holds up a lame paw; it looks graceful.

When you dance polka always be sure to insist that the music is too slow, and hurry your partner. If she knows anything she will like you, and you will be sure to get her to dance with you again—if she can't help it.

When you "alamand left," catch the lady's hand as if you were going to pull her out of joint, and if you can manage to "bump" against the next lady it will heighten the effect.

In "dos a dos" if you can manage to "bump" against your *vis a vis* and knock her chignon askew, it will amuse the bystanders.

Be sure to criticise the dress and deportment of the ladies in your neighborhood, particularly if you are not very well acquainted with your partner. One of them may be her sister, and your criticisms may thus reach her ears sooner than you expect.

In the "Lancers," make a point of prompting your neighbors that a "grand right and left" goes the other way, no matter what way they set out. They may think you know something about it, even if *you* know you don't.

When you waltz, grab your partner's hand and hold it straight down by your side, or keep it bobbing up and down like a pump handle.

In "balance to the right," use your heels on the floor; you may thus improve yourself in clog dancing; no knowing but you may be reduced to follow it for a living, in which case it will come handy.

In order to cultivate graceful motions, perform a double shuffle, and move your arms up and down like a wood sawyer's; it is becoming—to the wood sawyer.

If you are from the East, be careful to ask if this or that is the way they do "out here," and point out the difference between Eastern and Western habits, to the disadvantage of the Western.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE police force of Zanesville costs the city government $5,000 a year for their services.

A GENTLEMAN of Steubenville contemplates the erection of a fine Opera House in that city. Rumor has it on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

THE Governor has ordered a new election in the Senatorial District of Clark, Champaign and Madison, to be held December 29th, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John Russell.

THE Steubenville *Herald* says: At the next meeting of the City Council, on Thursday evening, it is surmised that efforts will at once be made to reorganize the Fire Department, and take measures to provide the city with a better and more efficient mode of fighting fires than the present old fire engines have proved to be. The most feasible plan seems to be, to make a reservoir on what is known as Myer's Hill, above the present reservoir, and connected by pipe with the same, the higher basin to be used only as a water head in time of a fire. It is the opinion of those who claim to be conversant with the subject, that water let on the pipes from the fire reservoir, will be of sufficient force to throw it through ordinary hose, over the highest building in the city. The plan is a good one, if it will do all that is claimed. We have been in favor of a steamer, but if this method is the best we freely acquiesce and say, go ahead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 96 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business. The polls will close at 4 o'clock.
W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.
de23:r19:30:6:13

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE BEST PLATED SPOONS
Made in the country—will last fifteen or twenty years.
J. R. REED & CO.,
de23 No. 68 FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Housekeepers should remember that we keep none but Wright's Genuine Mince Meat, Maltby's Fresh Canned Oysters, and in the line of canned goods, the Cook's Favorite Tomato, Yerker's Golden Peaches, Harding's Giant Asparagus, Winslow's and Yarmouth Green Corn, French Peas and Mushrooms, Shaker Dried Corn, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, &c., &c., for sale at lowest prices, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
de23 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, December 13th, 1869.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. Coupon No. 8, First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore.
JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Treasurer.
de23:r20

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22d, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessment for GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING FORTY-THIRD STREET.
From Pearson's line to Butler street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, January 1st, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
de23: d2 City Engineer.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1869.
ON THE PETITION OF ALICE DODGE, of Pittsburgh, Penna., administratrix of Calvin Dodge, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Calvin Dodge on the 13th day of March, 1856, and reissued on the 22d day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Fire Place.
It is ordered that the testimony in this case be closed on the 19th DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 25th day of February next, and that the said petition be heard on the 2d DAY OF MARCH NEXT.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.
DECEMBER 21, 1869. de24:d4

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Positive Reduction in Prices of
PIANO COVERS,
Mosaic,
Arminster,
Wilton Rugs,
Crumb Cloths,
&c., &c.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
de23

BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
KAY & COMPANY,
65 Wood St.,
(LAFAYETTE BUILDING,)
Have now open for examination their splendid collection of
Holiday Books,
All recently purchased, and selected with great care, and consisting in part of the LATEST and MOST ELEGANT ISSUES of the
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS
Comprising beautifully illustrated
Presentation Volumes.
FINE EDITIONS OF
STANDARD PROSE
AND
POETICAL WRITERS.
English and American Juveniles.
FAMILY AND POCKET
BIBLES,
AND
PRAYER BOOKS,
Including the beautiful issues of the OXFORD PRESS.
Also, a fine assortment of
Rosewood and Mahogany
Writing Desks,
Tourists' Cases,
Portfolios,
Pocket Books,
Library Inkstands,
Backgammon Boards,
Chess and Chess Boards,
Gold Pens and
Fine Stationery.
☞ They respectfully solicit an early examination of their stock, confident that it is unsurpassed for attractiveness and variety. de23