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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Distress in Trade—Ferry Boat Collision—Gen. Twiggs' Swords—Recreant Police Justices—Ocean Mail Service—Drawback Frauds—The Spanish Gunboats—Stolen Bonds Come to Light—Bank Defalcation—Injunction Continued—Night Watchman Murdered.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The European steamship lines refuse to carry mails after the first of January for the sum offered by the Postmaster General, viz.: two cents per letter. Mr. Creswell is now here endeavoring to arrange matters.

Mr. Creswell declares his determination to carry out the provisions of the postal treaty with Great Britain at any cost.

INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Barnard sustained and ordered the continuance of the injunction granted by Judge Cardozo in the case of Alexander T. Compton, of the firm of Pardee & Co., against the New York Stock Exchange, in the matter of certain transactions in gold with one Foote, a member of the Exchange. The Court ruled that the plaintiff's property cannot be reached against his will, but by the due process of law and through regularly constituted tribunals. The Stock Exchange is a voluntary association of individuals unknown in law as a Court of Indictment, and it can receive no countenance from this Court in any attempt to stretch its authority, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of a copemship over persons or property which have never been voluntarily submitted to its control.

DISTRESS IN TRADE.

The *Star* says there is great distress among the cigar makers of this city. One of the heaviest manufacturing firms has discharged at least one thousand hands within the past three weeks. Other trades and business are suffering in like proportion, owing to the unsettled condition of the gold market. The wholesale clothing firms, whose employes are numbered by tens of thousands, have almost entirely ceased manufacturing goods for future sales. The same is true of carpenters, bricklayers, laborers, coopers and others, thousands of whom have been obliged to leave the city in quest of work in other localities.

TRUNK NOT COLLISION.

The Erie ferry boats, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., collided with terrific force this morning, midway in North river, between Twenty-third street and Jersey City slips. The Gould ran into the Fisk sidelights, crushing in the sides and hull, the Gould having her bows badly stoved. The Fisk was towed in almost a sinking condition to Allison's ship yard where she now lies, and the Gould is moored at the ferry wharf at the Erie depot. None of the passengers were injured. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

GENERAL TWIGGS' SWORDS.

A motion was made to-day, in the suit of Rowena Lawrence vs. Benjamin F. Butler, brought to recover the value of Gen. Twiggs' swords and other property, seized by General Butler in New Orleans. The motion is to vacate the order of arrest against General Butler, on the ground that the taking was under the orders of the United States, and that there was no conversion. Decision reserved.

RECREANT POLICE JUSTICES.

It is understood that Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, in his annual message will unfold some facts relating to unfaithful police justices. In at least one case there is a very remarkable discrepancy between the actual amount received in fines, fees, and that returned to the city treasury.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

There were no signs of activity on the Spanish gunboats at quarantine to-day. Men are being recruited in this city for the various positions on the boats. It is now considered impossible that a departure will be effected before next week.

DRAWBACK FRAUDS

All the conspicuous persons implicated in the drawback frauds, the *Times* says, with two exceptions, have been taken as government witnesses. The latest addition to the number is Samuel T. Blatchford.

WATCHMAN MURDERED.

Thomas Hayes, a night watchman, while on duty this evening at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, New York, was shot by Edward Perry, a junk dealer, and died immediately.

FALSE REPORT.

The officers of the Kings County Alms House pronounce the report that they expelled disabled soldiers because they voted the Republican ticket a sheer falsehood.

BONDS RESTORED.

A bundle containing $6,000 worth of bonds, stolen fifteen years ago, was left at one of the police stations this morning, by a boy, who escaped arrest.

BANK DEFALCATION.

The *Evening Post* places the loss of the Merchants Exchange bank by the irregularities of cashier Oakley at $200,000.

THE WINNEPEG REBELLION.

Arrival of Gov. McDougall's Family at St. Paul—Their Statements of Affairs—The New York Filibuster Report a Fabrication.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 28.—The family of Governor McDougall arrived here to day from the north. They left Pembina last Saturday, and will await the arrival of Governor McDougall, who is expected to arrive in St. Paul next Friday en route to Canada. They deny the reports that Governor McDougall had anything to do with the arming of Indians or inciting them to rise in his favor against the insurgents. They believe the mass of the inhabitants at first favored McDougall, but that they were deceived and controlled by a few designing leaders, who misrepresented McDougall's mission and won them over.

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, commenting on the Red river news received from New York to-day, says: "The report that squads of filibusters are to be passed over railroads to within 200 miles of the British border is a fabrication, as the nearest railroad point is 400 miles from the border, and forced marches, with the ground covered with snow and the mercury ten to thirty degrees below zero, are not probable, and we would not advise the Winnepegers to rely upon any material aid from such expedition, as it may exist only on paper."

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Packet and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 23.—River at a stand; with 5½ inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 20 at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 23.—River falling slowly, with 11½ feet of water in the channel. Cloudy. Thermometer 23 at 6 P. M. G.

GREENSBORO, Pa., Dec. 23.—River on a stand, with about 10 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer at 38 at 4 P. M. Y.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., December 23.—River falling, with 7 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 at 4 P. M. S.

Steamer Leonora No. 2 Sank.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—The Madison packet, Leonora No. 2, while making a landing last night, ran into the wheelhouse of the steamer Mary Houston and stove in her bow, sinking her in ten feet of water. She can be easily raised. The Houston was only slightly damaged.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fire Panic in a Theatre—Eighteen Persons Killed and Many Injured—The "Times" Sees no Cause for Hesitation in the Alabama Claims Negotiations—Trial of Trauppman, the French Murderer — Inauguration of Constitutional Government in France—Church Disestablishment in Jamaica—Renewal of the Campaign Against Cuban Insurgents.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 28.—It is noted by the press here, with approval, that the new Austro-Chinese treaty forbids consuls to engage in trade.

During the performance at the theatre in Bristol last night there was an alarm among the audience, and in the efforts of the crowd to escape from the building eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

The *Times*, in considering the claims of the American Government against England, says: The case of the Alabama is the only plausible one presented, and even then the fault is laid to Union cruisers for permitting her to escape to England, and therefore need not fear the termination of negotiations or reference of claims to arbitrators.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Araquipa, in ply between Panama and the cities of the west coast of South America, was successfully launched at Greenock this morning.

Disparaging reports from Spain of previous reports of the entire suppression of the insurrection in Dalmatia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 28.—The trial of Trauppmann, for the murder of the Kinck family, commenced in this city to-day. The court room was densely packed with spectators at the opening of the proceedings.

The *Journal Official* announces the resignation of the ministry, and the Emperor's determination to form a new name. It also contains a letter from the Emperor to M. Emile Ollivier, requesting him to nominate a new ministry to join with him to form a homogeneous cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority and prepared to apply in later the *Senatus Consultum* of September 5th. The Emperor counts on the devotion of the Corps Legislatif to the public interests of the country, no less than on that of M. Ollivier, to aid him in the task he has undertaken of putting into successful operation a constitutional *regime*.

The new session of the Corps Legislatif commenced to-day. M. Schneider was re-elected President by a vote of 190 to 40.

The Liberal Paris journals, commenting on the Emperor's letter to M. Ollivier, express satisfaction that the ministry is now at an end in France, and the letter is the first chapter of the Liberal Empire.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 13, *via* HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The Government has officially announced the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in this island. One of the effects will be that many clergymen have to resort to manual labor for a livelihood. Government has abolished the private jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts.

CUBA.

NUEVITAS, December 25, *via Havanas, December 28.*—The campaign in the Comaguey district was opened to-day. Colonel Prella with three thousand troops of all arms marched from this place in the direction of San Miguel, Sibaiaca and Guaymaro. The movement, it is rumored, promises to make an end of insurrection.

ROME.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It is certain that in the questions thus far submitted for the consideration of ecumenical synod by the Council, nothing is said on the subject of infallibility. The Pope expresses the opinion that the members of the Council are to be called upon to define the question of that body's proceedings.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The steamers City of Brooklyn, Hansa and Marathon, all from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 28—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92¼; 5 20 bonds '62s, 86; '65s, 86; '67s, 83¾; Eries, 18¼; Illinois, 99¾; A. & T. W., 28.

PARIS, December 28.—Bourse dull—rentes 72f 77c.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—Cotton closed steady, with sales of 12,000 bales at 11½@11¾d. Orleans 11½@11¾. Sales 1000 bales. Manchester market dull. Receipts wheat in three days 50,000 quarters, of which 10,000 were American; California white 9s 8d, western 8s 4d@8s 5d, winter 9s 1d; western flour 28s 3d; corn no 2 mixed 26s; oats 5s 6d; beef 90s; bacon 57s; pork 106; beef 101; lard 75s 6d; cheese 63s; bacon 54s; produce unchanged; naval stores dull.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Tallow closed easier at 44s 9d@45s; refined petroleum easier.

HAVRE, December 28.—Cotton firmer, sales at 135f for spot.

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—Petroleum heavy at 50f.

BREMEN, Dec. 28.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 66 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 28.—Petroleum firm at 15 mar. banco 2 schillings.

CINCINNATI.

Iron Manufacturers and the Tariff—Criminal Carelessness—Mrs. Wilder Still Living.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 28.—The iron manufacturers held a meeting to-day for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in reference to the reduction of the tariff on pig iron to three dollars per ton. The sense of the meeting was against such reduction. It was participated in by prominent manufacturers.

At Mount Pleasant, yesterday, a blacksmith named Duncan McDonald, in a saloon, playfully snapped a pistol at Thomas Corcoran and shot him dead. He had carried the revolver without a cylinder for several days and snapped it at people. He says he forgot the cylinder was replaced, being very drunk at the time. His character has been good as a peaceable citizen. He was arrested and gave bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

Mrs. Wilder, whose husband on Sunday, at Chevioi, attempted to murder, subsequently killing himself, is still living.

—The mystery of the recent robbery of the county treasury of Tama county, Iowa, has been finally unravelled. It will be recollected that Denton Camery, Assistant Treasurer, asserted that he had been knocked down, clubbed and otherwise maltreated, and robbed of some $8,000. He has finally confessed that he committed the robbery on himself, and has restored every dollar of the money. Shortly after his confession Camery undertook to commit suicide by shooting himself in the bowels, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. Camery has hitherto been regarded as a young man of sterling character.

—The committee of citizens appointed to take into consideration the propriety of holding a World's Fair at St. Louis in 1872, has decided that the project is not only feasible but practicable and desirable. Articles of incorporation for a "World's Fair Association," with a capital of about one million dollars, will be prepared for approval by a mass meeting to be held on the 3d proximo, at which time the arrangements for holding the Fair will be commenced.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

PANEGYRIC.

Remarks of James M. Cooper, at the Meeting of Citizens, Upon the Death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—This is indeed a solemn occasion. A great man has fallen in Israel. Edwin M. Stanton is no more. What affecting memories crowd upon the mind at the sound of that name? What perils to the Republic in the early stages of the war? What a noble consummation, and what a halo of glory surrounds the heads of those who have wrought out the nation's salvation? Mr. Chairman, I have thrown together a few thoughts, and a brief resume or synopsis of the principal incidents in the history of the noble dead whom we have met this day to honor, and, with your permission, I will now present what I have prepared for the consideration of the meeting.

It is right and proper that the citizens of Pittsburgh should come together to give some expression to the deep feeling of regret which has stirred the hearts of our entire community over the sad announcement of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

He was one of ourselves, our fellow-citizen, and it was among us, and here in Pittsburgh, that he first attracted the public admiration for his great qualities as a profound lawyer, while his pure and lofty character in all the relations of life endeared him to us as our friend and neighbor.

I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to pronounce the eulogy of this great man. That duty will my friend, Judge Kelly, do more properly and better than I can. Nor have I risen for the purpose of giving a history of his life or of his public services. Of the former, I may fitly recall a few of the incidents of his distinguished career, without trespassing upon the province of those who have to do it, and who may hereafter be called upon more appropriately to do justice to his memory.

From my intimate knowledge, I learn that Mr Stanton was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in December, 1815, of Quaker parentage.

At the early age of thirteen years he became clerk in a book store, and two years later entered Kenyon College, where he graduated in 1834. He then commenced the study of the law with his guardian, Daniel L. Collier, Esq., and began his practice in Steubenville, where he years later in Cadiz. At the age of twenty-three years he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Harrison county, Ohio, succeeding Judge Lane, Reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1847, at the instance of the late Judge William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, and formed a law partnership with the Hon. Charles ShalER, one of the most distinguished lawyers at the bar in Western Pennsylvania. While a member of this firm he became the leading counsel in a number of the leading cases reported in the books, including the great Wheeling Bridge case.

His reputation was now firmly established as one of the ablest legal minds in our whole country, and his practice in important cases, before the Supreme Court of the United States, was so large that he found it necessary to remove to Washington City; having, in the meantime, married for his second wife, the daughter of Lewis Hutchinson, Esq., of this city.

During a very successful and lucrative practice of his profession, he was in 1860 appointed to a seat in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, and in this position he soon found he quickly discovered that treason and imbecility were at their baleful work, and that all the energy and force of his nature, determined will, were required to defeat the machinations of the arch traitors by whom he was surrounded on every side.

All will remember the celebrated order to stop the shipment of ordnance from Pittsburgh to the South, which Mr. Stanton put into official juncture, and the gratitude of our citizens, who were maddened almost to fury, at the thought of the possibility of being unable to prevent the treasonable deed. This timely order saved our good name as a law abiding community, and it was from this period that the name of Edwin M. Stanton became a household word in the mouths of all the people.

Prove all things. 1 Thess., 5, 21. The Elders which are among you I exhort. Feed the flock of God which is among you; not as being lordsyver God's heritage. 1 Pet., 5-1-3. He introduced his subject by introducing the form of government has God instituted in his Church? Episcopacy, Independency and Presbytery have, each at different time and in different places, been in the ascendency. The contest has been waged so fiercely that now, as in the past, some are ready to turn away from the contest, doubting whether any system of Church government is of *divine origin*. He cordially subscribed to a *modified form* of Presbyterian Church government. Because it is the most simple; secures proper representation to the membership of the church; preserves a high degree of equality among the clergy; and mainly because it accords best with the system of government, established by God himself, for Israel under the former of dispensation, and by which the Apostles and primitive Christians were governed, under the Christian dispensation. Dr. Lightfoot pays a high compliment to Presbyterianism, when he says: "Whatever, and everywhere in Scripture Presbyterianism is opposed to tyrannism, it is secure as the members of the church are right in say, or be shall be members and rulers, and that things ought not to be managed, either by officious ecclesiastical politicians, or by the people, but by rulers and governors." Presbyterianism is, in a high sense, an ecclesiastical republicanism. It has the right to choose its own rulers, and under God, subordinate to his word, to make its own laws and regulations.

The question assigned him by the Presbytery was, "Should a Ruling Elder exercise his office in a particular congregation, an *indefinite time* without a reelection by the people? The Reverend gentleman, as we understood him, took the negative side of the question. He sustained his position by the following arguments:

1st. The choice and consent of the membership are necessary to the proper exercise of office in a congregation. Congregations would have no existence. God himself did not invade the sacred right of the people in this matter. Law and man dare do it. Then when an officer becomes distasteful to a majority of the congregation, he ought to be restrained in the exercise of office in that congregation—that is when the consent of the congregation is withdrawn.

2d. Scripture authority for the change. There is no *express* Scripture authority. But it can be reduced from Scripture. Such deduction is both natural and necessary. There is no express Scripture authority for present divisions in the church, yet no reasonable man dare be unnecessary for the vindication of the truth.

3d. Palpable facts. The ruling elder can retire from exercising his office in a congregation at pleasure. He may retire with or without reason, and no court can compel him to continue in office, however necessary his services. If he should remove from a congregation for cause, he may return, he may be reelected. His own will may dissolve a relation; but cannot reinstate in it. If the officer can sever a relation, the people can. Here he quoted from Stuart's Collections, a standard work on Presbyterian Church government.

4. "All things should be done unto edifying." If the exercise of an office in a particular congregation retarded its growth, or was a hindrance to its numbers, knowledge, faith and holiness, Paul would have said, "I will hold no office in that congregation while the world stands." Calvin retired for three years from Geneva, and the same people re-elected him.

Mr. Andrews then considered the objections. 1. The course indicated would be unscriptural. 2. It is contrary to the standards of the Church, and especially to the Confession of Faith. 3. If the officer should not be re-elected his feelings would be wounded, and probably he would retire from the Church. 4. Honorable men would not accept the office if subjected to a re-election. These were considered at length and with great ability.

The one system, he said, had just as much scripture authority as the other, but were the latter one was better sustained by scriptural deductions. It guards against intrusion, and secures the right of choice and consent. It makes the tenure of office in a congregation on the part of a teaching and ruling elders equal, and gives the same rights to the congregation it guarantees to the officers.

It makes the brightest talents, the most shining piety, and the most active energy within the bounds of the congregation at any time available. It wrongs no man, for what the majority have conferred by its suffrage bestows, it may by its suffrage resume. The office itself cannot be recalled, but the right to exercise it in a congregation, is unquestionably, contingent on the will of the membership.

Old theories will be investigated whether men will resist or not. Macaulay says, "The truth is, every man is to a great extent the creature of his age. It is to no purpose that he resists the influence which the vast mass in which he is but an atom must exercise upon him. He may try to be a man of the tenth century, but he cannot. Whether he will or not he must be a man of the nineteenth century."

The arguments and illustrations of the Reverend gentleman were very plausible, and put with great force, although, if carried out, they would no doubt be looked upon by some as a grievous innovation on a long established order of ecclesiastical polity.

After sermon, Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, on the second Tuesday of February next.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, December 28.—The equity list was resumed this morning. A number of cases were argued. None of them were, however, of public interest.

Quarter Session—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, December 28.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Sellman and William Seville, indicted for larceny, was taken up. The defendants were accused of stealing hats from Pratt & Bennedis store, Federal street, Allegheny. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendants were remanded for sentence.

A. Levine, indicted for larceny, was next placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county work house for sixty days.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

179, Com. vs. Gerhard Johnston, 2 cases.

The Grand Jury will be in session on Wednesday, December 29th, 1869. Prosecutors who have not been heard will appear on that day without fail, as will also the constables of the 4th, 6th, 7th and 16th wards of Pittsburgh, 2nd, 4th and 5th wards, Allegheny city, and McKeesport, Sharpsburg, and townships of McClure, Lower St. Clair, North and South Versailles.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

Convention of Colored Men—Second Annual Gathering — What They Propose—Measures Instituted—Resolutions Passed—First Day's Proceedings.

The Second Annual Convention of Delegates, representing the colored people of the Commonwealth, commenced its session yesterday morning, according to notice, in the Avery Mission Church, Allegheny. This assemblage is called mainly for the purpose of considering the best method of securing the right of suffrage for the colored race, in addition to instituting measures calculated to increase their general prosperity and elevation.

The first convention assembled in Pittsburgh a year ago, and resulted in much practical good to the cause it represented, by setting at work influences and active efforts for the accomplishment of the designs contemplated, which have been felt throughout the State by the people.

The delegates assembled and were called to order at 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning, about eighty answering to their names at the call of the roll. A temporary organization was effected, with Rev. H. H. Garnett as chairman, and O. L. C. Hughes, Esq., of Harrisburg, Secretary.

Messrs. Stewart, Jackson, Woodson, Green and Williamson were appointed to receive credentials, and other committees on permanent organization and rules chosen, after which a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reassembled at two o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers:

President—O. L. C. Hughes, editor *Progress of Liberty*, Harrisburg. Vice Presidents—H. H. Garnett, Francis Wentts, W. H. H. Hunter, John Peck, Abram Cosby, D. W. Jackson, Freelegh—B. K. Sampson, G. S. Woodson. Sergeants at Arms—George Washington Galloway, and Benjamin Goliah. Sampson.

The nominations were unanimously approved, and the gentlemen named assumed their seats as the new officers.

Rev. H. H. Garnett moved the appointment of a general Committee on Business, to whom all matters should be referred without debate.

A lengthy discussion ensued on this motion, which was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Granville Sharp Woodson moved the appointment of committees of three each on Religion, Education, Politics, Wealth, Female Education, Mechanical Industry, Statistics, and committees of seven on Address, and five on Finance. The motion was carried and the several committees appointed by the chair.

Prof. Sampson presented the report of the Committee on Rules, which, after being slightly amended, was adopted.

Mr. John S. Williamson, of Allegheny, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Rev. W. H. Hunter offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has rejected the fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thereby signifying to the colored people of the State, the inhabitants, who have resided in the State the time specified by law, the right to vote and hold office, be it

Resolved, That we the colored citizens of Pennsylvania, that it is our opinion that a State thus ratifying and rejecting the amendments, and thus rendering unfitting the President of the United States of such ratification, is bound in law and equity to be considered dissolved of such an amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That we appoint a committee to consist of ——, to urge this Excellency the Governor of the State to make a proclamation of the fact, and, thereby at once enfranchise us.

The resolution were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Brown offered the following:

WHEREAS, The approaching event of Universal Suffrage to be at no distant day, when the ballot box, that priceless heritage of universal liberty, shall be given to all men, irrespective of race, color or creed,

Resolved, That we regard it as one of the sacred duties devolving on the Republican party, with which every colored man should be identified.

Referred.

Mr. Miles Green presented the following: That we, as a Convention, heartily concur in the recent action of Congress in relation to the Georgia Legislature, and we pledge our warm and earnest support to the Republican party and the present Congress.

Referred.

Mr. George Washington Galloway offered a preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That we organize a joint stock association for the purpose of educating our youth in the Republican principles, and we pledge our warm and earnest support to the Republican party and the present Congress.

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Referred.

Mr. Pulpress presented the report of the Committee on Finance, assessing a tax of one dollar on each member. The gentleman suggested the propriety of collecting the amount at once.

The suggestion threw the Convention into a state of considerable excitement, but, in the form of a motion, it finally prevailed.

While this idea was being carried out, Rev. W. H. Hunter, offered another resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Ex-Secretary of War, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, that in the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, the nation has lost one of its ablest and most faithful advocates of the principles of truth and right.

Prof. S. A. Neale, made a few remarks on the resolution, and suggested its passage without the formality of referring to a Committee. The suggestion was agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At half past seven o'clock the Convention reassembled, together with citizens in mass meeting in the auditorium of the church, when speeches, addresses and practical addresses were delivered by O. L. C. Hughes, Esq., and other gentlemen. The attendance was very large and the proceedings spirited. The second day's session will convene this morning at nine o'clock.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Bright Times of Joy and Gladness—Substantial Public Improvements—New Buildings—An Academy Proposed—Death of Stanton.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Dec. 27, '69.

Since the rise in the river which has permitted the immense amount of coal lying in the valley to be put into market, business matters have looked up considerably and business taken a fresh start. Many miners who looked with gloomy forebodings on the approach of winter, with the prospect of a hard one and no work, have received employment, and the shadows have fled from the hearthstone have given place to joy and gladness.

Improvements in this city go on steadily and are of a substantial kind, being mostly of brick, stone and iron. The society of I. O. of O. F. have during the summer erected a fine three storied building on the corner of Main and Washington streets. Besides the business room on the first floor, and a hall for the use of the Order on the third, it contains a large and commodious town hall, which this place stood very greatly in need of. Alexander & Co. are completing a very fine bank building and dwelling on the corner of Main and —— streets. The enterprise and liberality of this gentlemanly firm in erecting in this place a building which for magnitude and beauty is seldom seen outside of cities, and would fitly grace Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, command the thanks of all citizens.

A company has been formed to establish an academy on the first class system and substantial foundation. Plans and specifications for the building have been made out, and if public enterprise is sufficiently strong to carry it through it will be a great advantage to the place. We have also been shown plans and specifications for a new jail, drawn by D. H. Metzgar, an architect of this city. This is very much needed, as the old one is in a very dilapidated condition, the first floor not being tenantable.

Scarcely had we ceased our congratulations over the confirming of E. M. Stanton to the Supreme Judgeship, until the news of his death was flashed to us over the wires. Peace to the ashes of the mighty Stanton!

"Here was Caesar; when comes such another?"

QUIMBY.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

Reply of Secretary Lesley on the Part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Pittsburgh Grain Dealers and Millers—A Basis of Arrangement Proposed.

Several days ago we announced that a Committee of our business men had visited Philadelphia for the purpose of holding council with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the subject of freight discrimination by that corporation against the commercial interests of the city. The Committee were cordially received and treated with the utmost respect, and the grievances complained of were noted and a basis of arrangement was promptly promised. Yesterday Isaiah Dickey, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, received the following official communication from Secretary Lesley on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

Isaiah Dickey, Esq., and others, Committee, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held December 22, 1869, it was resolved that the following basis of arrangement with the Pittsburgh grain dealers and millers, to begin January 1, 1870, and to continue to September 1, 1870, be approved:

That upon grain shipped from Columbus, Indianapolis, Logansport, Illinois State line, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and intermediate points on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, west of Crestline, and Pan Handle Road, west of Columbus, to Pittsburgh, the usual local rate be charged and paid, if consumed or disposed of in Pittsburgh. If not consumed or disposed of in Pittsburgh, but shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, after being held in Pittsburgh not exceeding thirty days, the through rate in force at the time said shipment is made from Pittsburgh, shall be charged from either of the above named points to Philadelphia or Baltimore. If said grain is ground into flour at Pittsburgh, and said flour shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, the grain to be charged the prorate of the current through rate from starting point at time of shipment from Pittsburgh; and the flour charged the prorate of the then current through rate on flour, from the point the grain was originally shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the time the flour is shipped from Pittsburgh.

Barley made into malt at Pittsburgh, and said malt shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, the barley to be charged the prorate of the current through rate from the starting point at the time of shipment from Pittsburgh, and the malt charged the prorate of the then current through rate on malt, from the point the Barley was originally shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore at the time the malt is shipped from Pittsburgh.

On river freight:—Through bills of lading by river and rail from the agents of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. through to Philadelphia and Baltimore and such grain and flour as are consumed or disposed of in Pittsburgh, to be charged the regular boat rate to Pittsburgh, and such as is forwarded to Philadelphia or Baltimore within thirty days after arrival in Pittsburgh to be charged the Penn. R. R. Co.'s proportion of the through rail and river rate current at the time of shipment from Pittsburgh.

The necessary certificates or affidavits, (if necessary) to be furnished the agents of the Company as to identity of grain, flour, &c.

The rebate, if any, on grain and flour, drawn from storage, to be paid to order by consignees from roads west of Pittsburgh; and that east of Pittsburgh, to be allowed in its rates, as stated herein by the Penn. R. R. Co."

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
JOS. LESLEY,
Secretary.

We may remark that while the basis of settlement is not all we could ask, we promise by our merchants, still all the concessions petitioned for by the Committee were not granted, and the Committee of the Pittsburgh conferees have not been met.

The gentlemen of the Pittsburgh Committee entertain the hope that the railroad authorities will ere long agree with them in the opinion that eventually it had been the policy and practice to prorate from Pittsburgh, and all points west of Pittsburgh. It is regarded here as very unfortunate that the decision concluded on the application of the rule now proposed embraces nearly the whole section west of the Ohio River up to Pittsburgh. In other words, Pittsburgh is the metropolis of the section of country as far west as Columbus and Crestline, and it is especially the interested in having that particular section embraced under the rule of prorating accepted.

Mr. Dickey and his colleagues have discharged their duties well, faithfully and intelligently, and the thanks of the entire business community are due them.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

Grading and Paving—Sewers Constructed.

The spirit manifested in street improvement and the construction of sewers in our city during the past year is exceedingly gratifying to all who have the interest of the city at heart, as it is permanent improvement of this character that build up a city, not only by increasing the value of the property, but in adding comforts and conveniences to those already enjoyed by the citizens. The Street Committee of Councils, of which Mr. John Lowe is chairman, has been very efficient performing their duties to the public faithfully and honestly, and deserve, perhaps, highly commendable in public servants.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The Engineer Corps under Mr. Harry Moore, the able and efficient City Engineer, have been prompt to reply to the success of the Street Committee. In addition to an immense amount of labor performed under the direction of the Street Committee, as the very able report from that Committee published yesterday will fully demonstrate.

Below we give a detailed statement of the streets and alleys graded, paved and curbed, and the sewers and board-walks constructed during the year 1869, with the cost of each:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Colwell street	$ 728 31
Bailey alley	1,626 87
Little Riddle street	1,803 48
Webster street	1,150 41
Twentieth street	2,983 02
Smith street	778 38
Charlotte street	1,424 23
Sassafras street	2,069 39
Vine alley	1,021 92
Sandusky alley	1,041 52
Center street	2,928 54
Foster's alley	2,847 44
Mifflin street	5,273 15
Bluff street	9,737 71
A m ed alley	13,919 72
Wilkins street	1,241 73
Liberty street	9,241 73
Twenty-ninth street	2,808 10
Smallman street	4,726 14
Filbert street	1,861 54
Forbes street	7,666 33
Sarah alley	4,879 39
Locust alley	865 95
Forbes street	4,448 22
Penn street	10,864 06
Appleby alley	2,132 58
Sheridan alley	4,145 12
Spring alley	2,527 90
Fifteenth street	2,279 81
Willow street	5,964 93
Robert's st eet	5,867 45
St. Patrick's alley	2,657 30
Spruce alley	1,004 94
Forty-third street	1,626 42
Wylie avenue	15,857 64
Webster avenue	15,734 86
Total	$177,153 28

SEWERS CONSTRUCTED.

Fourth avenue	$ 2,800 00
Fourth avenue—Wood to Market	3,422 63
Diamond—Wood to Smithfield	3,649 10
Fourth avenue—Cherry and Smithfield	1,310 00
Larimer avenue culvert	930 00
Fifth avenue	26,150 20
Eleventh street (estimated)	15,000 00
Forty-second street	10,874 18
Forty-ninth street (estimated)	13,000 00
	$84,416 61

BOARD WALKS

Greensburg Pike	$ 790 62
Neville street	819 28
Fifth avenue, Bay lie to Wilkins	810 75
Winfield and Pearl streets	1,126 25
Fifth avenue, Roup to Marbury	734 75
Fifth street, Main to Lane	1,172 44
Cedar street	302 71
Boundary and Laurel	1,455 78
Elm street	332 38
Reed street	1,000 00
Mansville township roads	808 19
	$7,773 83

RECAPITULATION.

Street Improvements	$177,153 28
Sewers constructed	84,416 61
Board Walks	7,773 83
	$269,343 70

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

TUESDAY, December 28.—The argument list was taken up in the Court. No business of interest to the public was transacted.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Convention of Colored Men—Second Annual Gathering — What They Propose—Measures Instituted—Resolutions Passed—First Day's Proceedings.

The Second Annual Convention of Delegates, representing the colored people of the Commonwealth, commenced its session yesterday morning, according to notice, in the Avery Mission Church, Allegheny. This assemblage is called mainly for the purpose of considering the best method of securing the right of suffrage for the colored race, in addition to instituting measures calculated to increase their general prosperity and elevation.

The first convention assembled in Pittsburgh a year ago, and resulted in much practical good to the cause it represented, by setting at work influences and active efforts for the accomplishment of the designs contemplated, which have been felt throughout the State by the people.

The delegates assembled and were called to order at 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning, about eighty answering to their names at the call of the roll. A temporary organization was effected, with Rev. H. H. Garnett as chairman, and O. L. C. Hughes, Esq., of Harrisburg, Secretary.

Messrs. Stewart, Jackson, Woodson, Green and Williamson were appointed to receive credentials, and other committees on permanent organization and rules chosen, after which a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reassembled at two o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers:

President—O. L. C. Hughes, editor *Progress of Liberty*, Harrisburg. Vice Presidents—H. H. Garnett, Francis Wentts, W. H. H. Hunter, John Peck, Abram Cosby, D. W. Jackson, Freelegh—B. K. Sampson, G. S. Woodson. Sergeants at Arms—George Washington Gallo