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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Suez Canal—Meeting of the French Legislature—The New Ministry—The Trial of the Murderer Traupmann—Failing to Secure a King, Spain will Become a Republic.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 29.—A Suez letter in the *News* says that work on the canal has been stopped, and the passage is still quite hazardous for vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Œcumenical Council is visibly growing weaker.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 27.—The approaching session of the Corps Legislatif is fixed for January 10th. M. Rouher will be named as President for 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. Forcade-Laroquette, saying that he accepts the resignation of the Ministry with regret, and it affords him pleasure to acknowledge the services which M. Forcade has rendered the country and the Emperor, in the faithful execution of recent reforms and maintaining public order with a firm hand.

M. Rouher has been appointed President of the Senate.

Count Napoleon D'Arn and Louis Joseph Buffet, Chiefs of the Left Centre, have refused to enter the new Ministry. It is reported Messrs. Talhonet and Segris, members of the Right Centre, have also refused. It is certain M. Magne, the present Financial Secretary, M. Lebour, Minister of War, and Admiral Regnault, the Minister of Marine, will retain their positions.

The trial of Traupman for the murder of the Kinck family was continued today. A number of witnesses were examined. While Traupman admits his guilt, he persists there were accomplices in the crime, but refuses to give their names. The public interest in the result has by no means abated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 29.—Senor Zorilla, Minister of Justice, made a speech at Alboca yesterday, wherein he declared that if the Government cannot find a king, they will throw themselves into the arms of a republic.

SWITZERLAND.

LUZERNE, December 29.—Victor Ruffy, of the Province of Vaud, President elect of Switzerland, died yesterday.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 29.—Arrived, steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore.

LONDONDERRY, December 29.—Arrived, Nova Scotian, from Portland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 91, account 92¼. American Securities quiet and steady: '67s, 84¾; '65s, 83¾; '62s, 86¼; 10-40s, 84; Erie 17¾; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Bourse firm at 72f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Cotton heavy, with sales middling uplands at 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 9s 5d; red western No. 2, 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter ps 104. Western Flour 22s 3d. Corn No. 2 mixed 38s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Pork 106s. Beef 101s. Lard flat at 75s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 63s 6d. Spirits Petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 9d. Sugar 44s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

LONDON, December 29.—Tallow 45s. Refined Petroleum 1s 8d@1s 8½d. Common Rosin 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp flat at 53¾f; at Bremen firm at 7 thalers; at Hamburg firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet.

FRANKFORT, December 29.—U. S. Bonds 21¼.

BOSTON.

Lecture by Secretary Boutwell—The Transition Period of the United States.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, lectured before the Mercantile Library Association this evening on the Transition Period of the United States.

A fair audience was present, comprising many of the principal business men, particularly those interested in finance. After a review of the causes and results of the war, Mr. Boutwell said the great events of the decade have furnished to the people, north and south, white or black, equality of opportunity. The south had been opened to a system of public instruction, the advantage of which could not be adequately estimated. The public sentiment of the south, aided by the munificence of the late Geo Peabody, was opening schools which, by their education of the masses, will prove, in after years, the sustaining prop of the Republic. It matters not if the rich do withdraw their children; it will not prejudice the system. The labor question had been agitated recently to a great extent. In the north something had been done for it, by opening up the south. Rich agricultural, mining and river resources were already revealed, or their use made possible, by the events of the war. It was impossible there should be equality of condition, though something had been accomplished toward it. The revolution of 1776 broke the chains that bound us to England, but it left a subject class. The last revolution elevated all. It was true, the events of the past ten years had left their difficulties in the loss of commerce, the creation of a vast National debt and a system of taxation that was deemed burdensome. Placing whatever estimate you please upon these difficulties, even the largest amount, there is still upon the ledger a balance to the credit of the nation. If the country remained at peace, and there was no indication to the contrary, the public debt would soon be considerably reduced, and its final liquidation not be very remote. It had been asserted that the Americans, as a nation, were grasping, anxious for extension of territory. This he desired to emphatically contradict, for within the past twenty five years the government has repeatedly rejected proffered territory. He instanced Mexico, which was once in the possession of United States troops, but the government accepted only a few outlying States and paid for them liberally. The Sandwich Islands, he had occasion to know, had been tendered years ago, and other islands have from time to time been offered and rejected. We take nothing by oppression. Other nations take by force of arms, ours by force of ideas. If by such force others desire to join us, we will consider their proposals. There should be nothing in our public debt to prevent such an extension by peaceful means. We should so reduce it in peace that in the event of another war our credit would hold good. Taxation is an evil that should be reduced as quickly as possible.

In alluding to the destruction of American commerce by the war, Mr. Boutwell said none doubted what the remedial course should be, though no platform could be devised to accomplish its restoration. In closing he said there was a future for America that could now be better comprehended. England's American colonies are yet to accept the American idea, which has spanned the continent, bringing the Pacific under commercial control; which has conquered the worst and set up the better. The disbandment of her armies when the war ended, was an important proof of her stability, as was their assembling when it first began, and the world will soon learn that a government by the people for the people is far preferable to a government of the people against their wishes.

Mr. Boutwell was frequently applauded, though some were disappointed apparently at his avoidance of the special financial topics now generally discussed.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Merchants Exchange—Bank Defalcation—Ocean Mail Service—A Swindling Merchant—Railroad Receiver Arrested—Drawback Frauds—International Yacht Race—$120,000 in Bonds Lost.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE BANK DEFALCATION.

The investigation of the defalcation in the Merchants Exchange Bank has gone so far as to justify the statement, on the authority of Mr. Collender, the National Bank Examiner, that the loss to the bank is less than $100,000, and may not exceed $50,000. In any event, he says, it will not exceed one-third of the surplus of the bank at the last quarterly statement. It is asserted on good authority that Cornelius Oakley, brother of the cashier, was a large depositor, and at times largely overdrew his account. His speculations proved unfortunate, and he recently failed. Part of his overdraft the bank will recover by means of securities held by them. Oakley's property and sureties will also go far towards making up the loss. Oakley is on duty at the bank, assisting in untangling its affairs, and it is not probable that criminal proceedings will be taken against him. The assertion that the peculations have been going on for four years is contradicted, as the books are examined yearly by a competent committee, and at the last examination the affairs of the bank were correct.

THE POSTOFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Postal Laws and on New Postoffices met this afternoon in the Astor House. The sessions is private.

Postmaster General Creswell, it is understood, informed the Committee of the result of negotiations entered into by him with the various competing trans-Atlantic lines for the carrying of United States mails. He explained at some length the different offers made by the companies represented, and stated that the best interests of the government would be subserved by the employment of the North German Lloyd. It is reported he has concluded contracts with the Williams and Cotton and North German Lloyd lines.

A MERCHANT SWINDLER.

It is alleged that in November last Samuel Oppenheimer, claiming to be an Ohio merchant, obtained $82,003 worth of goods from Simon Mack & Co. and other firms of New York, under false pretenses. Subsequently a check for two thousand dollars, passed by Oppenheimer, was proved worthless and led to the belief that he was a swindler. Detectives traced him to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and two days ago Mack & Co. received a letter from him, dated Hudson City, N. J., offering to compromise for $30,000. Detectives were sent in pursuit.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

About six this evening A. O. Daugherty, Wisconsin, and the State agent of the Western Railroad, under an order of Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, attempted to force his way into the office of connecting the Caspian and Aral seas, by the bed of the ancient river Amoo.

—Three steamers arrived on Tuesday night from Rondout and report the Hudson river nearly clear of ice. They left yesterday morning with a large array of canal boats. The high water and ice have done considerable damage to boats.

—The Treasurer of Massachusetts, Hon. E. S. Tobey, will remain in New York city during the month of January to pay the State interest due; also to take up the refunded stock and to, in by proclamation of the Governor, payable after 1869.

—Many iron manufacturers of St. Louis and other places in Missouri are signing a memorial to Congress not to reduce the present tariff on pig iron. They have telegraphed Hon. William Elder, of Philadelphia, to deliver an address on the interests involved.

—About three hundred canal boats are frozen in the ice in the mouth of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, with cargoes of coal aggregating thirty-seven thousand tons. There are nine thousand tons on the Rondout docks and frozen in no boats at that place are four hundred and fifty tons more.

—Foreign advices state that the Belgian Commission which met at Paris on the 8th instant, in apparent defiance to the Œcumenical Council at Rome, was dissolved after a two days' session by the Italian Government, the ostensible reason being that the delegates shouted *Evviva l'a(rancia Repubblicana.*

—Justice Daly, of New York, has decided that steamboat companies, as common carriers, are liable for baggage lost or damaged in state rooms, notwithstanding notices may have been put up that baggage will not be allowed in cabins or state rooms, or when placed there it is at the risk of the owner.

—In the Criminal Court at Cincinnati, yesterday, John Cottle, a policeman, was convicted of manslaughter, in killing John Bell in August last. Bell died of injuries received by blows of a mace dealt by Cottle, who found him drunk in the door or on the pavement of his boarding-house.

—A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch states the down stage from Red Wing broke through the ice on Lake Pepin, three or four miles above Reed's Landing, yesterday. It had one passenger and an express agent aboard. Both escaped safe. Both wheel-horses were drowned, and the stage, with the mail, lies in thirty feet of water.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, at Cleveland, yesterday, a resolution to refer the question of consolidation with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, only a small interest was cast, the consolidation project having been practically abandoned some weeks since.

—Albert H. Hatch, a lawyer of Portsmouth, N. H., has instituted a suit for libel against Stephen S. Scamon for publishing an advertisement charging that several notes collected of him by Commissioner Hatch were forgeries. Also, against Frank W. Miller and George W. Marston, publishers of the *Chronicle*, for publishing said advertisement. The trial is assigned for Monday next.

—A Leavenworth (Kansas) dispatch says: The Missouri Pacific Railroad appears to have relinquished all claim to the Missouri River and Leavenworth and Northwestern Roads. The latter is now running six trains daily, between the State line and Atchison, having secured sufficient rolling stock from the Vanderbilt and St. Joseph road. The Missouri River claims the Pacific owes them a balance on contract of $500,000, and stops will be speedily taken to recover it.

—Gov. Curtin, American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, writes to the Committee of the Louisville Commercial Convention, that the Russian fair is to be national and only for the productions of Russia. Several of the crowned heads of Europe had accepted invitations to be present. The Committee appointed by the Louisville Convention will therefore not collect specimens, but devote their whole attention to the question of immigration, as devolved upon them by a resolution of that body.

—The trouble between William Horace Lingard, the "Capt. Jinks" of the Grand Opera House, New York, and his wife, Alice Dunning, was ventilated before Justice Dodge, in that city, on Tuesday. An amusing quarrel between the parties took place in the court. The feature in the case is that it involves the reputation for chastity of James Fisk, Jr. Mr. Lingard was required to give bonds to observe the peace towards Miss Dunning, and the affair was settled. The parties in the evening appeared together at the Grand Opera House.

—Colonel Whitney, of the United States detective force, has received a telegram from Montreal, announcing that Richard B. Caldwell, whose connection with Samuel T. Blatchford in the Custom House frauds has received such wide-spread publicity, has been committed to prison to await the arrival of the necessary papers for his extradition. The appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench and the two writs of *habeas corpus* have been set aside. It is said that the Secretary of State at Washington has already forwarded the necessary papers to the Governor-General of Canada, and the two Caldwells, father and son, may be expected at New York very soon.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The regular session of the Louisiana Legislature begins Monday next.

—George D. Prentice continues critically ill with rheumatism of the heart.

—The Congressional Postoffice Committee are at New York pursuing their investigations.

—The Schoharie County Bank, in Schoharie, N. Y., was burglarized yesterday morning of $5,000.

—Mrs. M. Regnoy has been awarded a $20,000 contract for macadamizing streets in St. Louis.

—The report that Streeter & Strickler, of Junction City, Kansas, have failed and gone in bankruptcy is untrue.

—The Savings Bank at Rockville, Connecticut, was robbed on Tuesday night of $6,00 in bonds and $150 in bills.

—David Burkle, a well known butcher of Memphis, Tenn., was thrown from his wagon Tuesday evening and instantly killed.

—United States Senator Pratt, from Indiana, has decided not to resign at present, as he had intended. His health is precarious.

—The completion of the first section of the Oregon Central Railroad was celebrated on Tuesday by an excursion to the end of the track.

—Geo. Nolan, a retail grocer of Louisville, Ky., suicided, yesterday, by jumping from a skiff into the river, drowning himself. Cause, ill health.

—A heavy shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Bay St. Paul, forty miles below Quebec, some days since. It only lasted one minute.

—The three hundred Chinese brought from San Francisco, and now *en route* for Texas, are under contract to work for twenty dollars a month and boarding.

—It is rumored that southern California and Arizona are to be made a department under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, with headquarters at San Diego.

—The colossal statue of President Lincoln, modelled by H. K. Brown, and to be erected in Union Park, New York, is now ready for transportation from Philadelphia.

—The pork packing season at Louisville has closed two months earlier than last year. The total number of hogs packed is 186,600; an increase of 13,000 over last year.

—At Cleveland, Ohio, the jury in the slander case of Rose Benton against H. P. Wade, rendered a verdict for $5,000. The plaintiff sued for $10,000 damages. A motion was made for a new trial.

—The steamship Palestine, from foreign parts arrived at New Orleans yesterday with cargoes. Among them was the new steamship Statesman, of the New Orleans and Liverpool Company's line.

—The freight agents of various railroads met last freight lines at Memphis, Tenn., have formed an association, with Enoch Taylor as President and Alf. Gaither as Secretary. The purpose is to prevent cutting down rates.

—It is officially stated that arrangements have been perfected for the commencement of work on the western division of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, between San Diego and Fort Yuma, early the ensuing spring.

—The English papers say a Russian expedition, numbering 1,500 men, has started for Balkan Bay, of the Caspian sea, to attempt the discovery of means of connecting the Caspian and Aral seas, by the bed of the ancient river Amoo.

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—Gen. Patterson, collector of this District, seized two illicit distilleries near Randolph, and captured two of the proprietors named Dickey and Stinger. Dennis, another, managed to escape. The stills and prisoners were brought to this city, and the latter held to bail in $20,000.

—The western freight train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad ran off the track near Corinth yesterday morning, smashing several cars, killing a brakeman and fatally injuring Tim Enright, the conductor.

—On the 8th inst, young Gifford, confined in the Ozark, Ark., jail, on a charge of complicity in killing young West at a party some weeks since, was shot through a window by a party of ruffians and killed.

—During a difficulty between two planters named Elkins and Nash, of Pike county, Ark., Elkins shot Nash three times while running, killing him instantly. Elkins escaped.

TEXAS.

Uncertainty Concerning the Result of the Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GALVESTON, December 29.—The result of the election for Governor is still uncertain. Davis is about five hundred ahead, with twenty-five counties from which no official returns have been received. There are no returns of the vote on the constitution, but it has probably been carried almost unanimously. If an election was held in Milam and Navarro counties, it is thought that Hamilton will be elected. Otherwise Davis will be elected by several hundred majority. The result of the first Congressional district is uncertain; in the Second, John C. Connor is elected; in the Third, W. Clark; in the Fourth, Edwin Degener. As far as heard from the Legislature stands about as follows: Senate, Conservatives, fifteen; Republicans, fourteen, with one to hear from. House, Conservatives, forty-five; Republicans, thirty-six, with nine in doubt. J. W. Flanigan is elected Lieutenant Governor by a large majority.

MEMPHIS.

Casualties on a Steamboat—Negro Blown to Pieces by Torpedoes—Seizure of Distilleries—Railroad Accident.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Henry C. Baker, an old citizen of Arkansas, was found dead in a stateroom of the steamer Ozark this morning.

Two colored roustabouts on the same steamer, while handling sixty torpedoes today, exploded them, tearing him into fragments.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Reduced About $3,000,000—Colored Men's Organ—Routine Business Only in Departments—New Year Calls at White House—Monthly Report on Agriculture.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement will not be published till next Monday. The present indications are that the debt will not be decreased over $3,000,000, the receipts from customs and internal revenue having been comparatively light. Those from the latter to-day were only $320,500.

COLORED MEN'S ORGAN.

A newspaper is to be published here under the auspices of the National Executive Committee of Colored Men, to represent the political and industrial interests of that race.

NEW YEAR CALLS.

The announcements officially made that the President will receive calls as usual on New Year's day.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the current month will contain a detailed review of the crops for the past season. As to corn, the only States reporting an increase of quantity are Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and California. Louisiana and Iowa give nearly an average. The principal corn growing section of the West will average a reduction of fully twenty per cent. The total number of all the increase of farmers to produce and population to consume, and with an actual enlargement of the area under cultivation, it is certain that there will be less corn produced this year than in 1868.

The cotton crop is a little more than one-tenth of one per cent. above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commercial bales, or fully three millions of bales of 400 pounds each.

The potato crop is very large. The greatest increase is respectively in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. All the eastern States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all western, except Minnesota, have advanced in production, but the southern States, excepting only Florida, Louisiana and Texas, have reduced their aggregate. The sweet potato crop is somewhat less than an average.

Tobacco—The latest returns indicate a reduction of one-third in Virginia and Maryland, one sixth in Kentucky, sixteen per cent. in Tennessee, with a slight decrease in Indiana and Illinois. Massachusetts, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the States west of Mississippi have somewhat enlarged their production. A fair summary of returns would seem to indicate an aggregate reduction of about twenty per cent.

The apple crop was more than an average one in the west, with the exception of Ohio, where a reduction of twenty per cent. is indicated. Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island made but a half crop, and New Hampshire and Connecticut three-quarters, while Vermont enjoyed more an average yield; New York and Pennsylvania suffered fully one-tenth reduction. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia produced crops from full to large, and the remaining Southern States report generally a small yield. In Calhoun county, Michigan, 100,000 bushels, one-third the crop, were frozen. In Allegany county, N. Y., many thousands of bushels were frozen on trees. Similar statements come from all portions of the west.

DEPARTMENTS.

Very little besides routine business is transacted at the Departments. Three of the heads are at present absent from the city and the offices are closed at noon.

NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamer Lancaster, Admiral Laurent Kerr, ship, arrived at Maderia November 21st. It would proceed, on the 26th, to the coast of Brazil.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Committee on Appropriations was in session to day. No other committee met. There are now about fifty Senators and sixty Representatives in Washington.

A DENIAL.

The statement that Senator Pratt, of Indiana, has resigned, is denied by authority from that Senator. He, it is, not resigned, nor does he intend to.

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

The President, as a rule, during these holidays, does not generally receive visitors in his office, but his most intimate friends occasionally call.

OBITUARY.

Dr. James Dove, a well known physician, died to-day.

CHICAGO.

Increase in Revenue Collections—A Married Woman Refused a Commission as Notary Public—From the Winnepeg Country—New Presbyterian Organ—Deaths from Trichina.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 29.—The total collections made in this district, Chicago and Cook county, by the United States Internal Collector during 1869, foot up $7,670,190, a gain of $2,738,703 over the previous year.

Governor Palmer declines to commission Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of this city, as Notary Public, for the reason that an official bond would be necessary, and being a married woman she is legally incapacitated from giving the bond required.

Congressmen Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is still in a critical condition.

A special from St. Paul, of this date, says the cause of McDougall's retreat from Winnepeg is the result of an interview between McDougall and Donald G. Smith, of the Hudson Bay Company, and the colony will for a time revert to the control of that Company. The Canadians claim that the insurrection was incited by Americans, and that the half breeds can give no reasonable cause for their revolutionary acts.

The steam flour mill of Gideon Truesdale, at Kenosha, Wis., was burned early this morning. Loss $17,000; insured for $10,000.

The directors of the company recently organized to get up a new Chicago weekly Presbyterian organ, say it will appear on the first of February.

A special from Belvidere, Ills., says that three persons belonging to a family of Germans, living twenty miles south east of that city, had died from eating trichina pork. Eight others are prostrated from the same cause and will probably all die. The trichina can be seen in immense numbers in meat, and also in the flesh of those who have died.

VIRGINIA.

Another Project for State Admission—Tax on Tobacco and Whiskey Destroyed or Lost.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, December 29.—The State Central Committee of the seceding wing of the Republican party have prepared a bill, to be submitted to Congress, providing that the Legislature shall meet, to take only the oath prescribed in the 14th Amendment, and go on to elect State officers and judges, after which it adjourn, and its work be submitted to Congress, and if approved the State is then to be admitted.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a petition to Congress to release from the payment of revenue tax whiskey or tobacco which may be destroyed by fire or wrecked.

An Immense Silver Batten.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

GEORGETOWN, Colorado, Dec. 29.—An immense button of silver was finished from Great Britain during the ten months ending October 1, 1869, the following weight of iron rails, to wit: 793,610 tons, against 509,698 tons during the same period in 1868, and 513,071 tons in 1867. Of these amounts during the ten months specified, there were exported to the United States 262,829 tons of rails, during 1869, an increase of 34,738 tons over 1868, and 117,663 tons over 1867. The exports to Russia during the ten months specified, were 247,277 tons of rails in 1869, an increase of 146,724 tons over 1868, and 121,765 tons over 1867. The pig iron exported to the United States amounted to 118,297 tons in 1869, an increase of 42,783 tons over 1868, and 11,773 tons over 1867.

With all duty removed, at this rate, what would become of our iron manufactories, who now sometimes experience difficulty in paying their employes living wages and keeping their establishments in operation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Simple Ornament.

A very pretty mantle ornament may be obtained by suspending an acorn, by a ribbon tied around it, within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a vase, tumbler or saucer, and allowing it to remain undisturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and small roots will seek the water, a straight and tapering stem, with beautiful, glossy green leaves will shoot upward and present a very pleasing appearance. Chestnut trees may be grown in this manner, but their leaves are not as beautiful as those of the oak. The water should be changed once a month, taking care to supply water of the same warmth; bits of charcoal added to it will prevent the water from souring. If the little leaves turn yellow, add one drop of ammonia into the utensil which holds the water, and it will renew its luxuriance.

—Private advices from Washington city represent that the adjustment of the Alabama claims is to be made there instead of London. The Duke of Argyle is to be the Ambassador of England, clothed with authority to make a settlement upon such terms as may be agreed upon. It is likewise said that the apology which Senator Sumner insisted that England shall make for its course during the war, will not be accorded to on the part of that Government, but that in lieu of this the British Government will propose to transfer to the United States all that territory in British America lying west of Lake Superior, including British Columbia and all their possessions on the Pacific coast, in consideration of our paying a large sum of money therefor.

—United States Marshal Harper has reported to the United States District Attorney at New York, that Charles Augustus, Mason Loeb and Thomas N. Riley, against whom bench warrants had been issued for their arrest on a charge of attempt to defraud the revenue, could not be found in that city by his deputies, and that he had good reason for believing that they had all fled to Europe. Government officials have evidence to show that they had entered into an enormous conspiracy to defraud the revenue, involving the sum of over one million dollars, by manufacturing and selling spirits in an illegal manner.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the Bench and Bar—Memorial Concerning the Late Hon. E. M. Stanton.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 29.—A meeting of the Bench and Bar of this city was held at the United States Court Rooms this afternoon, to take action respecting the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Nearly all the most eminent members of the bar of Cincinnati were present. Judge Leavitt was chosen President of the meeting and J. L. Miner, Esq., Secretary. A committee of five was appointed by the chair to draft a paper expressive of the feeling of the meeting in view of the event which had called them together.

During the absence of the Committee, Judge Leavitt and others addressed the meeting. The deepest feeling prevailed.

The Committee returned and presented the following memorial, which was adopted:

1st. This bar has received with profound sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, one of its members, who at the time of his decease was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. By his qualities as a man he had attached and held the affections of many. By the constancy and clearness of his courage during the late civil commotion he had become a pillar of strength to the Federal Government. By his administrative capacity as Secretary of War he had largely occupied the attention and inspired the confidence of the country and had earned for himself an uncommon measure of fame.

2d. Of illustrious lawyers and patriots who have held places at this bar, enriching it with inspiring traditions, not one has left a more assured reputation for legal abilities; no one has had the fortune to render public services so arduous, trying and impressive; no one has achieved renown more broadly historic; not one has left a memory more endeared to his private friends.

3d. There is no choice but trustingly to remit for history and posterity the final appreciation of such a life; yet history can never reproduce, nor contemplate see scenes through which he lived. The peace and power of the United States, now so firmly established, may never to have been shaken, have within a few years been redeemed from immediate danger and confusion, in part by his great efforts, witnessed and shared by his cotemporaries, who owe it to their own generation and to the future to bear their testimony, nor to allow low in death his name to be disfranchised of its honors. History frequently fails of truth and perishes. Traditions of great and heroic public services do not perish. Mr. Stanton did not have the government of the United States, nor all any man. The Government is what it can be saved by an individual, or few individuals, is too narrow to be worth speaking. But he was one of the chiefs among those who wrought magnificently for it. When the feud between liberty and slavery had tied around it, within quite beyond the range of peaceful discussion, and had become a thing of force, he affected no useless impirage between them, but threw his whole weight without reserve, on the side of liberty. When public opinion needed courage and consistency, he was courageous and consistent. When the government needed strength, he was strong. As Secretary of the War Department he controlled unprecedented expenditures with integrity, not enriching himself. He drove incompetency and want of faith with unswerving grasp from his presence. He wielded with coherence of purpose, on a level with the popular aspirations, the immense military resources of the country. He organized, fed and moved armies, which once within the direction of his invincible zeal, neither rested nor turned back any three. His great labors, his fixed will, so upheld the Union cause, that, in many thousands of hearts, shares everywhere the brightness of its glory, and seems destined to share its immortality.

It is the desire of the bar to place these memorial expressions on the records of the Court, and in respectful sympathy with the family of deceased that copies of the record be made, to be sent to his mother, his widow and his eldest son.

ST. LOUIS.

The Burned Steamer Tempest—The Chinese—Humane Society of Missouri.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The steamer Tempest, reported burned at Trinity river on the 27th, was valued at $15,000 and insured for $8,000 or $9,000 in St. Louis and Pittsburgh offices.

The Chinese were visited by a large number of citizens to day.

The Humane Society of Missouri was organized to night by the election of officers. Hon. Geo. H. Partridge was elected President, with a number of Vice Presidents and other officers, selected from among the very best and most prominent gentlemen of the city.

Iron Rails and Pig Iron.

It appears from official returns, published by the authority of the English House of Commons, there were exported from Great Britain during the ten months ending October 1, 1869, the following weight of iron rails, to wit: 793,610 tons, against 509,698 tons during the same period in 1868, and 513,071 tons in 1867. Of these amounts during the ten months specified, there were exported to the United States 262,829 tons of rails, during 1869, an increase of 34,738 tons over 1868, and 117,663 tons over 1867. The exports to Russia during the ten months specified, were 247,277 tons of rails in 1869, an increase of 146,724 tons over 1868, and 121,765 tons over 1867. The pig iron exported to the United States amounted to 118,297 tons in 1869, an increase of 42,783 tons over 1868, and 11,773 tons over 1867.

With all duty removed, at this rate, what would become of our iron manufactories, who now sometimes experience difficulty in paying their employes living wages and keeping their establishments in operation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE JUDICIARY.

Meeting of the Members of the Bar—Proposed Additional Judge—The Supreme Bench—The Salaries—Diversity of Opinion—The Matter Referred to a Committee.

Persuant to adjournment, the members of the bar met in the District Court room at ten o'clock yesterday morning to consider and take action on the report of the Committee presented at a previous meeting, relative to an additional Judge for the county courts, and recommending an increase of salary for the judiciary.

On motion, A. M. Brown, Esq., was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Bruce, from the Committee referred to, was called upon, and stated for information, that the Committee recommended the appointment of an additional law Judge, and that the salaries be increased to six thousand dollars per year.

The report was accepted, when A. W. Foster, Esq., said he hoped some gentleman would give him some reasons for the proposed change.

R. Woods, Esq., said he was surprised that the gentleman should ask such a question. He said that he thought the necessity for an additional Judge was apparent to all. He was opposed to the overworking of any one man, and he said that any member of the bar could see that the Judges were growing old rapidly under the labors imposed upon them.

Mr. Foster said he could not see that the wear and tear was very great. The Judges appeared to be very robust in mind and body, and showed no signs of giving way. There was no difficulty, at all events, in securing persons to accept positions on the bench. He thought it better to try the present number a little longer. He remembered the time when one Judge did all the business of the county, as well as some of the surrounding counties. He said he was afraid the people would have something to say against the matter. An additional Judge is not only asked for, but it is suggested that his salary be added to. Some time ago, he failed to see the necessity of another Judge, and thought the business could be expedited if less time was taken in disposing of causes.

Mr. Patterson said he did not feel prepared to vote for the question as presented. He thought the confusion, in part by his great efforts, witnessed and shared by his cotemporaries, who owe it to their own generation and to the future to bear their testimony, nor to allow low in death his name to be disfranchised of its honors. History frequently fails of truth and perishes. Traditions of great and heroic public services do not perish. Mr. Stanton did not have the government of the United States, nor all any man. The Government is what it can be saved by an individual, or few individuals, is too narrow to be worth speaking. But he was one of the chiefs among those who wrought magnificently for it. When the feud between liberty and slavery had tied around it, within quite beyond the range of peaceful discussion, and had become a thing of force, he affected no useless impirage between them, but threw his whole weight without reserve, on the side of liberty. When public opinion needed courage and consistency, he was courageous and consistent. When the government needed strength, he was strong. As Secretary of the War Department he controlled unprecedented expenditures with integrity, not enriching himself. He drove incompetency and want of faith with unswerving grasp from his presence. He wielded with coherence of purpose, on a level with the popular aspirations, the immense military resources of the country. He organized, fed and moved armies, which once within the direction of his invincible zeal, neither rested nor turned back any three. His great labors, his fixed will, so upheld the Union cause, that, in many thousands of hearts, shares everywhere the brightness of its glory, and seems destined to share its immortality.

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Colonel Bayne was opposed to limiting the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Court. He thought it would be enlarging the judicial pride of the Judges of the court, and besides it would deprive the attorneys of the option they now have of bringing their causes in either the District or Common Pleas Court. He was emphatically in favor of an additional Judge for the District Court.

Hon. T. J. Bingham thought the members of the bar did not know what they were asking for. They had not only asked another Judge, but proposed to increase the salaries of the present Judges. To go to Harrisburg with both propositions would be sheer madness.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Powers, to lay on the table, when it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of twenty-three yeas to thirteen nays.

Mr. Powers then moved that the vote declaring an additional Judge a necessity be reconsidered.

The motion was adopted when Mr. Marshall moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the wants of the people of the county in regard to the judiciary, to prepare statistics of various Courts of the county and report in writing at an adjourned meeting.

An attempt was made to adjourn, but the motion was negatived, when the motion of Mr. Marshall was adopted.

A. W. Foster, Esq., offered the following, which was referred to the Committee created under Mr. Marshall's motion:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from this county be requested to procure the enactment of a law providing that in actions hereafter brought in the Common Pleas and District Court of Allegheny county no jury shall be called, but the same shall be tried by a judge only, unless the plaintiff shall endorse on his narr. when filing the same, and defendant shall enter of record, when pleading, a demand for a trial by jury; and that the same shall be tried so as to preserve to each party all right to exceptions to evidence and opinion of the Judge.

J. S. Slagle, Esq., called attention to the report published at a previous meeting, recommending the appointment of two more Supreme Judges, the increase of their salary to $7,500 per year, and that they give to Allegheny county cases, four weeks instead of two as now allowed.

Mr. Bakewell moved to amend by requesting the Supreme Court to so change the time of taking up the Allegheny county cases, as not to interfere with the sessions of the United States Court.

On motion, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee, with instruction to report in writing.

The Chairman announced the following as comprising the Committee, proposed by Mr. Marshall:—Messrs. T. M. Marshall, R. B. Patterson, A. M. Brown, H. G. Powers, Jos. M. Gazzam.

On motion adjourned.

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

Westmoreland Teachers' Institute—Interesting Exercises—Two Days' Session—Reports, Discussions, Addresses, &c.

The Westmoreland Teachers' Institute commenced its annual session at Latrobe, Monday afternoon in the Lutheran Church, J. K. Stevenson, of West Newton, presiding, and about forty-five teachers being in attendance. After the opening devotional exercises, Rev. S. M. Davis, of Latrobe, delivered an address of welcome, Mr. J.