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

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

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Eastern (German) Reformed Synod, at its recent session, had a case of lay baptism before it. A mother had baptized her child in infancy when sick, there being no minister at hand. When the child grew up, and was to be confirmed the mother would not allow re-baptism, claiming hers to be valid. The question was referred to a special committee, who admitted its validity, as it had been performed in the name of the Trinity. The matter, however, was laid over by the Synod for future action.

Rev. James K. Stone, says the *Independent*, whose conversion to Romanism has been asserted and denied, was formally received into the Church of Rome, December 9th. He was at one time President of Kenyon College, and a Low Church Episcopalian.

The Cumberland Presbyterians claim to be the only Presbyterian Church of purely American origin. They are discussing the propriety of changing their name to "The American Presbyterian Church."

The one hundredth anniversary of Trinity Episcopal Church, Woolbridge, N. J., was celebrated recently. It received its charter from King George III, 1769.

The First German Episcopal Church, New York City, was dedicated week before last. The new church structure cost about forty thousand dollars.

Rev. Dr. Goodfellow, for many years in charge of the Mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Beunos Ayres, is now on a visit to this country, with authority from President Sarmiento, of the Arjentine Republic, to import a hundred or more educated young men, to go out as teachers in the public schools of the Republic, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum in gold. Dr. Goodfellow is endeavoring to get religious young men, competent for this position.

A new Methodist Church at Boston Highlands is provided with a reporters' pew, fitted up with every convenience.

Under the Sunday laws of Indiana a boy has been indicted for blacking boots, and a woman for baking biscuits on Sunday.

At the late Presbyterian Union meeting at Philadelphia, the venerable Albert Barnes, in his address did not allude to the cause of the rupture, but spoke of the strength of Presbyterianism, increased by its numerous rivalries and united efforts.

Foreign gossip has it that after the first sermon of Father Montsebre, the successor of Pere Hyacinthe, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the fastidious ladies of Paris said: "How terrible to be compelled to listen to the chirping of a blue bird, after having hearkened for years to the melodious song of a nightingale."

The letter to the Pope, prepared by the direction of the late Prebyterian General Assemblies, is to be officially forwarded to Rome, in both English and Latin, authenticated by the signatures of the two Moderators.

Sometime since the Congregationalists of Dexter, Michigan, attended the Methodist church on a sacramental occasion. These bodies were again more recently united on a like occasion in the Congregational church.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, an influential Catholic journal, thinks that the poor Irish and Germans in America, who continually offer the "honoraries" of one or more dollars for the "intention" of the masses of a priest, are badly treated. But for the *wealthy*, as a rule, when a grand funeral display, costing hundreds of dollars, has come off, and the body been nicely buried, it is "taken for granted that the soul is very comfortable!" It exclaims: "Poor Catholic souls, who depart this world, in America!"

The first Sabbath (to-morrow) in January is the time recommended by the Presbyterian General Assembly for taking the annual contribution to Foreign Missions, except in churches where some other Sabbath is preferred.

In the Roman Catholic Church of the country there are 7 Archbishops, 49 Bishops, 2 administrators and 3,639 priests, not including those engaged in teaching. They have 3,669 churches, 2,573 chapels and stations, 66 theological seminaries, in which 1,159 students are preparing for the priesthood. The monasteries and convents for males number 150, and for females 486, besides thousands of parochial schools, and male and female academies. The Catholic population is estimated at 9,255,000.

The Universalist Society in Hudson, New York, numbers over one hundred and sixty families. The church edifice is the best in the city, and has sittings for four hundred and fifty persons.

A correspondent of the *Zion's Herald*, Boston, writes that quiet is so far restored that in Georgia that he believes the time for killing Methodist preachers has gone by forever.

The Presbytery of New York examined a colored man for ordination, not long since, who being asked when the Council of Trent was held, shook his head and said: "Dun know; dat must have been afore I was born."

The attendance at the Bethel Sunday School, Cincinnati, Sunday week, reached twenty-four hundred pupils, being two hundred more than ever before.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, of New York, has adopted the Episcopal faith, and that his retirement from the Church of the Messiah, previous to his departure for Europe, was made with this change in view.

The Virginia Status.

During the recess of Congress, the status of Virginia in the Union is being discussed with much warmth on all sides, and by the time Congress reassembles the various ideas will have been matured and the subject can be considered intelligently. It is the opinion of many prominent Republicans, including Judge Underwood, that the State should be admitted. While they are not wholly satisfied, they believe that confidence would be restored in a great measure by the restoration of the State. It is believed that the proper committees in both Houses are in favor of requiring the taking of the test oath by the Legislature, under the fourteenth amendment, and it is thought that this course would deprive the Legislature of a quorum. If this course prevails, the recent election of senators will be declared illegal, as it is held that the Legislature only had authority to ratify the fifteenth amendment and then adjourn. If the test oath is required and a quorum yet remains, they may elect the persons already under commission as senators. If otherwise, then it would be safe to count on senators of more radical and pronounced opinions.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870. NO. 1.

NEW YORK CITY.

FROM BUTLER.

ATONEMENT.

A New Year's Story.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

The first of January dawned clear and cold. But the sun shone bright, and sparkled in the light. The merry sound of the sleighbells was heard ringing merrily upon the broad streets. In private dwellings, too, there was joy over the New Year's gifts so lavishingly bestowed. But there were exceptions to this, and of these exceptions I wish to mention one.

In a poor tenement a sick woman lay stretched out on a bed in a paroxysm of fever. Sickness, at best, is sad enough, but when it is attended by a lack of the comforts which can alone make it endurable, it becomes still sadder. Besides, the sick woman there was a young woman, perhaps twenty years of age, with a face which was pleasant and attractive, despite the shade of sadness and anxiety which clouded it.

"Mother," she said, "how do you feel now?"

"Not very well, Mary," was the reply in a feeble voice. "It seems cold. Is there a fire?"

"No, mother," said Mary Clement, sadly, "the fuel is all used up."

Her mother sighed.

"It is hard to be poor," she said.

"We are more than poor," said Mary, bitterly. "We are destitute. Twenty-five cents is all I have left."

"God knows what will become of us," said Mrs. Clement. "What day is to-day?"

"It is New Year's Day, mother."

"A joyful day to many, but to us sadder because of that. When I think that we might have been comfortable and independent, but for your father's partner—"

"You mean Mr. Mordaunt?"

"Yes. By some knavery, he managed to defraud your father of his capital without rendering himself amenable to the law. Now his son rolls in riches, I am told."

"I know it, mother."

"Have you heard anything of him lately, Mary?"

"I believe he has recently returned from an extensive tour to Europe. Mother, do you think it would be worth while to go and speak to him and represent our circumstances? Perhaps he might help us now in our need."

"No; he is probably like his father—a hard-hearted, selfish man. There is little hope of help there."

Probably her mother was right. So Mary Clement thought. But something must be done.

"Mother," she said, "if you will not be lonely, I will go out and see if I cannot get something to do. I wont be gone longer than I can help."

"Yes, I can get along."

So she put on her street attire, better than might have been expected from her destitute circumstances, for with womanly pride she had clung to that which with many is the outward sign of respectability, and went forth into the streets.

A few minutes brought her to Broadway—for this is a New York story—and she went up the street, scarcely knowing where to apply for the employment she so much needed. She ventured into one or two places, but there was a throng of holiday customers, and she was rudely repulsed, when it was ascertained that she was not a customer, but an applicant for work.

Again then into the street she went forth dejected. But suddenly her gaze fell upon a finely formed and handsome young man, who was walking before her.

She knew him, for in happier days she had met him as an equal. It was young Mordaunt—the son of the man who had wronged and defrauded her father. He was handsomely dressed, and there was about him an air of elegance which drew toward him the glances of those who passed him.

"He is rich," thought Mary, bitterly, "while my poor mother suffers for the comforts of life. Surely, this is not just!"

Mechanically she followed him, having no other aim or object, as there seemed no chance of obtaining employment for this day, at least. At last he turned into a side street, and paused before a handsome house, but a few doors from Fifth Avenue. Still she followed him, and saw him admitted. It was, as she knew, his own house.

She stood on the opposite sidewalk for a few minutes, then, forming a desperate resolution, and whispered to herself, "It is for my mother," summoned up her courage, and ascending the steps rang the bell.

Her summons was answered by a servant.

"Is Mr. Mordaunt in?" she asked.

"Yes, miss."

"Tell him that a young lady would like to see him."

"What name shall I give?"

"The name is of no consequence."

Had Mary been dressed in accordance with her circumstances she might have been rudely repulsed; but, as already said, she had clung to the outward sign of respectability, and this served her in good stead now.

The servant withdrew, but shortly reappeared.

"Mr. Mordaunt will see you," she said; "will you follow me?"

She led the way into a handsome sitting-room, hung with pictures.

Mr. Mordaunt stood before her, with his hat still in his hand.

"You wished to see me," he said in a gentle tone.

As she looked at him, though he was the son of her father's enemy, she could not help feeling the fascination of his beauty, for he was noted for his physical graces.

"I cannot expect that you will remember me, Mr. Mordaunt, she said, in a low voice; "yet once we knew each other well."

"Indeed!" and the young man looked intently at her in evident doubt.

"I am Mary Clement."

"Miss Clement—Mary," he said, eagerly advancing and taking her hand; "believe me, when I say that I am glad to meet you. Since I have returned from abroad, I have sought you, and sought you in vain. No one could tell me where you were. I trust you are well, and your mother—"

"My mother is very ill, Mr. Mordaunt."

"I regret very much to hear it," he said, in a tone of sympathy. "Tell me what is her disease?"

"A [illegible]," she answered, bitterly; "she suffers from the privations entailed by poverty."

"Is it possible?" ejaculated the young man, in accents of pain. "I did not dream of this. You are then poor?"

"Very poor. I came out this morning, leaving my mother in a miserable room in a tenement house, upon a sick bed. I have been from shop to shop to seek employment, but in vain. At last I saw you and have come to make an appeal to you for assistance. You can imagine that my pride must have sunk low before I did this."

"No," said the young man, with a flushed face; "it is not assistance you have come to ask—it is justice."

Mary regarded him with surprise.

"It is a painful subject to discuss," he said; "but since I returned from abroad, and examined my father's papers, I have discovered in what manner your father was wronged. Will you do me the justice to believe that I discover this now for the first time?"

Looking in his frank, and noble face, Mary believed him implicitly.

"I have since sought to find you, but, as I said, fruitlessly. Now, however, we have met, and rest assured that the son shall atone for the father's injustice."

He drew out his pocket-book and took therefrom a roll of bills.

"Here are one hundred dollars," he said; "let that be the first installment."

"One hundred dollars!" exclaimed Mary, joyfully. "In my poor mother's name, I thank you, Mr. Mordaunt."

"No thanks are needed. Remember it is the payment of a debt. Is your mother too ill to be removed?"

"No, I think she would be better for a removal to a more cheerful room."

"It shall be my care to find a suitable home for her. I will look for one to-day. Meantime do not spare the money in your hands, but expend it liberally for her."

Grateful tears moistened the cheeks of Mary Clement, and her eyes lighted up with joy and gratitude.

"How can I ever thank you?" she said.

"By pardoning the father and giving your friendship to the son," said the young man.

"The last, at all events, will be easy," she answered.

So with lightened heart she went forth from the house which she had entered overburdened with sorrow. No longer did the happy faces and merry sounds of New Year's Day jar upon her ears, for she, too, was happy; for she was carrying happiness to the beloved mother, who lay anxiously awaiting her. On the way she made such purchases as were immediately needed, and ordered from a restaurant a roast chicken and vegetables, such as she knew would tempt the appetite of her mother. So, in the humble tenement house, a Happy New Year's Day was spent, and the invalid, cheered by hope, seemed brighter and better than for long before.

The next day they removed to a comfortable boarding house, where Mrs. Clement soon recovered her health. Mr. Mordaunt became a frequent visitor, and by his sterling qualities won the confidence and friendship of the mother, while in the heart of the daughter a warmer sentiment found a place. It ended with a wedding, as might have been expected; and now there are few happier households than that of young Mr. Mordaunt. In the atonement of New Year's Day, he has found his long happiness.

BURIED ALIVE.

Who has ceased to believe that our God works miracles, or that he withholds his hand when the righteous call upon him?

On Tuesday evening, the 16th of March, 1869, ten men and three boys went down into No. 29 Pit, Wallow's Colliery, Lockslane, Brierely Hill, Staffordshire.

They had often gone down the yawning gulf before, and no doubt were fearless as to any danger being near them. For 200 yards they sank into the bowels of the earth, and then each went to his appointed task of hewing out coal, so that the steam engine should be supplied, that the social hearth should be cheered, and the many wants of civilized life should be supplied.

At half-past ten o'clock, as usual they drew to one spot to have their supper in company. No danger then threatened, but were joyous in his own peculiar way, and the laugh went round till the time came for them to separate again for work. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning the engine-minder noticed an uprush of vapor from one of the two shafts belonging to the pit. Something was wrong—but what? Oh! all thought it was the dreadful and subtle fire damp again, the collier's foe, that has slain thousands!

"What's to be done? Done! why, there are two brave men careless of self, who eagerly volunteer to descend the pit to find out the cause.

The "skip" was lowered—but take care! Yes, there they go! but so eagerly are they let down that before they are fully aware, and with only time to shout up the pit, "*Water!*" they are immersed eleven feet deep in the treacherous element. They were soon drawn up, half-drowned; and then the full certainty was known; the pit was full of water, and thirteen fellow-creatures were down among the rising surges!

What's to be done now? What's to be done! why, everything and anything that ingenious men may suggest, and that wealth can purchase; and woe to that man who at such a time could be lazy or niggardly, should the noble owner of the pit, Earl Dudley know.

Swift men and swifter horses ran all ways; the overseers were fetched out of their beds, and Earl Dudley's agent, Mr. Smith, was soon on the spot. And then began the struggle. Nature poured in from her hidden channels volumes of water. Men with steam engines worked hour after hour to draw the water out. And why? Oh, there was one little glimmer of hope, like the small star to the wearied traveller, it cheered them on.

In some parts of the pit the coal lay high up, and therefore some parts of the workings were likely to be dry after others.

Pump on, my lads, the poor fellows, mayhap, they have betaken themselves to the high ground, and we *may* yet help them.

But no chance was left untried; for a neighboring pit or shaft was begun, so that if one way failed, yet another might succeed.

Wednesday and Thursday went on, and the large multitude almost ceased to hope. Friday passed, too, but with little to cheer at first; the water seemed to rise; and then, with all the efforts made, it only sank at the rate of two and a half inches an hour—yet it *did sink* now, they were sure of that. Cheer up, lads; and work with a will! And work they did. But it began to rain, and should those torrents penetrate through the earth, all was over. But still iron engines and manly sinews worked on with vigor—it was a race for life!

By noon on Saturday the water was low enough to see the entrance to the working part of the mine. An exploring party descended, and found that there was a space of twenty inches between the water and the roof, and that a communication was restored between the two shafts, so that a supply of fresh air was forced in.

But the space was not sufficient between the roof and water for any one to penetrate the workings. At 6 o'clock in the evening another effort was made, but the foul air drove the explorers back. Again at 10 o'clock, another effort was made, headed by the principal agent; still the entrance to the mine was too small for any one to enter. They shouted one name after another, but no answer came along that waste of waters; all was still as death. Again the choke damp came, and those brave men came near losing their lives in the noble effort to save others.

All hope was gone now; nearly four days had passed, 80,000 tons of water had been pumped up—could it be possible that any were alive? The most hopeful felt that their best hopes were chilled.

Sunday came, a dull and cheerless day; all thoughts of saving life were over, yet the bodies must be fetched up. Thousands of people were suddenly assembled around the pit early in the morning, and many sorrowful faces were peering down into the blackness of drakness; for:

Hark! What's that? "*Help!*" cried a voice, "let the bonk down!"

What! a man alive! Yes, that feeble cry had nerved brave men afresh, and the many were eager to be let down. The "skip" had got but a short way down when the choke damp again drove them back; lime was thrown down. Then, after a time, the brave seekers again went down, taking with them a raft.

Passing through narrow ways, they came upon two men seated upon a wall of coal just above flood line. They were soon taken on board the raft to the "skip" for another voyage, and a lad was discovered. With these three they ascended; there was a solemn silence as the poor famished creatures came into the presence of day, and then a loud cheer broke out, as much for the savers as for the saved. The first words of the lad, as he awoke to consciousness, were, "Have you sent to tell my mother?"

Half an hour later three more were brought up. Four days the poor fellows had been hidden from sight, without food or light; no wonder they were feeble and wan.

Without food, did I say? Well, not exactly. Hankey (the lad) said "Tim Taylor gave him bread and butter when he was in the pit, and went without himself!" Oh, noble Tim Taylor! when was such a sacrifice made before? You had food, and who was Sankey? Only a neighbor's lad! I don't know thee, Tim, and yet I'd go a dozen miles to press thy hand, because you fed the lad Sankey.

It was "one Jesus" who taught thee that sentiment, though it is so long since thy good old mother or Sunday school teacher impressed the divine command upon thy mind, thou hast forgot the time; but never mind, Tim, you did it.

But this was not all that Tim Taylor did. Two days before he swam to the mouth of the pit, and shouted up—but no one heard him, and he swam back again through those swollen waters with a saddened heart, for hope was gone now.

Back into the darkness he swam, for the candles were used up by this time; but while there was light, one man, "Hickman," had written and placed in his tobacco-box a paper. Let us see whatever could be the subject chosen at such a time:

"Dear wives, we are singing and praying while we are dying! Tell my brothers and sisters to follow God more than I did." Then there were marks * * * * * intended for kisses for the wives and children. "I write this on Wednesday night, about a quarter past 6 o'clock. Dear parents, prepare to meet us in heaven."

A glorious testimony from Hickman; the world was shut out—at least you were shut in, and there could be no reason why you should deceive either yourself or others. And there have been crowned heads which could have rested easier in their dying hour on their pillows of down, if they could only have left in the bejeweled chest honest testimony like the one in the old box.

All were not alike; one poor fellow went frantic; casting off his clothes, and leaving his watch with Hickman; he rushed into darkness and was seen no more.

Hickman never lost hope. He seems to have been the prop of the company; and when the candles went out, leaving them in darkness, he says, "I still had hopes that my light had not gone out in heaven." "I told Holden," he said, "to have faith, for though we was left there, God would never leave us." Never mind thy grammar, friend Hickman—Lindley Murray never expressed a firmer faith.

But there were six more persons in the pit, were they still alive? All Sunday night the toilers toiled; oh, and on Monday morning the joyful news came up, "All alive!"

Alive? and without food for five days and nights—about one hundred and twenty-four hours? Yes, up they came all but one. He, they said, had been too weak to follow them, and they, trying to carry him, found themselves unable to do so. But he must not be lost. Down again. Yes, there he is in that "manhole," alive, but so meager—almost dead, but not quite.

"He was brought up; and then through the length and breadth of the land was flashed out. 'What hath God wrought?'"

When the water first broke out upon them, they turned to the high lands in the mine, and when the water first began to subside, they followed the retreating waters chin deep, so that the small amount of air which was forced in by the downward pressure of the mighty engine, came to them with life in its inhaling.—*British Workman.*

Dr. Livingstone.

The following interesting letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated the 30th of May last, and received at Zanzibar, by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul, on the 2d of October last, was communicated to the Bombay papers by the Government.

UJIJI, May 30, 1869.

MY DEAR DR. KIRK:—This note goes by Musa Kamaals, who was employed by Koarji to drive the buffaloes hither; but by overdriving them unmercifully in the sun and tying them up to save herding, they all died before he got to Unyanyembe. He witnessed the plundering of my goods and got a share of them, and I have given him beads and cloth sufficient to buy provisions in the way back to Zanzibar. He has done nothing here. He neither went near the goods here nor tried to prevent their being stolen in the way. I suppose that pay for four months in coming, other four of rest, and four in going back would be ample, but I leave this to your decision. I could not employ him to carry my mail back, nor can I say anything to him, for he at once goes to the Ujijians and gives his own version of all he hears. He is untruthful and ill-conditioned, and would hand off the mail to any one who wished to destroy it. The people here are like the Kilwa traders—haters of the English. Those Zanzibar men whom I met between this and Nyassa were gentlemen, and traded with honor. Here, as in the haunts of the Kilwa hordes, slaving is a series of forays, and they dread exposure by my letters. No one will take charge of them. I have got Thani bin Suellim to take a mail privately for transmission to Unyanyembe. It contains a check on Ritchie, Stewart & Co., of Bombay, for Rs. 2,000 and some forty letters written during my slow recovery. I fear it may never reach you. A party was sent to the coast two months ago. One man volunteered to take a letter secretly, but his master warned them all not to do so, because I might write something he did not like. He went out with the party and gave orders to the head man to destroy any letter he might detect on the way. Thus, though I am good friends outwardly with them all, I can get no assistance in procuring carriers, and as you will see if the mail comes to hand I sent to Zanzibar for fifteen good boatmen to act as carriers if required, eighty pieces of meritrano, forty pieces of kimitra, twelve farasalas of the beds called jumsain, shoes, &c., and I have written to Seyd Majid begging two of his guards to see to the safety of the goods here into Thani bin Suellim's hands or into those of Mohammed bin Sahib.

As to the work to be done by me it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered from 500 to 700 miles south of Speke and Baker's with their Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120° south is so large, I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Congo as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige Chowambe (Baker's) are one water, and the head of it is 300 miles south of this. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or southwest of this. The outflow of this, whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, Manyeina, are cannibals, if Arabs speak truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out uneaten, and find my new squad from Zanzibar. I earnestly hope that you will do what you can to help me with the goods and men; £400 to be sent by Mr. Young must surely have come to you through Fleming & Co. I am, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Cure of Consumption.

The ideas prevalent in this and other countries, relative for the curability of consumption, are very different from those that prevailed twenty years ago. Then it was thought that no case of tubercular consumption could, by any human skill, be cured. Now it is demonstrated that consumption which is not in the blood and hereditary, can be eradicated from the system. The fact that weakening hemorrhages have taken place, does not make the case any more hopeless. The very worst cases are those where hemorrhage has never occurred. The three great curatives the world over are air, raw beef and cod liver oil. Inhalation, pure whiskey and hypophosphites are considered by all physicians as valuable adjuncts when properly administered. Too many invalids soak themselves in whiskey, and accelerate rather than retard the disease.

But, after all, climate has more to do with the consumptive's chance than all other things, and on this point there is a wide difference of opinion. Some say Brazil, some Texas, others prefer Spain, and just now Colorado is quite popular. But all agree upon the wonderful curative properties of the Minnesota climate, especially among its pineries.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Malady of Emperor Alexander—The Alabama Difficulty—Heavy Gales—Shipwrecks and Loss of Life—Ten Persons Killed at Limerick, Ireland—The French Ministry Not Yet Formed—The French Trans-Atlantic Cable—Statement from the French Telegraph Directory—Violent Message from the Porte to Ismael Pacha—Hayti Revolutionists Capture Port-au-Prince—Defeat of Cuban Insurgents.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *Lancet*, the recognized medical authority of London, asserts in an article in its edition of to-day that the Emperor of Russia is suffering severely from hereditary hypochondriasis. He often refuses to partake of food for days at a time and indulges in other morbid practices which are rapidly undermining his physical constitution.

The London *Times* in its leading editorial this morning, after reviewing the principal events of the year now closing, and explaining the present status of England in her relations with other nations, says: "The unfriendly feeling existing between England and America is the only disquieting element in our foreign relations, as is evinced in some degree by our own internal prosperity. It has been definitely determined that an overbearing system of diplomacy will not settle the difficulties at present existing between the two countries, and it is useless to renew negotiations for the adjustment of the Alabama claims until the President of the United States is prepared to reconsider the inadmissable demands which have been heretofore promulgated as the ultimatum of his countrymen."

"Historicus" of the *Times* has an article to-day assailing the dispatch of Secretary Fish on the Alabama question.

Mr. Asbury has forwarded to the *Morning Post* the correspondence between himself and Mr. Bennett on the ocean yacht race. He accompanies the correspondence with a letter, wherein he says he accepts the terms, and will be ready on reaching New York to race for the cup won by the yacht America on the 22d of August, 1857.

Heavy gales have prevailed all around the coast during the past few days. Many shipwrecks, attended in some instances with loss of life, have already been reported. The American bark C. V. Minot, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton for Havre, experienced one of these gales when about two days' sail from the Cornish coast, but weathered the storm and made the port of Penzance. She lost two masts and suffered other damage. The bark Edna, from Montreal to Greenock, was driven ashore on the coast of Ireland by a previous gale. The captain and seven of the crew were drowned. The bark will probably be a total loss.

The *Weekly Examiner* has an article on the Alabama difficulty. It says that when the nature of the American struggle was understood, England restored her sympathies to the North, and that reclamations now, based on earliest wrongs, are simply unduly vindictive.

The *Shipping Gazette*, in its money article, ascribes the ease in the money market to the diminished capital required owing to the shrinkage of prices for conducting business since 1865.

LIMERICK, Dec. 31.—A fearful gale from the northwest occurred to-day. Trees were unrooted, chimneys thrown down, and in some instances houses were prostrated. Ten persons are known to have lost their lives, and many others were badly injured.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 31.—The Ministry has not yet been formed. There are no further developments in the direction of its formation. It is feared that M. Ollivier will be unable to form one.

PARIS, December 31.—Prince Charles, of Prussia, and his wife, are at the Grand Hotel. The Emperor called upon them yesterday.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains the following:

Office of the Drector of General Telegraph Lines: The message of the President of the United States to Congress, at its opening, as it is published by the newspapers, contains in the part relative to the French Trans-Atlantic Cabe Co. an assertion which this administration considers it a duty to correct. It states in substance that according to the terms of the concessions dispatches from America transmitted by that route are subject to the examination and control of the French Government, and it is evident that the passage was written under the impression that such are the conditions of the concession. This Administration exercises no control of that nature either over dispatches from America or from any other quarter, but its duty is to see that communications are transmitted over the cable in the order of their filing, or of their reception at Brest, and that there is no favoritism in this respect. It must also, on account of the telegraph monopoly held by the Government, see that no dispatches are clandestinely introduced upon the line, and so avoid the tax which legitimately belongs to the State. Such is the double aim of its control, to protect at once the interests of the public and of the treasury. Finally, the conditions under which this department exercises control over the business of the line are without political intention. Its subordinate employes are charged with the task, and their duty is restricted to the verification of ciphers, such as the signals of place and time of filing and of reforwarding, and the number of words which form the basis for the application of the Government tax. Again, the most of the dispatches, particularly those destined for Nantes, Bordeaux, Tours, Toulans and other sections arrive at their destination without passing through Paris at all. The same is true of correspondence addressed to any part of Spain, or England, such messages being transmitted direct from Brest to London.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—Up to the present time the Ministry has not been formed, but it is reported it will be to-morrow.

CUBA.

HAVANA, December 31.—A sharp engagement occurred yesterday between the Imperial troops and the insurgents at Magua, in the Cinco Villas district. Twenty of the latter were killed and sixty-six captured. Not one escaped. A large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, as well as some important correspondence, was also captured.

The insurgents continue to present themselves to the Spanish authorities to solicit pardon.

The insurgents have burnt another plantation near Mayajoena. They killed four soldiers and six unarmed Spaniards.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—Some time since the Sublime Porte sent a demand to Ismael Pacha to abandon his iron-clad fleet. This remaining unanswered, the Sultan to-day forwarded a violent message to the same effect.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—It is reported that Victor Emanuel has positively refused his consent to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa.

HAYTI.

HAVANA, December 31.—The city of Port au Prince was captured by the revolutionary army of Hayti on the night of the 18th inst.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—The steamer Virginia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE, Dec. 31.—Cotton quiet on spot at 187½f.

ANTWERP, Dec. 31.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 59½f.

BREMEN, Dec. 31.—Petroleum firm but unchanged at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Dec. 31.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc banco 8 schillings.

THE CAPITAL.

Rumor of a Neutrality Proclamation Contradicted—Question of Possession—President's Message Misprint—Indian Treaty Violation—Internal Revenue Receipts—Cuban Insurgents Laying Down their Arms.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1869.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

A special states that President Grant is about to issue a proclamation of rigid neutrality in the dispute at present in progress between the colonists of the Red River country and the Canadian Government. This proclamation is aimed both at the sympathizers, who may be disposed to aid the rebels, and at Gov. McDougall, who seems to imagine that he can organize expeditions on American soil to regain his authority over the insurgents. The situation in the Red River country is viewed in official circles as a serious impediment to the scheme of the English Government to unite all British North America in the new confederation, and is not therefore regarded as a matter for regret, although the final success of the rebels is not counted on.

Referring to the above, our regular dispatch says: No proclamation has, as reported, been prepared at the Department of State declaring the neutrality of the Government in the Winnipeg rebellion. Nor is it known that any is contemplated. Up to noon to-day nothing whatever had occurred.

QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

The governments of Portugal and Great Britain severally claim possession of the island of Bolaurd, on the western coast of Africa, and certain portions of territory opposite that island on the main land. The positions are valuable only in connection with facilities for carrying on the slave trade. Unable to settle the question of possession themselves, these governments have chosen the President of the United States as umpire. The time for filing their respective documents at the Department of State expired to-day.

CUBAN AFFAIRS—INSURGENTS SURRENDERING.

Private dispatches from responsible sources in Havana, received to-day, state that Valmaseda reports that in his district about 700 men, with their officers, laid down their arms to the Spanish forces, and that in the district of Remedios the Chief, Coca, and all his men surrendered. Spanish successes are also reported in the district of Puerto Principe in the surrender of insurgents. The opinion is expressed in the dispatches that the Cuban cause is daily growing weaker.

THE MESSAGE MISPRINT.

As comment has heretofore been made on a misprint in President Grant's annual message, which represented him as saying "the United States is the *first* of all nations," it is proper to state that in the manuscript as furnished to the press the proper word is "*freest*," the sentence reading: "The United States is the freest of all nations; so too its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government."

TREATY VIOLATION.

Col. P. P. Pichlyn, Chief of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, has entered a protest before the Commissioners of Indian Affairs in behalf of his tribe against a violation of the treaty made with that tribe, by collecting internal revenue tax in that country. This was induced by the seizure of a tobacco factory a few days ago.

THE STANTON FUND.

The committee appointed by the Union League to obtain subscriptions for Mrs. Stanton expect to raise one hundred thousand dollars. A. T. Stewart will head the list with a handsome sum.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $240,852; for the month $11,403,239, and for the fiscal year, to date, $85,987,502.

THE NEW YEAR.

At midnight Trinity chimes announced the New Year to an enthusiastic crowd assembled in the vicinity.

WINNIPEG.

Canadian View of the Rebellion.

CHICAGO, December 31.—The following is the Canadian view of the rebellion on Red river, as given by the special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* at St. Cloud on his way to Winnipeg:

ST. CLOUD, MINN., December 31.—Gov. McDougall, with Colonels Dennis and Begg, arrived here this afternoon from Fort Abercrombie. The parties seemed somewhat despondent at the state of matters at Red river, not so much from the formidableness of the insurrection as from several other causes. In fact they seem to regard the thing itself as a small matter, as only a very small portion of the inhabitants are concerned in it. The difficulty has been with the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company, who, including McLarish, have been altogether silent in the matter, and it is suspected that some of their employes were the instigators of the whole affair. The Ottowa Government, it is gathered from the party, have done much toward weakening the authority of the Governor by their dilatoriness.

The religious authorities have been excessively busy, but it is expected that the Vicar General of Quebec has authority from Rome to clear away that phase, besides the priests do not favor the Annexationists' views, and would probably resist annexation were it pushed. An American and one or two adventurous pettifoggers on American territory are evidently pulling strong and pushing annexation. The ideas regarding the Indians related are merely fabulous. One thing, however, is certain: if anything like annexation is attempted the Indians will rise in arms. The consequences of such a rising would be dreadful; in fact, the people here, though distant, are in terror at the idea. As regards Col. Dennis, instead of instigating the Indians to fight, he used the strongest, and happily most successful, endeavors to keep them at their homes, and to prevent a shot being fired. He had a party of fifty in the stone fort, and when the Bill of Rights was published, he peacefully disbanded them, awaiting further negotiations, which the French expressed a willingness to effect. He moreover stopped a large party of Sioux on their way to fight the Americans, and went to Pembina to report to the Governor. The whole matter is evidently in a fearful muddle. A want of tact and judgment on the part of the Canadian Government on the one hand, and shrewd calculations on the part of two or three smart speculators on the other, have made the muddle.

Governor McDougall, Colonel Dennis and Alexander Begg arrived at St. Cloud, Minn., from Pembina, yesterday, and will be in St. Paul this afternoon, where they intend remaining a few days. The party bring no additional news from the Red River country, but they assign to Catholic aggression the the chief cause of the insurrection.

HARRISBURG.

The Treasurership—Mackey's Chances Improving.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31, 1869.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Mackey is here and his prospects are hourly growing brighter. The friends of Irwin are rapidly losing heart. So far as things can be judged or noses counted, it is safe to say that Mackey will walk over the course and receive an almost unanimous vote. It is said that money is being used to elect Irwin, but if that is so it will not do at this late hour. The members are slowly arriving.

Strang will surely be elected Speaker of the House. G. F. M.

—Hon. Foster Blodgett, chairman of the State Central Committee of the Union Republican party of Georgia, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at at Atlanta on the 5th of January. He invites all Republican members of the Legislature to be present.

The Secretary of the Democratic Committee has issued a call to the Democrats for the same purpose on the same day.

The Plot to Blow Up the Spanish Gunboats—Reported Cruelties in Cuba by Spanish Authorities—Filibuster Reports—Extradition Case—Brooklyn Election Frauds—The Stanton Fund—Trinity Chimes Announce the New Year.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THAT PLOT.

The particulars of a famous plot to blow up the Spanish gunboats have leaked out. It appears that there really was a plot, and that Ryan, the filibuster, was the prime mover; but treachery, whisky, and imprudence ruined all. It is rumored that a similar plot to destroy the flotilla lying at anchor is again on foot. The watches on the vessels have been doubled, armed boats patrol the bay, and the Spanish authorities have taken measures to expedite the sailing of the expedition at once.

CRUELTY TO CUBANS.

Havana correspondents give the particulars, probably suppressed by telegraph, of many cruelties perpetrated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Sixty-three of the most respectable citizens of Havana have been torn from their homes and sent to Spain on suspicion. Seventeen more have been thrown into dungeons of the Moro Castle to be tried for their lives. Don Tello Lama, a kinsman of Georgia Lamar, and a young millionaire planter, has been barbarously executed. At the demand of Matanzas volunteers our citizens have been shot by the order of a drumhead court martial, and two aged and infirm gentlemen who could not well be shipped away, have been put under bonds of $10,000 each to keep the peace towards Spain.

FILIBUSTER REPORTS.

United States Marshal Harlow pronounces untrue the reported sailing of the schooner Maria with arms for the Cuban insurgents. The little steamer Anna has been allowed to get to sea, ostensibly for Nassau, with 15 passengers, but carried no war material. A rumor, perhaps unfounded, says some Cubans boarded her outside of Sandy Hook.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Information was received to-day that Caldwell, charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, will not arrive here till next week, as according to the extradition law seven days must elapse before he can be discharged.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The accused canvassers and inspectors of the election in Brooklyn were arraigned and the trial set down for Thursday next.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Maine, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived to-day.

SHERMAN BRIGADE.

Reunion of Surviving Members—Permanent Organization.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MANSFIELD, O., December 31.—The first reunion of the Sherman Brigade took place in this place to-day. This organization consists of the 64th and 65th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 6th battery, and McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry. The meeting was attended by a large number of the surviving members. The reception addresses were made in Miller Hall. Hon. Jno. Sherman, under whose auspices the command was originally formed, presided over the meeting, and made the welcoming address. The hall was beautifully decorated, and was crowded with the soldiers and their friends. Remarks were made by Judge J. Brinkerhoff, Lieutenant Chancy Woodruff, Major W. F. Hinman, Col. J. J. Williams, and Gen. R. Brinkerhoff.

In the evening a bounteous table was spread in Young's Hall, and the gallant survivors of the old brigade did ample justice to the good things provided. Regular and volunteers toasts were read and responded to by General R. Brinkerhoff, Hon. Jno. Sherman, Capt. R. S. Chamberlain, Capt. W. F. Hinman, Capt. L. D Myers, W. Gardner, Stewart Miller, Charley Woodruff, Dr. Carothers, Capt. C. O. Tannehill, Capt. Farber, Col. Isaac Goss, and Maj. W. W. Smith.

At the close, the permanent organization of the brigade was effected with the following officers: President, Hon. John Sherman; Vice Presidents, Col. S. M. Wolff, C. O. Tannehill, Lieut. J. P. McElroy, and Capt. Jas. S. Skeggs; Secretaries, L. D. Myers and W. F. Hinman. The next reunion will be held in Mount Vernon on November 30, 1870, the anniversary of the battle of Perryville.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—In New York to-day will be a general holiday, and business suspended.

—Geo. D. Prentice is gradually recovering and is considered out of danger.

—Pere Hyacinthe's lecture netted $2,700 to the French Benevolent Society at New York.

—The annual charity ball is announced for Feby. 3rd at the New York Academy of Music.

—The receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad for November amounted to $714,885; expenses, $499,608.

—The extensive oil cloth factory of Richards & Throthens, in Newton, New Jersey, was destroyed yesterday by fire.

—The thermometer west of Omaha, during the last half of December ranged from thirteen to eighteen degrees below zero.

—Martin McGuire, awaiting trial at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of his wife, hung himself in jail Thursday night.

—Yesterday, at Chicago, a German named Jno. Darsh, committed suicide by shooting himself. Want of work and a family to support was the cause.

—The total loss by fire at Louisville, Ky., during the year just closed, was $99,000, and amount of insurance $242,000. Expenses of the fire department $85,000.

—The import duties collected at St. Louis for the past year amounted to $1,711,256; tonnage and hospital duties, storage, official fees, &c., $52,866; total $1,764,122.

—Mr. Lyons, formerly detective in the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, was before Commissioner Nash, at Nashville, yesterday, charged with receiving bribes. The case continued until to-day.

—At Clinton, Iowa, Thursday, a negro named Henry Williams assaulted and beat in a fearful manner an old man aged seventy, named Henry Shaw, a grocer, for an alleged criminal intimacy with his wife.

—The New Orleans City Council muddle continues. Some of the Government appointees have been installed but have been served with a mandamus to show cause on the 3rd of January why they should not vacate.

—The United States steamers Miantonomah and Terror are to proceed to Portland on Monday to receive the war vessel bearing the remains of George Peabody. Two special cars are being prepared by the Easton Railroad Company to convey the remains to the town of Peabody.

—A Commission of Federal Officers convened at Nashville yesterday, to investigate the frauds alleged to have been practiced by claim agents in collecting bounty and back pay of colored soldiers. It is thought hundreds and thousands of dollars have been diverted from the pockets of this class of soldiers.

—The Erie Railroad officials at New York deny any complicity in the seizure of the books and papers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, except the lending of a wagon and a half a dozen members of the Erie detective force to help Mr. Egberty, and the proffer of a place of safe keeping for valuables in the Erie vaults.

—A special from Desmoines says Jas. F. Joy, of Detroit, President of the Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph and other Western railroads, has written a letter to Henry Strong, of Burlington, denying the charges made against Senator Harian and J. B. Grinnell, in connection with the Cherokee land sale.

Butler and the Soap Mines—Educational Interests—The Weather and Crops—The Proposed New Railroad.

SAXONBURG, BUTLER, Dec. 29, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS: With your permission I shall send you a few jottings from old Bulter. Strange stories have been circulated about this county, and your correspondent, before coming to sojourn here, had peculiar forebodings about this fair land, and now deems it but justice to say that these stories are fictitious. A finer and better improved farming country it has not been my privilege to explore than is found in Clinton, Jefferson, and adjoining townships. I had heard of the glades and soap mines, and also heard that the only productions and exports of this county were buckwheat, hazelnuts and the product of the soap mines; but not so. It's all a vain delusion. They produce and export both the necessaries and luxuries of life in abundance, while their tables are spread with viands as choice and in as great profusion as those of their neighbors in districts less remote, and the buckwheat cakes they make are such as would grace the table of the most fastidious epicure in the land. As for the soap mines, I presume they exist only in story, as I have traversed a considerable portion of the county and yet have failed to find any trace of them. Neither are the educational interests of Butler county neglected. Their schools, both public and private, will compare favorably with some of the best in the banner counties. Some of them at least excel both in interest and advancement. It was the privilege of the writer to be present at the Teachers' County Institute which convened in the town of Butler during the first week of November, and he there met as fine a corps of teachers as any County Institute ever visited. I found them to be ladies and gentlemen of both education and ability. Headed as they are by a County Superintendent who is a gentleman worthy, in every sense of the word, of the position which he occupies, I have not the least hesitancy in saying that there is not any danger of the educational interests of Butler county lagging while there remain such hands.

We have had some snow and cold weather, which was detrimental to many of the farmers, they not having their corn crop harvested; but we are now favored with mild weather and mud, if we may be permitted to call mud a favor.

The railroad from Freeport to Butler is now a certainty, and thus fails longer to be a query. The work of construction is being pushed forward as rapidly as the weather will permit.

The *Gazette* is found on many tables throughout Butler county, which shows the good judgment and sound politics of its readers. It is always hailed with delight, and I am sure of a welcome reception where I find the old *Gazette*. More anon. No. SIX.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge Wilson McCandless.

FRIDAY, December 31.—Decrees of forfeiture were issued in the following cases:

United States vs. the distillery of Enos Walters, still, et al.

United States vs. forty-six gallons of distilled spirits, et al, claimed by Wm. Downer.

United States vs. one barrel of spirits; owned by Bricknell, Hulan & Schnell.

United States vs. thirty-five barrels of distilled spirits, claimed by McFarland & Co.

United States vs. three barrels of distilled spirits, owned by R. McCready & Co.

United States vs. distillery of Abraham Geary, deceased.

United States vs. thirty-eight hundred cigars found in possession of Jacob Brenhizer.

An argument was heard on the motion to release the stock of liquors owned by Sweeney & Co., on bond. P. C. Shannon, Esq., appeared on behalf of the motion, and District Attorney Carnahan, contra. Decision reserved.

Quarter Sessions Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

186	Com. vs.	Gerhard Johnson.
203	"	John A. Bingey.
141	"	John Foltz.
—	"	Henry House.
249	"	Patrick Murphy.
154	"	A. Aronson, et al.
208	"	Wm. Merryman.
836	"	Simon Strauss.
237	"	Andrew Jackson, et al.
238	"	Wm. Lynch.
217	"	John Sarber.
184	"	Thomas Fielder.
239	"	Mary Beech.
205	"	John Shultz.
182	"	Charles Neff.
218	"	A. J. Hagan & D. N. Courtney, 6 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

22	Com. vs.	Jas. A. McFadden.
—	"	W. J. Robinson.
187	"	M. Shierman, 3 cases.
253	"	Thomas O'Neil.
254	"	John Craig.
255	"	David Hatch, et al.
256	"	M. McClaren.
258	"	Wm. Wingeroth.
260	"	Wm. Carr.

SHARPSBURG.

Served Him Right.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our Sharpsburgers have a style of doing business that is peculiar to themselves. So, on last Monday evening, Rev. Colhoner, pastor of the First Methodist Church, of this place had the following order duly served on him in the parsonage:

"Dear Sir: You are requested to appear to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Mr. J—n, tailor, and be measured for a suit of clothes, and oblige your friends."

Desiring to "obey the powers that be," and as far as possible "to live peaceable with all men," the preacher promptly appeared at the proper time and place to answer the summons, when, after due examination of height and circumference, he was assured by the "Knight of the Tape," that he should be rewarded next week for his call, according to his dimensions."

The health of Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, does not improve, and he is only able, at present, to preach once on Sabbath. All the other pastors, we believe, are well, and are laboring faithfully at their posts. More anon. X.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The largest audience that has assembled at the Opera House during the present season, was that of last night, on which occasion Mr. Edwin Adams the talented young actor, was the recipient of a benefit. Every seat was occupied from pit to dome, even to those usually occupied by the orchestra, which necessary part of the entertainment was conducted behind the scenes. The standing room was all occupied and hundreds were turned away for want of room. The entertainment, we are pleased to say, was as satisfactory to the audience as the audience was to the beneficiary. That best of all old comedies, "Wild Oats" was presented, Mr. Adams assuming the title *role*. The cast was good throughout, each member sustaining his and her particular *role* in a manner highly satisfactory. Mr. Adams was applauded throughout the piece, and when the curtain dropped at the close of the second act he was compelled to make his appearance—and was not permitted to retire until he had made a "speech." "Enoch Arden" will be presented this afternoon at the matinee, and for this evening "Wild Oats," with the "Carpenter of Rome," will constitute the bill.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The old drury was filled to overflowing last night, and the entertainment was first class. Dick Sands, the unequalled clog dancer, was one of the leading attractions. Herr Holtum, the canon ball performer, still continues by his graceful and dextrous handling of the metal to win applause of the audience, as do all the other celebraties in their particular spheres. A grand New Year's matinee will be given this afternoon, and an excellent entertainment this evening.

THE HANLONS.—The celebrated and renowned Hanlon combination, as may be seen by reference to our amusement column, will commence an engagement of six nights, at the Academy of Music, Monday evening. They come with a full variety company, and are highly spoken of wherever they have been this season.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is the best and cheapest commercial and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.

No farmer, mechanic or merchant should be without it.

TERMS:

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the get up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Address,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.

PRESENTATIONS.

Handsomely Caned.

We have the pleasure to chronicaling another very pleasant affair which came off last evening, in the extensive establishment of Mr. Henry Hale, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, being the presentation of two handsomely gold mounted ebony canes, to officers Samuel Anderson, and W. A. Hoak, by the leading Sixth street Merchants, including Henry Hale, Harry Morton, D. W. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Brannan and others.

Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., in making the presentation speech, said, "Messrs. Anderson and Hoak, I need not tell you how much pleasure and gratification it affords me, on behalf of our mutual friends, who appreciating your merits and worth, not only as energetic, fearless and reliable municipal officers, discharging your arduous and sometimes dangerous duties with zeal and fidelity, but also admiring you for the ardor you evinced in your country's cause—citizen soldiers—shrinking from no hardships, exposed to all risks, in the field, the camp and prison, ever watchful, ever faithful. Noble volunteers in the cause of unity and freedom.

And above all, respecting you as men and citizens, desire to testify in a measure their regard. Gentlemen, in presenting you these beautiful canes, I am happy to assure you, on behalf of the donors, it is intended as no idle compliment, but as an honest and sincere expression of the high esteem in which you are held by those who know you best.

And, in conclusion, permit me to wish you, in anticipation of to-morrow's dawn, a happy and prosperous New Year, and express the hope, in the future as in the past, you will never about face, when you know you are about right; on the contrary, follow the precept and the example of the illustrious Colonel Crocket, "be sure you are right, then go ahead."

William C. Moreland, Esq., on behalf of the recipients, replied in his usual fluent and eloquent manner, promising for the officers continued good conduct, and trusting they might always retain the approval and encouragement of their friends.

Penned, Caned, &c.

An incident of a very pleasing nature, and one that will doubtless remain a green spot in the memories of those connected with it, occurred in the composing room of the *Chronicle* office yesterday. Messrs. Siebeneck and Collins, the editors and proprietors of our evening contemporary, were each presented with an elegantly finished gold headed cane, bearing appropriate inscriptions—the gifts of those employed in the composing room. Mr. Wm. B. McCord presented the canes in behalf of the donors in a neat and appropriate address, to which Mr. Collins responded in an eloquent and feeling manner.

The canes were of black ebony, mounted with heavy gold heads. They were neatly finished, and were made to order by Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Siedle.

After the above ceremonies were concluded, Mr. Albert Jackson, book-keeper in the *Chronicle* Counting Room, was made the recipient of a handsome gold pen and holder by the employes of the establishment, as a token of their esteem. Mr. D. C. Fickles, of the reportorial staff, made the presentation speech on behalf of the donors, and Mr. Jackson responded in a few appropriate remarks. The present was purchased at Messrs. Scharnke & Willis' jewelry store, on the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, and was most worthily bestowed.

Mr. John McMillen, who has for years past had charge of the mailing department of the *Chronicle*, was made the recipient of a handsome pair of gold eye glasses by the employes as a testimonial of their regard for him.

Presentation.

The employes of the jewelry establishment of Mr. W. G. Dunseath last night presented to Mr. J. I. Strouse, proprietor of the new Fifth avenue jewelry store, with a chaste, beautiful and elegant silver headed cane, as a mark of regard and esteem. Mr. Strouse is a graduate from the workshop of Mr. Dunseath, and hence the cause of the pleasant occasion. W. C. Smythe, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, made the presentation in a happy speech, and the recipient responded appropriately, after which a splendid supper, served up in Holtzheimer's very best style, was discussed. Mr. Strouse is eminently worthy the regard of his friends, and we are glad to note this evidence of appreciation.

Caned.—Mr. Frank Anderson, one of the managers of the firm of Wm. McCully and Co., was yesterday the recipient, from the hands of the workmen under his charge, of a beautiful gold headed ebony cane, as a token of their appreciation of his gentlemanly conduct toward them.

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

The Westmoreland Teachers' Institute—Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Institute assembled at the Presbyterian Church and was opened with devotional exercises. Prof. D. McKee then made a few remarks on teaching grammar, which was followed with a comic ballad by Miss McKee. Prof. S. P. Mercer made some remarks on numerical notation, which elicited some discussion. Mr. Ellsworth illustrated his system of penmanship by blackboard outlines. The topic of Compulsory Education was again taken up, and the discussion participated in by Messrs. Morrow, Rankin, Beatty and Spreigel.

The afternoon session was opened with another illustration of Penmanship by Mr. Ellsworth, followed by a song by the choir.

"How can teachers best secure the co-operation of parents," was discussed at length by Messrs. Tarr, Hunt, Bell, Rankin and Hague.

The time for holding the next Institute was fixed for December, 1870.

Prof. Mercer talked for a few minutes on Interest, Percentage and Discount, which was followed with a discussion on Orthography.

At the evening session select readings were given by the Misses Rumbler, Forney and Mr. Spreigel. Music by the choir.

"What should be the characteristics of the teacher" formed a topic for a lecture by Rev. J. J. Hayes, which closed the exercises.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92½; account 92½. American Securities quiet and steady: '67s, 85½; '62s, 88½; '65s, 85½; 10-40s, 83¼; Erie 17¼; Illinois 102¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Cotton—sales for the week, 69,000 bales, including exports of 12,000, speculation 9,000 bales; stock 338,000 bales, including 77,000 American; receipts for the week, 51,000 bales, including 334,000 American; amount afloat 288,000 bales, American 178,000. The market to-day is active and buoyant, with sales 15,000 bales middling uplands at 11½d; Orleans 11½d; Manchester market firmer, California white wheat 9s 8d@9s 9d; red western No. 2, 8s 8d; winter 9s. Receipts of Wheat for 3 days 12,000 quarters, all American. Flour 22s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 3d. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d. Pork declining at 106s. Beef 101s. Lard 74s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 63s. Common Rosin 5s. Spirits Petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 9d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

LONDON, December 31.—Tallow quiet at 45s 3d@45s 6d. Sperm oil 85s. Sugar 39s@39s 6d and quiet and steady both. Linseed Cakes has a declining tendency at 58s 9d. Turpentine 28s 3d. whale £39. Calcutta Linseed dull. Linseed oil firmer. Refined Petroleum flat at 1s 8d.

FRANKFORT, December 31.—U. S. Bonds firm at 91½.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Bourse quiet at 72f 82c.

BUFFALO, December 31.—Cattle, receipts of 3100 head in the past week, market closed firm at 5½c for extra common to medium, 7@7½c for fair to good, 8¼@8¾c for extra. Hogs, receipts 6800, market stagnant, prices lower. Sheep, receipts 7,800, market firm at ½c higher, Canada at 5@5¾c; western at 4@4¾c.

CHICAGO, December 31—*Latest.*—At the open board in the afternoon grain markets quiet. No. 2 spring Wheat sold at 77@77½c cash or seller January, closing at 77½c. Corn inactive and nominal at 69c seller January.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—Cotton active and firmer, at 24½c for middlings, with sales 8,600 bales; receipts 3,9 exports 5,129; receipts of the exports 20,928; stock 111,7