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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement for December—An Army Order—Apportionment of Representation Under the Census Bill—Mr. Boutwell's Policy—Ocean Mail Service—Removal of the Minister at the Hague Asked for—The Blackfoot Indians—Gold Ring Conspiracy Investigation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1870.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement is as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$2,107,301,700 00
Debt bearing interest in currency	64,797,653 00
Debt bearing interest is lawful money	20,340,000 00
Interest on coin	3,120,800 00
Interest on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,140,938 84
Interest	841,508 00
Debt bearing no interest—demand and legal tender notes	356,113,095 50
Fractional currency	20,762,564 88
Certificates of gold deposited	45,176,300 00
Total debt	2,607,631,172 22
Interest	50,923,450 18
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,658,134,670 00
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin	$99,160,473 86
Currency, including fractional currency	17,773,983 02
Sinking Fund	
In U. S. Coin, Interest on bonds and accrued interest thereon	22,543,927 14
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased	44,905,250 67
Total in Treasury	$206,387,716 69
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	2,451,746,953 31
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the first ultimo	$2,473,559,738 22
Decrease of debt during the past month	$4,812,731 92
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1869	76,718,806 70

AN ARMY ORDER.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to prepare an order requiring all military officers who have been on duty in this and other cities for a term of three years, to report for field duty in the west, and also to prepare a detail of necessary officers to fill their places from those who have had a longer term of field duty on the frontier. There will be of course some exceptions in consequence of being physically incapacitated from wounds and other causes from performing field duty. The object of the order is to equalize the service of the various officers by dividing the desirable places among deserving men.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

Western members are greatly exercised over the proposed apportionment under the census bill. Several are engaged in preparing speeches showing the great inequality between the eastern and western states in respect to the number of voters and representatives they have. The discussion over Mr. Judd's bill will begin soon after the reassembling and a large number are already on the Speaker's slate to speak for and against the bill. Mr. Hale, of Maine, leads the list, and will make his maiden effort in opposition to increasing the number of representatives or making the apportionment in advance of the completion of the census.

MR. BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

The *Times'* Washington special says the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury for gold sales and bond purchases for the month of January show that he will continue his policy in a modified shape, the sales of gold authorized being but four against ten millions in December, and the purchase of bonds but six against eleven last month. The large amount disbursed for interest and the reduction of the gold balance in the Treasury, as well as the condition of the market, doubtless induced this modified action of the Secretary, which, however, is changed only in amount, not in principle.

THE BLACKFOOT INDIANS.

The following telegram was received this afternoon from General Sully, dated Fort Shaw, Montana territory, to-day: "I have met some of the Blackfoot chiefs. They promise to go north and procure stolen stock, and will, if they can, deliver up the three principal murderers."

The above refers to the outrages which have been committed during the recent fall months, principally by the Piegin tribe of the Blackfoot nation, who have gone north of the line of Montana territory into the British territory. They are thought to be at least two hundred miles north of the United States territory.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* special says the Postmaster General has been asked to furnish the Special Committee on Navigation interests with the figures for the last two decades, showing the amount paid to foreign steamship lines for the conveyance of ocean mails; also that paid to American ships during the same period. The Department is now engaged in the preparation of the statistics. They show that we have virtually been engaged in the protection of British, French and German interests instead of upholding our own.

REMOVAL ASKED FOR.

The removal of Gen. Hugh Ewing, our Minister at the Hague, is asked for on the ground that he is a Democrat, has always been opposed to Republican administration, and is not and never has been a resident of Kansas, the State to which he is accredited; that his habits unfit him for the position. The Kansas delegation have already presented papers, signed by themselves and State officers, asking for the removal on the three first named grounds. They are to see the President again. Ewing is supported by Gen. Sherman.

THE GOLD RING CONSPIRACY.

The Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency, consisting of Messrs. Garfield, Coburn and Cox, appointed to investigate the New York gold ring conspiracy, meet in that city to-day, and will endeavor to close the examination this week.

RAILROAD DETENTION.

The northern trains were four hours late this morning, owing to the washing away of the track at each end of the bridge over Gunpowder river. Considerable damage was done here by the storm.

INCOME RETURN BLANKS.

Commissioner Delano gave an order to the public printer for the first installment of blanks of income returns, the number of which will be 1,500,000, and the aggregate over seventeen tons.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,475,000.

—A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a wash-out near Sharon, yesterday, killing Eugene Hasman, brakeman, and badly injuring Sidney Bliss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a wash out, injuring John Kneeland, fireman, Frederick Colby, engineer, George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinham, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

—At Buffalo, at three o'clock Sunday afternoon, the barometer ranged lower than had been known in fifteen years. A gale set in about nine o'clock, accompanied with sleet. The water in the creek, canal and slips rose rapidly. Later, a heavy snow storm set in. Yesterday the gale continued with unabated fury. The telegraphs were prostrated in all directions.

—High tide in the Hudson River, Sunday night, caused serious damage to Hudson River Railway, from Poughkeepsie to Tivoli. Thousands of feet of track were thought to have been washed away. In some places the rails were torn up and the bed of the track sunk several feet. Much damage has also been done between Hudson City and Coxsackie.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says if Senator Williams' Chinese bill proposes nothing more than to prohibit the emigration of Coolies and prostitutes, it will receive the assent of a large majority of the people of the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Terrible and Mysterious Tragedy—The Cuban Junta and the Insurrection—Damage by the Storm—Oakley, the Bank Defalter—Rock Island Railroad Stock—The Mayor's Message—The Stanton Fund.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 3, 1870.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A terrible tragedy, recalling in some of its features the famous Helen Jewett murder, and invested in addition with shadows of dark mystery, occurred at 69 Elizabeth street last evening. The house is one of assignation, kept by Mrs. Beck. Among the visitors to and occupants of a back room every Sabbath afternoon for the past five months have been an unknown gentleman and a closely veiled lady. Nothing was known of the parties by Mrs. Beck, except that the man engaged the room every previous Saturday and that the mysterious woman, whose face she had never seen, met him at the usual time. Last evening at 6:30 o'clock pistol shots were heard in the room. Mrs. Beck and a policeman hastily broke in the door and found the man lying on the floor insensible with a pistol shot in the right temple, and his companion, a handsome and apparently refined, intelligent lady, lying near him, with a ghastly wound in the left temple. The lovers were taken to the Bellvue hospital, where they died shortly after arriving, and without speaking a word to clear up the mystery. From papers found in their pockets it is believed the name of the man is George Bowman, that of the woman Annie McNamara, and that they were both school teachers in Brooklyn. The bodies were placed in the Morgue for identification. Great excitement prevailed last night in the vicinity of the tragedy.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The Cuban Junta, of this city, has issued a long address to the American people, enlarging upon their card of yesterday, denouncing the recent dispatch from Havana as false, and giving a mass of evidence to show that the insurrection is endowed with more vitality than ever. They dispute the Spanish story that the war is confined to a few predatory bands. By the computation of the number of Cubans killed, wounded, taken prisoners and surrendered during the war, as taken from Havana papers, which foots up 44,678, they claim the Cuban forces on the 7th of December embraced 40,000 men, who though not armed and equipped as desired, were well organized. They give principle by the measures decreed by the Cuban Congress and a detailed list of expeditions which have conveyed arms and ammunition to the island, and announce their firm determination to continue forwarding supplies to their brethren in arms, carefully avoiding conflict with the laws of the surrounding countries. Nor are they afraid, they say, any discouragement will affect the Patriot forces, and as evidence of this a letter from President Cespedes is given, displaying the most undaunted courage. Let them come, he says, but eight lines of power, and we will not be afraid of all the armies of Spain. Much of the address is devoted to the exhibition of the barbarous methods of warfare adopted by the Spaniards, and comparison thereof with that of the Cubans. It concludes with a statement that "within the lines which shut our compatriots from the world stand a devoted population, who know what freedom is, though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve, but who are not willing to live without it longer."

THE NOR'WESTER.

The northwest gale of last night continues, with blinding snow. The track of the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railway is torn up and the trestle work carried away for almost the entire distance from the Suspension Bridge to the International Ferry. Passengers and freight on the Canada Railway are transferred at Black Rock.

The storm which commenced on Saturday night was very severe in Brooklyn and caused much damage to property. Sixteen buildings were blown down, trees uprooted and chimnies scattered to the winds. The buildings were with one exception frames and mostly unfinished. Several buildings in Jersey City and Hudson City were demolished, and much damage done to shipping and other towns in the vicinity. The Presbyterian Church at Trenton lost its steeple. At Bay Ridge the wind lifted and carried the large dock building of the Bay Ridge Steamboat Company a distance of one hundred feet and dashed it to atoms. A large frame hotel in course of erection at Rockaway, to cost $30,000, was levelled to the ground.

OAKLEY, THE DEFAULTER.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says new developments in the case of Oakley, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, show he was the real author of the defalcation in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Winchester county, of which Mr. Hill, the cashier, was accused and confined in jail. Oakley confessed he charged the money on the account of the county bank merely to cover his own transactions. Hill has been liberated, his entire innocence being made apparent, but he threatens legal proceedings for false imprisonment.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

At a meeting of the telegraphers of this city to-night resolutions were adopted unanimously that a Committee of Three wait on the officials of the Western Union Company here and request that the salaries in San Francisco be not reduced, as proposed, and that the operators discharged there for refusing to submit to the reduction be reinstated, and that this Committee report promptly the result of their interview.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.

It is rumored that in anticipation of the decline in the price of Rock Island railroad stock on the arrival of the Pacific, templated new issue of $4,000,000 worth of shares, that company has been throwing a large amount of stock on the market, which accounts for the apathy which has characterized it for the last sixty days.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor Hall's message to the City Council is very brief, looking forward to a speedy vesting of the control of all the municipal affairs in the hands of the city authorities. He reserves the information and suggestions usually incorporated into the message of the Mayor to the new Common Council.

A CANARD.

The Cuban Junta denies the story telegraphed from Havana that a circular had been issued signed by its members ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms. The whole story is declared "a weak invention of the enemy."

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit 50s on the First National Bank of Jersey City, against which the Comptroller of the Currency recently warned the public, are again in circulation.

THE STANTON FUND.

The fund for the relief of the widow of Secretary Stanton already reaches the sum of $20,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Caucus Nominations for Officers of the Senate and House.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, January 3.—The Democratic Assembly caucus this evening nominated Wm. Hitchman, of New York, for Speaker, J. Rhodes, Sergeant at Arms, and Gen. Wakeman, Stenographer.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus nominated Hiram Calkins for Clerk and Senator Murphy for President *pro tempore*.

The Republican Assembly caucus nominated M. Husted for Speaker and E. F. Underhill for Clerk. No Republican Senatorial caucus held.

The Louisiana Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Both branches of the Legislature met. In the Senate nothing important done. In the House Speaker Lowell having resigned, Mortimer Carr, of the Parish of Orleans, was elected Speaker. The Governor's message is to be delivered to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Republican Caucus Nominations for Officers of the Senate and House—Pasters and Folders—The Treasury Contest—Democratic Caucuses To-day.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1870.

The Senate Republican Caucus met to-night and nominated for Speaker, Chas. H. Stinson, of Montgomery; for Chief Clerk, George W. Hammersly, of Germantown; for Assistant Clerks, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Transcribing Clerks, Wm. G. Bosler, Edward Cowan, of Warren, Isaac Bodine, of Tioga, and Theophilus Heistand, of Lancaster. The remainder of the nominations were postponed until to-morrow.

Senator Pomeroy's caucus nominations were announced to-night, without material opposition, the following officers, on the report of the Committee appointed at the informal caucus on Saturday: Speaker, B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Clerk, J. L. Selfridge, of Northampton; Assistants, Edward D. Lee, Philadelphia; Jno. Smull, Harrisburg; Transcribing Clerks, Geo. A. Baker, Isaac Moorehead, James Allen, Jno. M. Kilbourne, J. F. Hunsa, Jno. L. Moorhead; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Wilson, Philadelphia; Assistants, J. S. Halsey, John McFadden, Warren McCreary, H. M. Strasbaugh; Door Keeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Jno. Root, Jas. Scott, Stephen J. Hart. Messenger, W. W. Gibson; Assistants, Anthony McMunn, W. W. Wright, George C. Anderson; Postmaster, Kennedy Beckert, of Allegheny; Assistant, William Shields; Superintendent of folding department, James Reins, of Philadelphia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, reducing the number of officers and decreasing the pasters and folders to twelve, involved a discussion, in which Mr. Vankirk alleged that the abolition of the franking privilege and the discontinuance of the Legislative Record would render pasters and folders unnecessary. The resolution was tabled.

A motion, authorizing the Speakers of both Houses to call a joint caucus, was adopted. This involves the right of convening a treasury caucus whenever Messrs. Strang and Stinson think proper. It is deemed certain that no such caucus will be called before the regular time. Gen. Irwin's friends are very jubilant.

The Democratic caucus meets to-morrow.

The State Treasurership—Mackey's Success Conceded.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1870.

Gen. Irwin's friends attempted to obtain control of the House Republican caucus, proposed by Mr. Crawford, for chairman. Mr. Mackey's supporters went for Mr. Webb, of Bradford, who was unanimously chosen. Irwin's friends being unwilling to exhibit his weakness. They are waiting for something to turn up. Mackey's triumph is complete to-night, and his election is conceded on all hands.

CINCINNATI.

Strike of the Western Union Telegraph Operators—Business of a Paper Depot—Anxiety Concerning a Bank Cashier.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 3, 1870.—The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city continues. All the operators are engaged in the strike save one. At a meeting this morning they endorsed the action of the operators on the Pacific slope in opposing the reduction of salaries there, and fell in duty to support their brethren with all their strength.

A copy of this resolution was sent to Mr. Williams, President Western Union, who replied that he had no control over matters in San Francisco, and no reduction had been made in the salaries he was contemplated, he believed, in the division. General Stager has telegraphed no change is contemplated here.

The operators held another meeting at three o'clock this afternoon, at which Mr. Williams was present. The meeting informed the latter they had special grievances. Their action was to protect their western brethren and save themselves from similar treatment. They adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That any proposition to resume our work which does not guarantee the reinstatement on the old terms of all engaged in the present movement be rejected.

Encouraging telegrams were read from Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus and Pittsburgh. It is believed New York will follow the west, and embrace forty of the principal cities of the United States. The organization extends over the United States, and is said to contain thirty-eight hundred members employed. The Western Union organization appears to have been effected quietly. Another meeting occurs to-night.

The officers of the company, with operators called from other stations, have been doing work to-day, and thus far have been able to send all dispatches.

Robert S. Beer, of the well known firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of this city, died suddenly at nine o'clock this morning. He was thirty-five years of age, and well known throughout the west and north.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Charles H. Nash, late Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, this city, who recently went to Arkansas to purchase a farm. Nothing has been heard from him directly since his departure, and a man of his name was recently shot at Little Rock.

Evening.—The telegraph operators held another meeting this evening. Thirty-five members were present. Little business was transacted. Favorable dispatches were read. From Dayton, saying: "We will stand by you." Louisville says, "We will stand by you to the last. God prosper the right." Chicago says, "All united in sustaining our California brethren." Columbus sends a message, "Stand firm; we are with you, heart, hand and pocket-book." Greetings were sent from Cincinnati to many cities. The operators here are firm.

BALTIMORE.

The President Johnson Impeachment Corruption—A Denial from Ex-Collector Webster.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Col. Webster, late Collector of this port, publishes a card in which he says: "The insinuation that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper purpose, or that I was aware of any money to be used for such purpose in connection with President Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely false." He states the circumstances of the raising of $2500 in Baltimore towards the payment of Mr. Johnson's counsel fees, which was paid to Hon. Edmund Cooper in presence of Hon. Stevenson Archer, and adds that "If any Senator was bribed to vote for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, which I do not believe, I had no the smallest part in that disgraceful business, and was and am utterly ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so."

No serious damage was done by the storm in this vicinity.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Speeches from the Emperor Napoleon—The New French Ministry Announced—The Paris Press on the Recent Changes in the Government—The Ecumenical Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 3.—The Emperor on Saturday, in reply to the usual address of the Corps Legislatif, addressed himself to the President of that body as follows:

"The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif render me happy. Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives, without diminishing the authority given me by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of State, I feel more confident of overcoming difficulties in the future. When a traveller has gone a long journey, and lays aside a portion of his burden, he is not weakened, but gains new strength to continue his march."

Subsequently, in reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris, the Emperor replied: "I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy. I shall Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses doctrines of abnegation and charity."

The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion, M. Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon D'Arn; Minister of Interior, Chevalier De Valcomme; Minister of Finance, Louis Joseph Buffett; Minister of War, Regault De Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Emile Alexandre Segris; Minister of Public Works, Marquis De Talhouet; Minister of Fine Arts, M. Maurice Richard; Minister of Emperor's Household, Count Vaillant; President of Council of State, Esquiron De Parien. An imperial decree separates the Ministry of Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's household. M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice in 1855, has been appointed Senator.

The Empress recently visited, and a visit to Queen Isabella, of Spain. She related to him proposals that had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier, who she has been in France, and said she had refused to accede to them solely to please him, the Emperor.

In view of the many conflicting stories as to the position of Victor Emanuel in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, it is reported that Count Pralormo telegraphed to Florence asking for a decided yes or no.

The *Journal Officiel*, commenting on rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of the soldiers, pronounces the complaint an exaggeration and a manifestation of ill will, and says that the true public prosperity appreciate the matter.

The Emperor's speech and successful formation of the Ministry have had a favorable and generally favorable effect in monetary circles. The Bourse has been active and firm all day, and at the close of the regular business rentes were quoted at 73 francs 87 centimes. Much business, however, was transacted in the streets after the Bourse closed. Four rentes were 74 francs and 15 centimes.

With the exception of some of the more radical Republican journals the press of Paris is decidedly favorable to the new Ministry.

The National Democratic organ says the reorganization aided the Emperor to overthrow the Republic has come to power again.

The *Journal de Nationale*, opposition, says the Ministry is too clerical and too much influenced by the Thiers people.

The *Rappel*, a journal edited by the Tuilleries, says the Ministry will not ask the dissolution of the Chamber nor constitutional power to dissolve it, but is entirely inspired by Rouher promises support to the Ministry if its policy be not too bold.

It is reported Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, will be replaced by M. Chevaude, Prefect of Lyons. M. Piatre, Prefect of Police, has resigned. The Emperor has appointed M. O'Dalin Barrat to the Procurer Generalship.

ROME.

ROME, January 3.—The *Civita Catolica*, published here, has a long article on the relations of the different nations to the Ecumenical Council now in session. It states the governments generally have neither favored nor hindered the Council, except in the instance of Russia, which prevented the only Bishop of Poland not killed or exiled to Siberia from being present to relate the sufferings of his unhappy country. Only one nation, France, has given solicitude in keeping a garrison here to protect the tranquility of the Council.

The Pope received French Generals and soldiers on New Year's day. Subsequently the Minister of War received the French and Papal officers and soldiers, the French Bishops and other functionaries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The speech of the Emperor Napoleon, delivered today, forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment here to-day. The *Times* says the Emperor promised new liberties. French liberties are already irreconcilable with the pretentions of Rome.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—There have been several important Conferences lately between Gen. Prim and Senor Olozaga. Rumors of ministerial changes are likely to result therefrom, in view of the prolongation of the Provisional Government.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 3.—The steamers Dutschland, Siberia and Colorado have arrived out.

The steamers Ville De Paris, City of London and Palmyra, from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 3.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾; Five-twenties: '62, 87; do. '65, old, 86; do. '67, 85¾. Stocks firm. Eries 17½; Illinois 101½; Atlantic & Great Western 26½.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—To-day is a holiday in the Cotton market. Pork 115. Lard dull. Cheese 69. Bacon 62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 3.—Cotton firm. Cal's white wheat 9s 8d, winter No. 2 do 8d; winter 9s; western flour 22s 3d. Corn 30s 2 mixed 29s 3d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 33s 3d. Pork quiet 105s. Beef 102s. Lard 74s 6d. Tobacco 62s. Bacon 62s 6d. Naval stores quiet. Tallow 45s 6d.

LONDON, evening.—Consols 92¼@¾; 5-20s firm; 67 for 62s, '65 65s, 65¾; '67s, 11.40s 88¾; Eries 17¼; Illinois 102¾ G.W. 25¼.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Tallow firm at 45s 3d@45s 6d. Linseed oil 59s. Refined petroleum firm at is 8d@is 8½d. Tallow firm. Linseed cakes 10 pounds 7s@10 pounds 9d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 3.—Petroleum firm at 60½f.

HAVRE, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet.

FRANKFORT, Jan 3.—U. S. 5-20 Bonds closed flat at 91½.

—On Friday night of last week Mike McCarty was shot dead in a saloon in Lemont, Cook county, Illinois. Three other men were in the saloon at the time, but which did the deed is not known. The names of the three men are McCullock, Brady and Kane, and they are all under arrest.

—The Ramsey directors of the Susquehanna Railroad have taken possession of the road under the decision of Judge Peckham, that the stay of proceedings ordered by a New York city Judge had no effect upon the validity of Judge Smith's judgment.

—A fire at Clinton, Iowa, on Sunday, destroyed the Fifth Avenue House, Krau's stock of liquors, Myer's billiard saloon, Farnsworth's cigar store and Reehling's bakery. Loss $12,000; about half insured.

—The new municipal government of Boston was organized yesterday. Mr. Newton Talbot is Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Mr. B. Hingles President of the Common Council.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night to rob the Framingham (Mass.) National Bank.

CHICAGO.

Another Death from Trichina—Telegraph Operators' Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 3.—Another death from trichina has occurred among the victims near Marengo, Ills. This makes four deaths from the same cause. There are four more sick, who it is thought cannot possibly recover.

This morning nearly all the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, some fifty-five to sixty in number, struck. This strike has been inaugurated in sympathy with a little event, which took place in San Francisco on Saturday last. Under the influence of the Telegraph Protective League, the news of the San Francisco strike reached here on Saturday evening. On Sunday the operators held a meeting and decided to take united action in the matter. The result was that about all the operators at nine o'clock this morning ceased to operate and declared their intention never to resume work until two men at San Francisco were restored to their positions and forfeit pay. The several officers of the Western Union, and their clerks, at once took their places at the tables and transmitted and received messages during the day. Fortunately for the company, there are quite a large number of telegraph operators in the city, many of them of the first class, engaged in other pursuits. Employment at good wages was immediately offered and before dark about twenty were engaged to fill the vacancies, and by to-morrow they hope to have everything working with the usual clock-work regularity. The strike will not be recognized or employed by the Company hereafter. The salaries of operators here range from $60 to $120 per month.

THEN AND NOW.

A Contrast in the Prison Discipline of the Past and the Present—How a Holiday was Spent Behind the Walls, Bars and Bolts of the Penitentiary.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—It was my privilege to be present at the Western Penitentiary on Christmas morning. I had been familiar with the working of our far-famed Pennsylvania solitary system of punishment for prisoners long years ago. I had seen the old brick walls before these massive ones were erected. I had seen the terror which settled down on many a doomed man, as he felt that there was no more chance for him to escape, or hope of communicating with his fellow-prisoners. Yes, I had seen as one result of this feeling of despair one man, at least, literally starve himself to death in spite of all that could be done to prevent him. No wonder that to me this boasted Pennsylvania system came to be regarded as the climax of cruelty and harshness. I had seen these men evidently needing *instruction*—the treatment of the highest medical skill for mental disease—mal-formation of the brain, and the misfortune of the lack of proper parental training, or suitable Christian restraint in childhood, rather than severe *punishment* for the wrong doing of riper years. I had seen some such driven to the verge of idiocy or madness, and therefore have balled with joy every attempt of the last few years to modify, as far as might be, the defects of our system, and while retaining its best features, engraft on it some of the best features of what is called "Irish discipline." I have long felt my own inability to the task of the capability of the prisoners, take them as you usually find them, being reformed and restored to society, *better* from the effects of their prison life, instead of *worse*—softened instead of hardened—and I try to do better for humanity's sake. Families and society rather than determined to have revenge for the cruel wrongs they had suffered. To accomplish these latter results, sympathy, pity, Christian love succeed, and a real regard for their good becomes the most absolutely essential. To one then I need not say, it has been a real gratification to note the steady improvement of the last few years in the direction of *humanity*, of those of the old. While he was out of our Penitentiary, he scarcely knew (or seen in our community, on this subject. But Clinton and his pretty wife, notwithstanding their misfortunes, convinced the people before night that "Wilmanpower" knew how to keep house to perfection. Californians know how to make champagne, and that

A little good whisky just once in a year,
Will wash off the cobwebs and make the brain clear.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee of Ways and Means will meet again to-morrow. There is a general disposition this year to reduce the tariff somewhat, and yet the great question of revenue will be the chief one in the consideration of the articles of iron, steel and coal a lower tariff on those articles would not act to the great injury of those great interests in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and would be a great relief to those who are engaged in the business. The Committee received to recommend a reduction of the duty on pig iron from nine to seven dollars per ton. It is now claimed by those who ought to know, that if there is any one article in our modern civilization, there are hundreds of excellent persons who have plenty of money; and who are yet sorely troubled about the little matter of dinner, the sorrows of young housekeepers have furnished the satirist with an unfailing topic for pen and pencil these many years; and at the very mention of an establishment, the life of "servants" and the high and fearful prices of vegetables and butchers' meat rise up against the horrors of the boarding-house, and "give us pause."

In New York and the neighborhood the evils of extortion at the retailers, and of bad cooking in the household have grown almost past toleration, and incline us to look with favor upon any proposed means of relief.

To the citizens of Brooklyn this relief has come in a shape which may be said to be a fair subject. Professor Blot, with whose reputation everybody is familiar, has established on Hamilton street, the Brooklyn Central Kitchen, from which depot of supply, he will be ready, after the 10th of January, to send out all families living within a radius of three miles, cooked food in every variety. It will be served in tin cases, like Norwegian kitchens, and thus kept warm, and the customer can obtain at the shortest notice a dinner, a supper, a collation, anything that may be desired for the household, or, upon occasion, for the purposes of hospitality. A glance at the Bill of Fare, which has been issued by Professor Blot, will satisfy the reader at once of the cheapness of the dishes and the resources of the establishment.

The Cardiff Giant Outdone.

On Tuesday morning last, while Mr. Wm. Thompson was engaged in making an excavation about half a mile north of West Hickory, preparatory to erecting a derrick, they exhumed an enormous helmet of iron, which was corroded with rust. Further digging brought to light a sword which measured nine feet in length. Curiosity incited them to enlarge the hole, and after some little time they discovered the bones of two enormous feet. Following up the "lead" they had so unexpectedly struck, in a few hours time they had unearthed a well preserved skeleton of an enormous giant, belonging to a species of the human family which probably inhabited this and other parts of the world at that time of which the Bible speaks, when it says, "And there were giants in those days." The helmet is said to be of the same shape as those found among the ruins of Nineveh. The bones of the skeleton are remarkably white. The teeth are all in their places, and all of them are double and of extraordinary size. These relics have been taken to Tionesta, where they are visited by large numbers of people daily.

When his gigantship was in the flesh, he must have stood eighteen feet in his stockings. These remarkable relics will be forwarded to New York early next week. The joints of the skeleton are now being wired together. These remains were found about twelve feet below the surface of a mound which had been thrown up probably centuries ago, and which was not more than three feet above the level of the ground around it.—*Oil City Times.*

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

New Year's Day Reception—The Tariff on Iron and Steel—Distillers and the Fermentation Period.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1870.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

Always gay, always furnishing for all tastes a society of enjoyment, New Year's day passed off yesterday in this city, marked with an unusual degree of pleasure to all whose health permitted a visit among friends or to do the honors at home. The weather was all we could have wished for. The thermometer stood about forty degrees Fahrenheit, and the genial rays of the sun darted from behind threatening clouds often enough during the day to assure us that old Sol kept an eye single to our interests for the once, and would not permit the black monsters to expectorate upon the earth's inhabitants till after festivities were over. We usually have disagreeable weather for New Year's day, and the hack drivers reap a golden harvest, but yesterday pedestrianism was the more acceptable method of perambulation and was more generally adopted than has been the case for many years.

THE RECEPTIONS.

The President led off. At 11 o'clock, A. M., he received the Cabinet, then the diplomatic corps, Senators, Representatives, Judges of the Supreme and minor Courts, officers, clerks and others, officers of the army and navy, veterans of the war of 1812, and the association of oldest inhabitants.

At half past twelve the gates were opened to the public, and gentlemen and ladies poured in and out the White House.

The visitors were presented to the President in the Blue Parlor, by Dr. Alexander R. Sharp, Marshal of the District, and to Mrs. Grant by General Michler. Vice President Colfax assisted the President, and Mrs. Grant was supported by Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. General Porter and Miss Cobb, of Washington, Pa., a visitor at the Executive Mansion.

Vice President Colfax, Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Robeson, Belknap, Cox, Postmaster General Creswell, Attorney General Hoar and Chief Justice Chase, gave brilliant and well attended receptions. Among the vast number, it is well to distinguish the hospitalities of the entertainments of General Sherman, Mrs. General Williams, Mrs. Admiral Porter, Baron Von Gerolt, Mrs. Senator Morton, Mrs. Senator Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Senator Thurman, Mrs. Mrs. Senator Thurman, Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Judge Carter, Postmaster Edmunds, "The ladies of the Pacific coast" at the National Hotel, Mrs. Senator Pratt, Mrs. Senator Clapp, Rev. Dr. Newman, Hon. Clinton Lloyd, Chief Clerk House of Representatives, and hosts of others. One important feature at the receptions yesterday was the absence of ardent spirits. The determination seemed to be to discourage their use, and the President, Cabinet Ministers, and others, refused to furnish, even to those who called in their own room, from which inevitable place newspaper men, ministers of the Gospel and temperance lecturers were punctiliously excluded. Among the most gorgeous and forty-eight inch collars of the Navy, the fair, fat, rosy, whole souled Robeson. His table was loaded with the greatest delicacies the cuisine can furnish, and he has embraced the assortment only complete when "Dry Verzenay" and Smith & Friday's mighty rye juice are found therein. Poor Gen. Thomas Lloyd! You all had suffered. To accomplish these latter results, sympathy, pity, Christian love succeed, and a real regard for their good becomes the most absolutely essential. To one then I need not say, it has been a real gratification to note the steady improvement of the last few years in the direction of *humanity*, of those of the old. While he was out of our Penitentiary, he scarcely knew (or seen in our community, on this subject. But Clinton and his pretty wife, notwithstanding their misfortunes, convinced the people before night that "Wilmanpower" knew how to keep house to perfection. Californians know how to make champagne, and that

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GENERAL NEWS.

THERE is not the slightest shadow of truth in the statement that Hon. William Strong prefers the appointment of Attorney General to a place on the Supreme Bench of the United States, nor is there any doubt that President Grant will appoint him to the