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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Caucus for State Treasurer.

MACKEY THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

New County of Chase—Free Vote at Certain Elections—South Side Consolidation—Qualification of Pharmaceutists—Allowance for Postage—Committees on Contested Seats—Inauguration of the Governor—Senate Committees.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1870.

CAUCUS FOR TREASURER.

The Republican joint caucus met at two o'clock. Mackey received fifty votes, Irwin eight. Mr. Ames and Mr. Elliott were paired off. Nineteen were absent, including Messrs. Lowry, Warfel, Kerr, Adaire, Bowman, Buffington, Longnecker, Craig, Herr, Leslie, McCracken and McCreary. Speaker Strang voted for Mackey. Speaker Stinson, Billingfelt, Ruian, Godschalk, Reinohl, Shubrock and Albright for Irwin.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOWRY: Erecting a new county, embracing parts of Crawford, Venango, Warren and Forest, to be called Chase.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Supplement for the Freehold Banking and Building Association of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. BUCKALEW: Authorizing a free vote in electing certain officers of counties, townships, boroughs, cities and wards, which allows the voter, whenever more than one person are elective, to the same municipal office, to distribute his votes among the candidates or concentrate them upon one candidate, the highest in vote to be declared elected. Referred to a Special Committee, with the Speaker as Chairman.

By Mr. HOWARD: Consolidating and incorporating Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Ormsby and territory adjacent, under the name of South Pittsburg.

By Mr. TURNER: Regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions, necessitating two years' service in a drug store or graduation from medical college as the qualification of pharmaceutists.

CALLED UP.

Mr. OLMSTEAD called up the bill repealing the 24th section of the last appropriation bill.

Mr. WALLACE moved an amendment appropriating one hundred dollars a session to each member for postage, the clerk to keep an accurate account and charge members for all over one hundred.

Mr. WHITE moved to reduce to fifty. Lost.

Mr. Wallace's amendment was carried and the bill passed finally.

COMMITTEE DRAWN.

The committee in the contested case of Diamond, Democrat, against Watt, Republican, was drawn as follows: Messrs. Lowry, Kerr, Warfel, Randall, Miller, Brooks, and Graham—five Republicans and two Democrats.

INAUGURATION.

Mr. WHITE presented a resolution fixing Tuesday noon, 18th inst., for the inauguration, on the south portico of the capitol, if the weather is favorable; if otherwise, in the hall of the House; and appointing a committee of seven from each house to establish arrangements and wait on the Governor. Carried.

Adjourned.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The following are the Chairmen of the most important Senate Committees, announced to-day: Federal Relations, Lowry; Finance, Billingfelt; Judiciary (General) White; Judiciary, (Local) Osterhout; Corporations, Graham; Banks, Hemzey; Mines and Mining, Munams; Canals, Howard; Railroads, Connell; Military, White; Vice and Immorality, Kerr; Claims and Damages, Howard; Printing, Hemzey; New Counties, Lowry.

The House Committees will be announced next Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAPLAIN.

Mr. ADAIRE introduced a resolution appointing Rev. Edwards, of Lawrence, Chaplain. Discussed and postponed.

CONTESTED ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The committee to try the contested case of Geiser (Rep.) against Forsyth (Dem.) was drawn, as follows: Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Josephs, Hong, Crotts, McAteer, Skinner, Milliken, Taylor—five Democrats and four Republicans.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

TENNESSEE.

State Constitutional Convention—Legislative Proceedings—Bill to Punish Officers for Drunkenness.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—The State Convention assembles in Nashville next Monday. Many members have arrived.

There was no quorum in the Senate to-day.

The House made all bills on the unfinished business of the preceding order for Monday next, and passed on first reading the bill to punish public officers guilty of drunkenness, making the offense a misdemeanor. The bill to charter the Blue Grass Railroad was so amended as to provide that no State aid shall be given said road, that no discrimination shall be made by the road against Tennessee freights or passengers, and that Tennessee shall have the same legislative control over the road as is had over other roads in the State, and then passed on third reading. The Senate resolutions complimentary to Judge Trigg of the Federal Court were unanimously adopted.

HAYTI.

Port au Prince Reported in a State of Siege—Conflicting Rumors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
ST. THOMAS, December 29, via Havana January 5.—It is reported that the Cocoas are besieging Port au Prince, and that they have made a breach in Salnave's lines. On the 8th of December Salnave's forces retreated to Port Pelion, where he fired the magazine, and with the fourteen sons persished. Another report in circulation is that Salnave has fled to St. Domingo and claimed the protection of President Baez. General Luperon and Cabra I have published a protest against the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States. They are bitter against Baez.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The New French Ministry—Removal of Baron Haussman as Prefect of the Seine—Censorship to be Suspended—A Serious Fenian Disturbance—The Police Fire Upon the Rioters—Minister Motley's Residence Burglarized—Political Crisis in Spain—Rumors of a Dictatorship—Adjournment of the Cortes—Second Assembling of the Ecumenical Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
FRANCE.

PARIS, January 6.—The official journal publishes a decree appointing Mr. Henri Chevreaux, late Prefect of the Department of the Rhône, to succeed Baron Hausman as Prefect of the Seine. M. Hausman is relieved of all his administrative functions. This event is regarded as one of prime importance, being a sure indication of the power of the new Ministry. The Emperor was desirous of retaining the Prefect. This is proved by a letter which his Majesty wrote to him, and which establishes the fact that the first act of the Cabinet was to ask for the removal of the Prefect of the Seine. The Emperor has a strong personal regard for Hausman, and had promised to maintain him, but thought it proper to defer to the expressed desire of his Ministry. The Imperial letter contains an assurance of the affection of the Sovereign and his regret at parting with an officer so widely and deservedly esteemed.

Senator De Maupas demanded an investigation of the domestic policy of the Government. Official information has been granted for the sale of the *Reppel* (radical organ) in the street.

It is reported that the censorship heretofore exercised over telegrams and the admission of foreign papers will be at least temporarily suspended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The amount of bullion in the vault of the Bank of England has decreased £100,000 since last week.

There are rumors that quite a serious outbreak occurred near Longford, in Ireland, attended with loss of life.

An extract of Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," containing eleven hundred and thirty-two words, was received by the Anglo-American and Atlantic cables last evening, and published in the Pall Mall *Gazette* of to-day.

DUBLIN, January 6.—The Irish journals report that during the Parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested and they add was attended with great excitement, the supporters of Martin, the Fenian candidate, and the friends of Nugent, came to a dark lane in Gullet Hill, in the rear of Longford. After a sharp fight between the parties the troops appeared upon the field and fired upon the Fenians, who quickly dispersed. A few men were wounded, but no one killed. At last accounts there had been no further disturbance, but proper precautions had been taken to prevent a renewal of the conflict. The Fenian rioters are greatly exasperated over the defeat of its candidate.

The residence of Mr. Motley, American Minister at London, was entered by burglars last night and robbed to the value of 1000 pounds.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 6.—The political crisis shows no signs of ending. Rumors are current that an application will be made to the Cortes to induce it to sanction the establishment of a Dictatorship before dissolution, as was entered by the same.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Some of the evening papers contain the following cable dispatch: Reported that shots or two pistol shots were fired at Serrano yesterday without wounding him.

FLOREZCA, January 6.—It is officially announced that the refusal of Victor Emanuel to consent to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne was made unwillingly, but he could not avoid it, owing to the extreme disinclination of the Duchess of Genoa to it, on her son's account.

MADRID, January 6.—The Cortes has adjourned. Just previous to adjournment there was great excitement among the members, some of whom disputed questions relating to the Ministry and dynasty.

There is a rumor that the Montpensier party will make fresh efforts to accomplish their aims.

La Epoca (ministerial) says the leaders of the Unionists have refused to enter into the new cabinet which Marshal Serrano is endeavoring to form.

ROME.

ROME, January 6.—The second public congregation of the Ecumenical Council commenced this morning. The first was on the occasion of the inauguration of the Council, and consequently the ceremonies were not on so grand a scale as those of the opening day, and the number of spectators much smaller. The Pope was carried, after which each Father descended to the Pope his profession of faith, according to the formula of Pius IV. Though its organization is completed, the Council cannot yet promulgate decrees. The Pope continues in fine health.

LONDON, January 6.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Rome, says the Pope will probably proclaim the dogma of infallibility by a decree, not admitting an appeal to the General Council.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

GLASGOW, Jan. 6.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, has arrived.

MADRID, January 6.—The United States steamer Richmond has arrived at Barcelona.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 6.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93½. for money; 93⅝ for account. American securities quiet; 62s, 87½; 65s, old, 86½; 67s, 85¾. 10-40s, 84¾. Erics, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103½; A. & G. W. 35¾.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds firm at 92⅞@92¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton's shade easier; sales uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 96s@97s; red western, No. 2, 93s; do. No. 1, 8s; winter 8s 10d. Flour 22s 3d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 23s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Pork 105s. Beef 102s. Lard declining at 71s. 6d. Cheese 63s 6d. Bacon 62s. Turpentine 27s. 6d. Linseed Oil 31. Tallow quiet at 39s. Petroleum dull at 10s on spot; 2s 9d@2s 6d afloat. Turpentine easier at 28s@28s 6d. Lard Oil quiet.

PARIS, January 6.—Bourse flat and quoted at 74f 90c.

ANTWERP, January 6.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, January 6.—Petroleum quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, January 5.—Petroleum quiet at 15 marobancos.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Visible Admixture Law—Bill for Railroad Stockholders Protesting Against Consolidation of Companies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
COLUMBUS, January 6.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day repealing the famous visible admixture law.

Also, a bill to compel railroad companies consolidating with foreign companies to purchase from protesting stockholders their stock at the highest market value.

—John Barton, charged with killing Mr. Hilliter at the Reform School in Chicago, by striking him on the head with a whip-stock, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced one year in the State Penitentiary at Joliet.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Telegraph Strike—Origin and object Stated by the Western Union Company—Propellor Steam Tug Sunk—Confession of the Winchester Murderer—Democratic Ball.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, January 6, 1870.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

Note from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Executive Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 145 Broadway—To the public: Since the publication, this morning, of the card signed by the officers of this Company, explaining the circumstances out of which the strike of operators arose, a full and detailed statement of what occurred in California has been received from the Company's agent, Mr. Mumford. They are as follows:

About the middle of December, Superintendent Gamble, desiring to reacquit the compensation of the employes at San Francisco according to the value of their services, gave notice to two operators that after January 1st their salaries would be reduced from $120 to $115 a month, and to a third that his salary would be increased from $100 to $120 a month, making an increase in the aggregate compensation of the three of ten dollars a month. Acting on these notices, as is supposed, the operators at San Francisco united in presenting a schedule of salaries which they asked to have adopted. In this schedule the two salaries which Mr. Gamble had proposed to reduce remained as before, and an increase of four others was asked for. Mr. Mumford so far assented to the schedule as to make no reduction of salaries and allowed a portion of the proposed increase. He at the same time informed the operators that the force in the office was larger than was justified by the diminished business, the number of messages being less than usual and the receipts lighter. The operators themselves admitted that more men were employed than was necessary. To bring the force into full harmony with the wants of the business, some men must be missed, but they were not the men whose salaries Mr. Gamble had in the first instance proposed to reduce. The salaries of those men remained unchanged, although one of these was dismissed after the reduction of the price above mentioned. A fourth man refused to work at the schedule price, although it was ten dollars a month higher than he had ever received.

Out of this state of things the strike arose. The facts thus explained, fully support Mr. Mumford's original statement, that he had reduced no salaries, and had no intention of doing so. He had, in fact, increased them upon the petition of the operators themselves, and the only man who appears to have left because he was dissatisfied with his compensation, refused to work at an advance in his salary of ten dollars a month. The strike, then, is not as the operators here have alleged and supposed, a strike in resistance to a reduction of wages, general or special—but in support of the claim of an individual whose salary has been raised, but not to so high a figure as he desired.

It cannot be denied, in view of all the circumstances, that the whole body of strikers throughout the Union have left their work with the view and purpose of injuring the business of the entire country to delay and derangement, because some Fenian in California, demanding an increase of twenty dollars in his salary, can get only ten dollars. This is the real issue, unless

It is further claimed that this company shall not be permitted to determine how large a force is necessary to do its business, and to increase or diminish it from time to time accordingly.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

CASUALTY AT SEA.

The gunboat, Maria, which left here on Friday last, in company with the U. S. steamer Miantonomah for Portland, when off the bay Tuesday morning, broke her steam pipe and suddenly stopped, ahead of the Miantonomah before the headway of the latter could be checked. The result was a collision, and the Maria was cut down to the water's edge and sunk in fifteen minutes. Four of the crew, firemen, were lost; balance, officers and men, including the Lieutenant commander in charge, were rescued by the Miantonomah, and have returned to this city. The Maria was a propeller steam tug, and was on her way to join the squadron at Portland, now forming for the naval reception of the Peabody remains.

MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Buckhart, the murderer of his wife and Mr. Randall, in West Chester, made a confession yesterday which was partly under the influence of chloroform, administered to him to test the truth of his pretended insanity. He says he killed his wife because she was unfaithful to him, and he does not know why he killed Randall.

DEMOCRATIC BALL.

The ball of the American Club, a noted Democratic organization, to-night, was a grand success. Tweed, Sweeney, Mayor Hall and many other political lights were present.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Spanish gunboats went to sea to-day, but subsequently returned to quarantine.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Java, from Liverpool, arrived to-day. Generals Banks and Burnside were passengers.

ST. LOUIS.

Removal of the National Capital—Alleged Kidnapper Released — Merchants' Exchange Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Quite a large meeting was held at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the question of removing the National capital. The chairman was authorized to appoint committees to visit Washington and use their influence in getting the removal question before Congress, but especially to prevent, if possible, further appropriations for government buildings at Washington. Letters from Congressmen were read, stating that there is a Congressional organization in Washington, which two weeks ago numbered nearly eighty members, and is constantly increasing, whose purpose is to defeat appropriations and generally agitate the removal question.

Dr. Manchester, the alleged kidnapper, was released from custody, but the child was taken in charge by Col. Meyer, President of the Board Police Commissioners, and will be kept until the parents arrive.

The Merchants Exchange to-day adopted resolutions asking Congress to make St. Louis a full port of entry as speedily as possible.

The bonded debt of St. Louis county is only $2,961,000.

KENTUCKY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky House, and made the special order for the 12th, providing for the substitution of hard labor in all cases where whipping is now the penalty.

Resolutions were offered and referred, protesting against the Congressional measures now pending, regulating the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the power of the Executive.

Bills looking to the revision of the Constitution of Kentucky were also introduced.

The House appointed a Committee to repair to Louisville and examine into the manner and system of inspection of tobacco.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
MILTON, Pa., January 6.—Wm. J. Maynard and Henry Boyle, while driving across the track of the P. and E. Railroad near this place, were run over by the cars and both killed. Boyle was a son of Gen. Boyle, of Kentucky, and both were members of the College of New Jersey.

THE CAPITAL.

Demand for Salary Increase—Cuban Privateer at Charleston—The Fermentation Period—Revenue Decision—West Virginia Distilleries.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, January 6, 1870.

WANT AN INCREASE.

The clerks in the office of the Congressional Printer have made an application to the Secretary of the Treasury for an addition of twenty per cent. to their salaries, the increase of compensation to date back a year or more. The claim is made on the ground that the law giving officers of the Senate twenty per cent. additional compensation embraces the clerical force of the Congressional Printer, who is elected by the Senate. Secretary Boutwell has referred the matter to the First Comptroller.

FERMENTATION PERIOD.

Revenue agents have left for Cincinnati for the purpose of taking testimony relating to the forty-eight hour fermentation period, accompanied by a phonographic reporter. Their visit is in accordance with the request of H. B. Burnet, attorney for western distillers, who have already entered their protest against the time fixed by the Commissioner. They will probably be absent until next Wednesday, and it is understood representative distillers from St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago and western cities will be present to testify in behalf of the claim desired.

CUBAN PRIVATEER.

The Spanish Minister has notified the State Department that the steamer Anie, a Cuban privateer, crossed the bar of Charleston Harbor yesterday about noon and anchored off Fort Sumter, with a portion of the crew of the Hornet on board. The Secretary of State immediately notified the Navy Department and a revenue cutter, with a U. S. Marshal on board, has been ordered down to the suspected steamer.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano decides that dealers in leaf tobacco cannot be allowed to purchase the scraps, waste and sweepings of cigar manufactories in bulk without the payment of a special tax.

WEST VIRGINIA DISTILLERIES.

Col. Belger, Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has returned from the interior of the West Virginia distilleries, and reports he has discovered no illegal practices among them.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending December 31st were $1,782,152.

MISSOURI.

Message of Governor McClurg to the Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Gov. McClurg's message calls attention to the peaceful condition of the State, and in view of the fact asks a consideration of the expediency of removing political disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion. He does not consider it necessary to amend the constitution to effect this, as the constitution now provides that the Legislature may remove such disabilities after January 1st, 1871. He recommends that this be made a question of discussion in the canvass next fall, so that the sentiment of the people may be fairly may run, in part, at least, upon this issue. He opposes a Convention for the revision of the Constitution, but recommends that submitting to the people the proposition to allow negroes to vote, and another taking out of the constitution what is known as the double liability clause. The State debt in 1869 was $20,900,000, and this gives the financial condition favorable; but the Governor urges strict economy. The interest on the bonds for July next is provided for by that of January following, and can be easily arranged. There are now in the Treasury nearly six hundred thousand dollars, more of which has been paid into the sinking fund. The principal of bonds maturing in '72 amounting to $477,000, and that of 1873, of $630,000, are also provided for. Three hundred and sixty miles of railroad have been built during the year and one thousand and thirty-five miles are in course of construction.

The Governor discusses the resources of the State at length and advises every measure to be used to give information regarding them to the people of this country and of Europe. On the tariff question he says the present tariff should and was a propeller steam tug, and was on her way to join the squadron at Portland, now forming for the naval reception of the Peabody remains.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Indiana Publishers' Association is in session at Indianapolis.

—There is no new feature in the telegraphers' strike at Cincinnati.

—The Democratic State Convention of Indiana will meet to-morrow at Indianapolis.

—John C. Breckenridge has been appointed attorney of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad for Kentucky.

—The Maryland Legislature was fully organized yesterday and the Governor's message read in the afternoon.

—The clerks in the office of the Congressional Printer have made an application to the Secretary of the Treasury for an addition of twenty per cent. to their salaries, the increase of compensation to date back a year or more. The claim is made on the ground that the law giving officers of the Senate twenty per cent. additional compensation embraces the clerical force of the Congressional Printer, who is elected by the Senate. Secretary Boutwell has referred the matter to the First Comptroller.

—W. H. Taylor, freight train brakeman, fell from a train at Nashville, yesterday, and was killed instantly, his head being crushed.

—W. L. Percy, postoffice clerk at Cincinnati, was acquitted yesterday of a charge of opening registered letters. The jury did not leave the box.

—The Regents of Michigan University have adopted a resolution, the effect of which admits women to the University on an equality with males.

—The Republicans of the Maine Legislature have nominated L. M. Morrill for U. S. Senator. The Democrats have nominated Isaac Reed, of Waldboro.

—The steamboat Connecticut passed Poughkeepsie yesterday noon for Albany, loaded to the guards with freight. The river at Coxsackie is clogged with ice.

—The Memphis municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. John Johnson, regular Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor by probably a thousand majority.

—Gen. Prim and Regent Serrano are said to be inclined to favor the sale of Cuba to the United States, but are fearful of the effect on the Spanish people, who are utterly opposed to such sale.

—Gen. Sheridan attended the reunion of the Second Michigan Cavalry, at Grand Rapids. This is the regiment of which he was Colonel first, and the only regiment he commanded during the war.

—Dr. S. C. Manchester and wife were arrested at St. Louis yesterday, charged with kidnapping a little girl, daughter of Newell and Abbey Burnham, of Weston, Mass. Dr. M. is the man who attempted a miracle upon a dead body recently.

The foregoing messages, it may be well to remark, are *ex parte*. The Western Union officials here say, and they have evidently the ear of the public and the largest confidence, that they are in a position to "fight the fight out" and will do it; that they have ample facilities and force to conduct their business as promptly and satisfactorily as ever, and that their patrons will in no possible way suffer during the strike. It is to be hoped that an early adjustment of the difficulties will be made and that the operators and company can come understand each other in the future.

Coal Stealing.

For some time past, especially during the last "cold spell," Mr. Fan has observed an alarming decrease in the fuel stored in his cellar. He was at a loss to account for the mystery until a few days ago, when just about the usual time set apart for graveyard yawnings and other nocturnal manifestations, he was observed Patrick Dunn emerge cautiously from the cellar, survey the landscape, and apparently finding the way clear, rapidly disappear from sight, bearing with him several well filled coal sacrifices. Tuesday, to have the matter properly investigated, he called on Deputy Mayor Nichols, and made a charge of larceny against Patrick, upon which he was arrested and compelled to give bail for a hearing.

Rupert's Land.

As early as 1858 a committee of the Minnesota Legislature compiled a great variety of testimony upon the resources of Central British America, including a narrative by Governor, and now Senator, Ramsey of an official visit in 1851, to Pembina, on the northern frontier of Minnesota, and a trip to Fort Garry, seventy miles beyond Pembina. After describing, with some enthusiasm, the first approach to a civilized settlement, fifteen miles south of the junction of the Assiniboin and Red Rivers, the Governor groups the following picture of life on Red River:

Imagine a river flowing sluggishly northward through a flat, alluvial plain, and the west of it lined continuously for miles with farms, the houses of farmers, each presenting those appearances of thrift around them which I mentioned as surrounding the first farms seen by us; each farm with a narrow frontage on the river of only twenty rods, but a mile in width, but extending back for one or two miles, and each of these narrow farms having their dwellings and out buildings spread along the river bank, on a gently sloping side of the water's edge and shrubbery and vines literally trained around the doors, and trees intermingled—the whole presenting the appearance of a long suburban village—such as one would see along our Eastern seaboard, or such as you find exhibited in pictures of English country villages; with the resemblance rendered more striking by the steeples of several churches peeping above the foliage in the distance. Whitewashed school houses glisten here and there, amid sunlight and green; gentlemen's houses of pretentious dimensions, and of tasteful and ornate fencing, the seats of retired officers of the Hudson Bay Company, occasionally interspersed. Hereon English Bishops have their residence, surrounding or high school near by, and near there a Catholic Bishop's massive cathedral, with a convent of the Sisters of Charity attached, while the two large stone forts (at which resids the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, or, of the upper colony; one called Upper Fort Garry, and situated at the mouth of the Assiniboin; and the other termed Lower Fort Garry which is twenty miles further down the river) helped to give additional picturesqueness to the scene.

Gov. Ramsey was satisfied that wheat, barley, rye, oats and esculent roots were cultivated as successfully as in Minnesota; that Indian corn was precarious; that the country was especially favorable to stock raising, and that the interior districts, even to latitude 60 deg., near the Rocky Mountains, were no less adapted to agriculture. His language on the latter point is as follows:

Leaving out of view more than a passing glance on the agricultural capacity of remote Peace river, we may come to the fertile valley and plain of the great Saskatchewan, the Mississippi of the North, which pours its waters from the Rocky Mountains over more than a thousand miles of agricultural territory teeming with coal and other mineral treasures into Lake Winnipeg, and we may note the still more fertile and desirable lands of its south or Bear river branch, the winter home in its wooded valleys of the buffalo and myriads of other game; as far north as these regions are, actual experiment has shown them to be capable of raising successfully nearly every cereal, hardly excepting corn, and every vegetable that can be produced in our lands of the temperate zone further south.

From what I have seen of the land in that section, and from what I have learned respecting its capacity, and making every allowance for its climate and for its extraordinary fertility also, I hesitate not to ascribe the whole of the upper plains on both branches of the Saskatchewan river an agricultural value superior naturally to the fields of our New England in their primitive condition, and though lack of timber might be an objection to some portions of the Saskatchewan territory, yet it has mineral coal in abundance, which may be easily mined to supply fuel for a population of the densest character.

A very exciting scene transpired at a minstrel hall in St. Louis. A lawyer, who had brought a suit for a young lady, saw her sitting beside a gentleman in the audience, and stepped up and requested that she come to his office the next day. The lady's escort, mistaking the nature of the request, and without making any inquiries, jumped up and drew a pistol to shoot the offender, but was knocked down by the lawyer. The cry of pistol created a panic, and a grand rush was made to get out of the hall. Quiet was finally restored, and the fool who made all the trouble had the matter fully explained to him.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is a very good sign when the Republican Government and the Republican party apologize to the country for only reducing the debt $5,000,000 in one month. The Democracy never ever apologized for increasing or creating it. The fact illustrates signally the difference between the two parties.

A little boy of Provincetown, four years old, very anxious for a drum, the evening preceding Christmas Eve, on going to bed, made the following prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,' *I want a drum*, 'I pray the Lord,' *I want a drum*, 'my soul to keep, and if I should die before I wake,' *I want a drum!*" His prayer was answered.

Both parties in Georgia are keenly endeavoring to secure a majority in the State Legislature. The Conservatives have not abandoned the hope of controlling it. There is talk of a Democratic State convention to discuss questions of party policy; among others, whether, in order to prevent the Republicans from getting possession of the State government, it would not be advisable to ratify the fifteenth amendment. In opposion to this the Hon. Ben Hill counsels the donothing policy.

It has transpired that Gen. Tate, the Haytien Charge d'Affaires was entrusted with an important special mission to the United States Government. Whether he has yet made a proposition to the Executive is not publicly known. It is stated that Gen. Tate is authorized to negotiate for the cession of Mole St. Nicholas, at the northwest of Hayti, where the Haytien authorities hope, by perfecting the treaty proposed, a large free city may grow up under the protection of the United States. The harbor is represented as quite as good as that of Samana, and in the windward line from New York to the point at which the Darien Canal must be constructed; it is two days less sailing than by way of Samana and three days shorter routh than by way of way of St. Thomas.

In a conversation with Judge Hoar he is reported as having said that the President would not ask his friends to consent withdraw his name from the Senate. He was sure the action of the Senate in his own case would strengthen him, and that such a course insured his stay in the cabinet; that he preferred to be in the cabinet, and that for six weeks he objected to the President's nominating him for the Supreme Court, that he really did not care for either place; that he would much prefer to return to his old home and practice. He added that he was here as a Republican and a friend of the President, and no plot of Democrats and disaffected Republicans should make him false to his duties. In answer to a direct question, he said: "The President will not withdraw my name. I shall, through my Republican friends, insist on a direct vote on my nomination. I do not propose to resign my position in the cabinet, if I am not confirmed. I have promised as much to the President."

Distilleries are, under existing laws, as is well known, allowed to keep whiskey in bond one year only, previous to paying the tax. Producers of fine whiskey claim that more time is needed, and are at Washington, urging upon Congress to extend it; and it seems quite likely that their request will be granted, but not in time, the distillers think, to afford the required relief, unless passed as an independent measure, separate from the general bill codifying the present system of Internal Revenue laws. This is what the Committee of Ways and Means are not likely to recommend. Their experience in the copper, wool and other independent bills leading them to look with favor upon what is termed here "piece-meal legislation," the contrary has found that when a single interest gets relief by an independant measure, its friends at once become indifferent to the needs of others, if not followed by a restitution of the same next day; but she cannot take them with her to foreign parts; they cannot leave Rome; in short, let not the husband or wife of the head of the family, and are considered very much in the light of crown jewels. These are heavy drawbacks. If the law were permitted to carry her diamonds to Paris and exchange them for paste, she could easily purchase happiness.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 121@121¼.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 92@92¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 60¼f.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—At open board in the afternoon the grain markets were quiet but a shade firmer. No. 2 spring wheat closed steady at 87½c cash. No movement in grain in the evening. Provisions very dull and sales less. Pork seller February $27,25@27,37½.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat firm, choice red $1,60@1,65. Corn active, prime white 90@92c, yellow 90@92c. Oats dull, 54@57c. Rye firm, $1,10. Provisions easy and unchanged. Whiskey: business fair, $1,08@1,09.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts of 1,157 bales, exports 2,181. Flour unchanged. Corn 92@95c. Oats 54c. Hay $28. Bran $25@28. Pork 10@11c. Lard and bulk meats nominal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Committee appointed by the Association to solicit officers for the ensuing year, present the following:
PRESIDENT—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
VICE PRESIDENT—HENRY M. LONG.
SECRETARY—A. H. LANE.
TREASURER—D. P. CORWIN.
DIRECTORS—JOHN B. BAILEY, W. N. ROWARD, C. REIF, REINHART, W. P. HERBERT, S. D. SIBLEY.
AUDITORS—T. B. SWEARINGEN, ALEX. M. LAUGHLIN, JR., CHRIS. CLARK, JR.
JAMES COLLORD,
W. S. SMITH,
T. J. CHALFANT,
W. P. RODGIFFE,
W. H. SCHOONMAKER,
JOHN M. CLANEY,
W. F. WEYMAN,
Committee.
Election on January 12th, at 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary to the Estate of JANE DAVIS, late of the Borough of East Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased will make them known without delay, to
W. C. AUGHENBAUGH, Executor, Administrator, 54 Diamond street.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN SUSKIRK & LOCKWOOD, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will still be continued by the undersigned (the remaining partners) at the same place, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.
JOHN G. LOCKWOOD.
Cor. Duquesne Way and Sixth st.

WANTED.
INFORMATION
Of the whereabouts of JOSEPH BAK, who left San Francisco, California, on the 11th of February, 1869, and landed at New York about the beginning of the following month. Any person who may communicate intelligence respecting the said JOSEPH BAK's location to his brother, MARK BAK, at NANIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, Br. British Colonies, will be most gratefully thanked for his kindness and paid for his trouble.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between E. H. SUTMEYER and ALEX. THOMPSON, under the firm name of E. H. SUTMEYER & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Alex. Thompson retires. The business of the firm will be settled up by E. H. Sutmeyer, who will continue to carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING business at the old stand, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny City.
E. H. SUTMEYER.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
January 24, 1870.

In retiring from the firm I hereby invite all my friends to continue their patronage with E. H. SUTMEYER, feeling assured he will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.
ALEX. THOMPSON.

Persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once to E. H. SUTMEYER, as accounts are expected to be settled positively within 30 days.
E. H. SUTMEYER.

San Francisco.

The population of the city in September, 1869, is estimated at 170,250; in July, 1868, it was 147,950; by the Federal census of 1860, it was 56,805. Of the number estimated this year, 59,500 white males over twenty-one have their names recorded in this directory; white females over eighteen are estimated at 34,500; other whites, males and females, 56,000; Chinese, 8,600; colored, 2,550; and floating population, 9,800. The total number of buildings in the city and county, 18,659; of which 850 have been built during the past year. The total cost of the year's improvements is nine to ten millions of dollars, besides $1,600,000 expended on street and sewers. A detailed description of the principal new structures is given, and is occasionally too extravagant in its laudation of their "magnificence" compared with buildings in other cities. The railroads of the State also are briefly described. Dr. H. Gibbons furnishes a series of meterological observations of the climate of the city from 1850 to 1869. The driest season (1850-1) gave seven inches of rain; the wettest (1867-8) gave 40 inches; the average fall is 21 to 22 inches. The earliest setting in of rain was November 1; the latest, January 12; average, November 28. The average date of the end of the rainy season is April 10. The coldest weather was in January, 1854, with the thermometer at 25 degrees; the hottest in September, 1852, thermometer 97 to 98 degrees. But there were only six days in the nineteen years that the thermometer rose as high as 90 degrees, while in the winter it sometimes keeps above 40 degrees. September is the warmest month and December the coldest.

The Outward Tests of Character.

There is a physiognomy in the human back, the wave of the rim of a hat, the height of a shirt collar, by which a man may be recognized quite as well as by his beaming face. The ignoring of this familiar truth, for a purpose, was singularly illustrated in the Rush trial, when the endeavor was made to shake the maidservant's identification of that murderer, because she had only seen his back. Yet we do not remember that the learned Judge or any body else asked the jury to consider whether, in their daily experience, they had not accustomed to know people by their backs as well as by their faces. To know such a man's walk, the shape of such another man's back, &c., seems to belong to a specially acute and Indian-like power, while, perhaps, in refutation of that meagre sense, which excuses some failure of recognition by such a pretense as "I could not see his face," there is still a metaphor drawn from their own profession, if knowing some unfamiliar figure "by the cut of his jib." These loose expressions all point to a general principle; to the curious marks which the inferior soul leaves behind it, wherever it comes in contact with earthy matter, or earthy manners and modes. It all comes under the head of a nocturnal manifestation. Have been told, "makes the man." Tell us a particular style, and we shall know the man. And in dearth of all other helps and tokens show us a man's trunk, and we may be pretty sure as to what he is.

Entailed Diamonds.

It is said that three Roman ladies, the Princesses Borghese, Viano and Rospiglioni and the Duchess Salviati, represent together more than $5,000,000 in diamonds, divided among them, and forming the pride of the medie