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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Communications from Departments, Petitions, &c.—Annexation of British Columbia—The Virginia Admission Bill Taken up and Discussed.

HOUSE: Variety of Bills Introduced—Amendatory of the Homestead Act—Apportionment of Representatives—Virginia Admission Resolution Laid Over, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, '70.

SENATE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Vice-President submitted several communications from the Secretaries of War and the Navy, in answer to resolutions of the Senate relative to the use of lands for military and naval purposes in Arkansas and Florida.

Also, a communication from the Attorney General transmitting a copy of his opinion relative to the State jurisdiction over National cemeteries in the lately rebellious States.

Also, a communication from the National Typographical Union praying for favorable consideration by Congress of the Postal Telegraph bill pending in the House.

Also, resolutions of the late Commercial Convention at Louisville on the subject of taxation.

Also, various petitions for free banking law, and for relief from political disabilities, for recognition of Cuban independence and for the abolition of the franking privilege.

BILLS, &C., INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills, &c., were introduced, including a resolution by Mr. CORBETT in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia in the subjects for negotiation with Great Britain.

GOLD INTEREST OF BANKS.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby National Banks shall be compelled hereafter to retain the semi-annual gold interest paid them upon their bonds by the Government, to secure their circulating notes, until the amount reaches a sum which is now required by law to be held as reserve in legal tenders, and to be retained as reserve in place of and as substitute for the legal tenders, when they may be in a condition at a future day to resume specie payment.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Also, a preamble and resolution setting forth that, whereas it is believed that it is the earnest desire of the people of British Columbia to be annexed to the United States, as appears from a petition recently forwarded to the Queen of Great Britain, (a copy of which accompanied the resolution, and was read), therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of State enquire into the expediency of proposing to the Government of Great Britain to include in any treaty of adjustment in all matters of difference between the two governments an article for the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.

After some discussion referred, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, to Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Virginia Bill.

Mr. SUMNER opposed action on the bill until the Committee investigated the condition of affairs in that State, as has been done in the case of Georgia.

Thereupon ruled debate upon the merits of the bill was not now in order.

The bill was then taken up. It provides for entitling Virginia to representation in Congress. A lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. STEWART urged the prompt admission of the State, on the ground that the faith of Congress was pledged thereto. The authority of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the Republican party.

Mr. CONKLING believed the Senate had now sufficient light on the subject to act intelligently, but he was disposed to grant the Senator from Massachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to the consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. SUMNER urged as an additional reason for deferring action, that the condition of things in Tennessee should teach the Senate a lesson of caution. The bill was allowed to go over till next week he would offer no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the admission of Virginia. While personally anxious for her admission, he could not overlook the fact, and the Senate could not overlook it, that the Legislature of Virginia was overwhelmingly rebel.

Mr. EDMUNDS desired to have further information concerning Virginia, as upon the condition of things there would depend his vote for or against immediate admission. He desired to inquire for himself whether Virginia was complying in good faith with the 14th Amendment, and whether her Legislature ought not to be required to take an oath based on the theory of that amendment.

Mr. MORTON made the broad statement that the spirit of the reconstruction acts, from the beginning to the end, gave to all rebels the right to take part in the reorganization of those States, except such as were embraced in the third clause of the XIVth Amendment, participation in the rebellion not being regarded as cause of ineligibility. In support of this view he quoted from the various reconstruction acts of Congress. He deprecated as a breach of good faith the attempt now to create a test of qualification for office. That did not exist when the members of the Legislature were elected.

Mr. DRAKE moved as amendment to the bill, the following: Provided, that should the Legislature of such State at any time hereafter pass any act or resolution, recognizing or assuming its validity of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the passage of such act or joint resolution shall operate to exclude such State from representation in Congress and remit said State to its condition immediately prior to the passage of this act.

He said this amendment will prevent rebel States from playing the game which had been tried by other States in the North, of repealing former action so soon as they could do so with safety to themselves.

Mr. WARNER expressed an earnest desire to see the early settlement of political questions concerning the late rebellious States. Congress would have to abandon its proscriptive policy, as one barren of good results, and apply itself to the suppression of crimes and lawlessness. In this connection he remarked that he would go to the South with the halter in one hand and universal amnesty in the other. In other words, he would hang the murderer of to-day, but pardon the political offenders of the past. Give the South that platform, and you will have peace in that section.

Mr. WILLEY said that by the report of the Judiciary Committee, which had proposed this bill, Virginia was now entitled to representation, and it would be almost criminal for the Senate wantonly to delay that desirable event. The State should not be excluded for one moment longer, except upon the clearest and most palpable reasons.

Mr. SAWYER believed the cardinal evil of the reconstruction measures, as originally passed, was the requirement of the test oath for officers of the State and municipalities and the exclusion from participation in the new government of those who were naturally the leaders of the southern people. Being therefore in a measure irresponsible, these men took no interest in upholding the peace or good order of the communities in which they lived. He deprecated the introduction of party feeling at this time, and expressed apprehension that a bill would yet be introduced to remand Virginia to military authority and undo all that had been done during the last year, with the approval of the Administration and of a large majority of the Republican party of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until next Thursday, and advocated his motion at length, remarking that the reconstruction policy of Congress was embedded in the very soil of the continent and was sure of triumph.

Mr. FOWLER repelled what he termed the unjust accusations made in the Senate against the people of Tennessee and the people of the South. He denied that the Southern people were the murderous crew they had been represented. There had been comparatively less of violence and crime in the South since the war than in any other section. Instead of going to the South with a halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, he preferred to strengthen their sentiments and principles of civilization and to disseminate the blessings of education. He then referred to the political condition of Tennessee, where the Union men had been trampled under foot and the Republican party disintegrated and hopelessly lost by the ambitious schemes of unprincipled men.

On motion, the Senate shortly after four o'clock this afternoon went into extra session, prior to which a message from the President was read, in response to a resolution, setting forth that no correspondence or negotiations had been entered into between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws.

After a short time spent in extra session, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at one o'clock this afternoon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under a call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine: To change the time of the meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday in January.

Also, to protect American citizens, passengers by steamer.

Also, to provide a Revisory Board for the navy, and to regulate naval rank; also to regulate the rank on naval medical staff.

By Mr. POLAND: Authorizing the entry of Canadian products without countervailing duties.

Among other bills introduced were the following:

Exempting farmers and gardeners from paying broker's tax on the sales of their products.

Repealing the tariff duties on animals imported for breeding purposes.

To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

To admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

For the improvement of the harbor at Fort Washington, Wisconsin.

To regulate the appraisement of imports.

For the erection of buildings for post-office and other government purposes in Jefferson, Mo.

To extend the privileges of the National banking act.

To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing the repeal shall not affect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any punishment, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

For the removal of the Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas and the disposal of their lands to actual settlers.

For a Commission to investigate the claims arising from Indian depredations.

Enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the preemption and homestead laws.

To enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

To disencumber public lands of so-called Indian titles.

To readjust the present boundary line between Nevada and Dakotah.

Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

To amend the National currency act.

To establish the boundaries of judicial circuits of the United States.

To aid Illinois in the improvement of DesMoines and Rock Island Rapids in Mississippi River.

To grant the right of way for a horse railroad from Davenport to Rock Island across the Mississippi.

For the completion of the custom house at Cairo.

To establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound City.

To amend Homestead Act, allowing soldier to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres, as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of land, not mineral nor timbered, and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition enter for one hundred and sixty acres of land not mineral nor capable of cultivation by irrigation, half of which may be timbered land, and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-fourth section of land incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timbered land.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

By Mr. PAINE: For the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section first enacts that after March 3d, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members: provided, 1st, that if new States shall be admitted after the next census, their representatives shall be additional to the three hundred; 2d, if any State shall be reduced in the number of representatives by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-Second Congress, but its representatives in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred; and third, if the representatives of any State shall be increased by the apportionment, the additional representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior, before August 15th, 1870, a preliminary report, showing, first, the whole number of persons in each State, territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age; and third, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age, whose right to vote for certain offices is denied or abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

Section third provides that after the preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior he shall, in accordance with section second of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, ascertain therefrom, and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State, and second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States, and shall, thirdly, ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional districts, by dividing the aggregate basis by three hundred, and shall, fourthly, ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its basis of representation by the basis of the single districts, rejecting fractions, and shall, fifthly, apportion to the States having the largest rejected fraction, one to each, enough representatives to make the whole number three hundred.

Section fourth requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act, duly sealed and certified, to the Speaker of the House and to each Governor, on or before September 10th, 1871.

Section fifth provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress, and that if the Fifteenth Amendment shall be duly ratified before December 10th 1870, there shall be no reduction of the basis of any State on account of previous denial or abridgment of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

Section sixth repeals the conflicting acts and parts of acts.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster General and Attorney General, to report the number of carriages and horses and amount of harness paid for by the Government, and used for the convenience and pleasure of such heads of departments and their families, or by the heads of their respective bureaus, and to state by what authority such property of the Government has been so appropriated.

The House refused to second the previous question, and,

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Mo., rising to debate, it went over under the rule.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The preamble recites that the people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form, and, have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress of April 10th, 1869, authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by such Constitutions.

The joint resolution therefore declares that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—88 to 55.

Mr. PAINE moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted yeas 76, nays 76. The Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative and the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEMORE moved the House adjourn and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL made a remark about South Carolina filibustering to exclude Virginia.

The House refused to adjourn—38 to 99.

Mr. PAINE called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there had been an error in making up the result of the vote on Mr. Benjamin's motion. Mr. Hooper had voted aye and the vote had not been recorded correctly. The vote, therefore, was—yeas, 77; nays, 76.

After considerable colloquy, the vote was corrected.

The SPEAKER withdrew his casting vote, and the question recurred, Shall the main question be ordered?

The House refused to order the main question by a vote of 56 to 88, and the resolution went over under the rule.

The following were among the Republican members voting aye: Bingham, Banks, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Garfield, Hays, Ingersoll, Ketcham, Lafin, McCarthy, Morrill, (of Maine,) Peters, Smith, (of Vermont,) Starkweather, Tonney, and Nelson, (of Ohio.)

PENSION BILL.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. BECK, from the same Committee, reported the military academy appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of N. L. and George Griswold and many New York ship owners and merchants, for a free trade in ships.

Mr. WELLS presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for a reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ORTH presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege and to require payment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for the direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, against the reduction of import duties on jute and gunny manufactures.

PENSION CLAIMS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, on suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the mode of paying pensions.

After a long discussion Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend the bill so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every county free of expense to pensioners.

Pending a vote on that motion the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

Assembling and Organization of the Constitutional Convention—The Legislature—Injunction Against the Mayor Elect of Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, January 10.—The Constitutional Convention assembled at the Court House, in Nashville at 10 o'clock, to-day. It was called to order by Hon. A. O. Nicholson, who read a proclamation from Gov. Senter announcing the vote for and against the Convention, and stating that the Convention had been called by the people. The vote for Convention was 50,620, against 10,0 20.

Col. Bolling Jordan, the only member present of the Convention of 1834, was appointed temporary chairman, and S. S. House, of Williamson, secretary.

The credentials of the delegates were received. Present, sixty-six; absent, one.

Mr. Baxter, of Nix county, proposed the appointment of a committee of three to draft and suggest the oath to be taken by delegates.

Mr. Haskell, of Shelby, said the Convention of 1834 took no oath.

Mr. Baxter replied that it was not obligatory, but it would be appropriate to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. G. W. Jones concurred with Mr. Haskell. It was not necessary to take an oath, as the Convention was only delegated to submit amendments to the Constitution to the people.

After further discussion Mr. Baxter's motion was laid on the table.

John C. Burch was unanimously elected permanent President, having been nominated by John Netherland Jones, of Lincoln, who was also nominated, but withdrew. Mr. Brown on taking the chair made a brief speech, conservative in its tone.

Thomas E. S. Runswarn was chosen principal Secretary, Thomas Jones, assistant, and Elijah Stewart, doorkeeper.

Mr. Brown, the President, was a General in the rebel Confederate army.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow. The constitution of General Brown as President gives satisfaction to all conservatives. He is in favor of universal manhood suffrage, and was one of the Generals who pledged themselves to lend their aid to put down the Ku Klux and other conspirators against the public peace. The Convention is a respectable looking body and transacted its business with decorum and promptness.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives to-day adopted, in lieu of another bill, a bill reported by the committee on ways and means, providing that the notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to May 6, 1861, United States legal tender currency, National Bank notes, specie and warrants issued by the comptroller, shall be received in discharge of all taxes and other moneys due the State; provided that the notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to the 6th of May, 1861, which have been really in good faith collected from the tax payers by any collecting officer, shall be receivable by the comptroller in settlement for taxes due the State. The bill also repeals the act requiring the designation of National Banks in Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville as depositories, and looks to the appointment of some National Bank in Nashville as a Depository of Revenues.

The House adopted a Resolution authorizing the Constitutional Convention to employ a stenographic reporter, but the Senate rejected it.

MUNICIPAL TROUBLE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—An injunction was issued by Judge Hudson to-day, at the instance of John Donovan, against the inauguration of Mayor Park, restraining him from qualifying, on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments by the President—Congressional Business—Free Bank Bill—Gen. Mower's Successor—Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Fund.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, '70.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day by the President: Henry Welter, of New Mexico, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; Edward S. Solomon, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory; Charles G. Richardson, of Texas, Consul at Pas Del Norte; Thomas Biddell, of Pennsylvania, Consul General of Havana; F. W. Pender, of Missouri, Marshal of Consular Court at Hankow, China; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Commission on part of the United States under the Convention of December 4, 1868; Jacob P. Ringwalt, Melter and Refiner at branch mint at Carson City, Nevada; John Young, Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio; Samuel M. Clark, Surveyor of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue, Jas. R. Hayden, Washington Territory; Horace Coleman, Fourth District, Ohio.

Naval—Commodore John Rogers to be Rear Admiral; Capt. John J. Almy to be Commodore; Commander W. Shusfeldt to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge to be Commander.

Geo. P. Foster, U. S. Marshal Vermont; Henry Fitzhugh, Judge Northern District of Illinois; H. H. Emmons, of Michigan, Circuit, Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice S. L. Withey, declined; Seth M. Taylor, Postmaster at Cleveland; Elisha P. Applegate, Surveyor General of Oregon.

Post Postmaster Wm. H. H. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

A bill was introduced in the House today creating nine Federal harbor masters for New York city, to take the place of the New York State harbor masters, and Secretary Boutwell to have the appointment.

The bill to amend the national banking law authorizes the establishment of free banks. Parties may deposit with banks charters must present to the Secretary of the Treasury as a basis of security five-twenty six per cent. bonds, which must be cancelled by the Secretary, and in lieu of them he is directed to issue for deposit the proposed circulation, consols four per cent. bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, non-taxable by State, municipal or municipal authorities, and the interest on the bonds, which may be held in Europe, payable in coin at the office of European countries. These bonds are to be convertible, at the option of the owners, from coupons into registered, or from registered into coupons. It compels the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks or three per cent. certificates equal to seventy-five per cent. of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system. It provides for the redemption of notes in New York, as well as at the counters of the Banks issuing them; prohibits banks from paying interest on current deposits; provides that the engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department; that each denomination of notes shall be on distinct plates, that the work, when done, shall dies, bed pieces and rolls never before issued in part or in whole for other notes.

THE SUCCESSOR.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry, being next in rank to General Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to the command of that Department. Brevet Major General Robert B. Ayres is assigned to the command of the Nineteenth Infantry, Little Rock, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Mower, deceased. Brevet Major Generals remains in command of the State of Texas.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS' FUND.

The Secretary of War reports that there is now in the Treasury to the credit of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers part of the proceeds of the late civil war by members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who have paid from duty on the payment of $300 each. The money is desired by the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A private letter from Paris says the resignations of French ministers at London and Berlin were owing to a want of sympathy with the new French *regime*. Mr. D'Arcos, recently minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred in that capacity to Brussels.

NO INDEMNITY PAID.

Secretary Boutwell says the Department has received no money relative to the payment of $600,000 gold by Japan as indemnity for aggressions upon our commerce as stipulated by the treaty of 1864, and believes no such amount has been deposited.

CONFIRMED AND REFERRED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Wm. Lawrence for Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and referred the treaty for the acquisition of San Domingo to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

The Postmaster reports to the Senate that the Postal Convention with France failed because of the Director General of Posts claiming an unequal share of the postage.

FROM ALASKA.

The report made by Capt. Raymond, of the Engineer Corps, describes Yukon River in Alaska as the third largest river in the world.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Alcorn Refuses to be Installed Until After the State is Admitted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) correspondent says Gov. Alcorn refuses to be installed until the State is admitted into the Union.

The Legislature will meet to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect U. S. Senators, and adjourn until after the admission of the State.

—An extraordinary scandal agitates religious circles in New York city. The story goes that a prominent clergyman disappeared on Saturday morning in company with a young lady, one of the prettiest of his flock, and belonging to a wealthy and highly respectable family. The circumstances are such as to render it certain that a guilty intrigue exists between the parties. The reverend gentleman leaves behind a distracted wife and two children. Sunday his pulpit was occupied by the Bishop of the Diocese, and it was not until evening that the shocking intelligence reached the ears of the congregation. The utmost astonishment and grief prevail in the circle where the parties have heretofore been known and beloved.

—Logan No. 2 had a great funeral in New York city on Sunday. One thousand men marched in procession, headed by Alderman Crocker, of the Eighteenth Ward, and other well known politicians. A long line of carriages filled with female mourners followed. The streets through which the funeral passed were so crowded as to be almost impassable. A handsome hearse, with six nodding plumes, and drawn by gray horses, bore the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were celebrated.

NEW YORK CITY.

Storm in the Gold Room—Dangerous Fractional Currency Counterfeit—Arrests for Fraud—Alleged Forgery by a Lawyer—The Last Scandal—The Small Pox.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

A STORM IN THE GOLD ROOM.

There was a stormy scene in the gold room to-day, resulting from the refusal of Trevor and Colgate to comply with the rules of the Clearing House, and deposit with the Gold Exchange Bank a certified check for $500,000, for the balance due the bank, except in exchange for a similar check for the balance due them by the bank. They allege they have had trouble enough with injunctions and contend they have a right to do business in such a manner as will secure them from danger of loss. The Bank officials finally agreed to the terms proposed for to-day, but announced that hereafter all persons having dealings with Trevor and Colgate must accept the risk of settling with the clearing house. The affair possibly involves a serious derangement to the clearing house system.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Three men named James H. Donnelly, Edward and James Foley, of Hudson City, N. J., were arraigned in the Hudson County Court to-day on two indictments each, in which they are charged with conspiracy to defraud the heirs of Richard W. Maher out of a large amount of property in the State of Georgia by means of a forged marriage certificate. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $3,500 each.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Charles Holberstadt, a New York attorney, was under arrest in West Chester county for alleged forgery of signatures to a mortgage in a suit brought by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against a coal dealer in Providence, R. I., to restrain him from selling Pittston and Scranton coal as Lackawanna coal. Judge Blatchford has decided the Company have no exclusive right to the term, as a trade mark.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Dangerous counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency notes, of the new Lincoln vignette issue, have just been put in circulation. The backs are very good, but the face of the notes look rather dark and blurred. Jno. Anderson is under arrest for passing the notes.

THE LAST SCANDAL.

The clergyman of this city reported to have eloped with a young lady member of his flock is Rev. Mr. Cock, of the West Seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves behind a wife and two children.

THE SMALL POX.

The small pox, it is said, is now fully under the control of the Board of Health officials. The number of cases has in a week declined from 15 to 6 or 7 daily.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Henry Ward Beecher's salary has been increased from $12,500 to $17,500.

—French Consul at Richmond, Va., died on Sunday night of paralysis.

—The North Adams (N. Y.) savings bank was robbed on Sunday night of $3,000 in U. S. Bonds.

—Hon. F. T. Low, Minister to China, left New York on Saturday for San Francisco, via Pacific Railroad.

—The Hudson river yesterday was covered with ice from shore to shore, from Poughkeepsie to Albany.

—The ship John Bertram, arrived at New York, from Hamburg, reports nineteen deaths and four births during the voyage.

—The weather board mill, owned by Edward Phelps, in Ashland, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $15,000.

—Nine of the crew of the monitor Miantonomah deserted at Boston on Saturday. Four of them were arrested and returned aboard.

—Tom Thumb has brought suit against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a quantity of photographs lost in transportation.

—A fire on Sunday at Burkeeville, on the Nineteenth and Danville Railroad, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Mower, deceased. Brevet Major General remains in command of the State of Texas.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Alcorn Refuses to be Installed Until After the State is Admitted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) correspondent says Gov. Alcorn refuses to be installed until the State is admitted into the Union.

The Legislature will meet to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect U. S. Senators, and adjourn until after the admission of the State.

—An extraordinary scandal agitates religious circles in New York city. The story goes that a prominent clergyman disappeared on Saturday morning in company with a young lady, one of the prettiest of his flock, and belonging to a wealthy and highly respectable family. The circumstances are such as to render it certain that a guilty intrigue exists between the parties. The reverend gentleman leaves behind a distracted wife and two children. Sunday his pulpit was occupied by the Bishop of the Diocese, and it was not until evening that the shocking intelligence reached the ears of the congregation. The utmost astonishment and grief prevail in the circle where the parties have heretofore been known and beloved.

—Logan No. 2 had a great funeral in New York city on Sunday. One thousand men marched in procession, headed by Alderman Crocker, of the Eighteenth Ward, and other well known politicians. A long line of carriages filled with female mourners followed. The streets through which the funeral passed were so crowded as to be almost impassable. A handsome hearse, with six nodding plumes, and drawn by gray horses, bore the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were celebrated.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 10.—It is certain that the party of the Left have joined in with the other parties in demanding the arraignment of Baron Haussmann.

The Government has decided to allow Ledru Rollin, Tibaldi and others to avail themselves of the amnesty recently granted for political offences.

It is reported General Trochu is to replace General Lebaufas Minister of War.

A quarrel has arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and writers in the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of a bitter and slanderous attack made in that paper on the Prince. Lanser has sent a note to Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 50 Rue D' Antoine, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." The affair is extensively commented on by the press.

The *Moniteur* states that after the 10th of May next, the privileged admission of cotton fabrics into France as importations will cease.

The merchants of Bordeaux held an excited meeting last week, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing commercial treaties and protesting against the abolition of the restrictions on importations in foreign bottoms.

A rumor is current that a *coup d'etat* was made at Madrid last night.

It is denied that De La Folette has resigned the London Embassy, or that Beneditti will return to Florence from his French mission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 10.—A writer in the *Daily News* to-day, reprobating Sampson's sneers at American credit, recently published in the *Times*, proves that by the difference in exchange, the United States five-twenty bonds at eighty-six are really higher in price than British consols at ninety-two.

Later mail advices from Montevideo, just received, announce that the great Bank in that city, which was recently compelled to suspend, has resumed.

Princess Louise, of Lorne, Princess Mary of Cambridge, gave birth to a son last night.

Heavy gales have prevailed throughout Ireland since last Friday, damaging shipping. Many lives were lost and much property destroyed. They have now subsided.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 10.—The steamers Nebraska and Helvetia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

HAVRE, January 10.—The steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg for New York, has been detained at this port.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—The steamship Bellona, from London 1st, for New York, had her wheel and steering gear damaged in a gale on the 1st ult. Lost a month. The second mate and quartermaster were washed overboard and lost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 10.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¾; account 93⅛@93⅜. American securities quiet: '62s, 91; '65s, old, 91; '67s, 93⅝; new, 93⅝; 10-40s, 84⅝. Stocks quiet: Erie 17⅝; Illinois Central 103½; Atlantic & Great Western 25½.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton quiet; upland 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 4d; club wheat 9s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Peas 35s. Pork 104s. Beef 103s. Lard heavy 64s. Bacon 57s. Tallow 45s. Rosin: fine 14s. Petroleum; refined is 2d. Linseed Oil £31 10s.

LONDON, January 10.—Tallow 45s 3d. Petroleum, refined, at is 8½d@is 8¾d. Linseed Oil £30 5s@£30 10s.

CALCUTTA, January 10.—Linseed firm at 56s 3d@56s 6d.

PARIS, January 10.—Bourse quiet at 74f 57c.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—U. S. bonds firm at 92f.

UNITED STATES COURT.

District Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

FRIDAY, January 7.—In this Court, now in session at Erie, the case of the United States vs. William Spencer, indicted for procuring the stealing of letters from the delaware and Danville Railroad, destroyed the railroad depot, the hotel and several adjoining residences.

—Hubert Quigley, formerly of Bellefonte, was crushed to death at Philadelphia yesterday, between two ponderous castings at the foundry of G. B. Allen.

—Gen. Sherman, at Washington, yesterday, announced in general orders the death of Gen. Mower. He says a better soldier or a braver man never lived.

—Hon. John Hoyler, Ex-Congressman from Kansas, died on Sunday, from injuries inflicted by a drunken man some weeks ago. His murderer is in custody.

—It is arranged that forty-eight hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the final ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state.

—The election of Judge Richardson, late Assistant United States Treasurer, as President of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, gives much satisfaction to the stockholders.

—Andrew Hynes Ewing, son of Andrew Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed yesterday, near Guthrie, Ky., by a neighbor, named Nancy. The difficulty arose from a law suit.

—Gen. Fremont is out in a card defending the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, wherein he says, "that it is expected to have at least two hundred and fifty miles of the road in operation before the close of this year."

—The suit of the United States Mail Line against the Insurance Companies, for the loss of the Arctic and United States by collision in December, 1868, began yesterday in the Superior Court, at Cincinnati. The trial will last several days.

—At Concord, N. H., on Sunday, a large brick building on railroad square was destroyed by fire. Loss $35,000; insured. Among the occupants were Palmer & Co., George H. Mansfield and Charles Austin & Son. Many workmen lost valuable tools.

—Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, who preached in the French Evangelical Church in Montreal, Canada, Sunday night, was frequently interrupted by yelling from without, and hooting within the building, and would have been offered personal violence had not the police taken him home.

—Alexander Delmar announced Monday morning that the *National Intelligencer* will no longer be published. He assigns as the cause, a loss of several thousand dollars and his poor health. The paper was established in the interest of free traders, and its friends were in New York.

—The city of Detroit, Michigan, yesterday voted to loan bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, to the Detroit, Howell and Lansing railroad company, the road agreeing to pay back 300 years interest, and the principal, at maturity. The vote stood 4,191 yeas to 1.885 nays.

—Suit has been commenced in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis by the Union Insurance Company against the owners of the steamer Stonewall, burned last October, for sixteen thousand dollars, the amount paid on policies on goods shipped on that boat. The plaintiff claims the destruction of the boat was caused by the carelessness of the officers.

—A small house occupied as a grocery and dwelling by a Frenchman named Henry De Caressin, in the eastern part of the city of Detroit, Michigan, was burned Sunday night and five of his children perished. His wife with two children escaped with severe burns and another child was thrown from the upper window and saved, but had a leg broken.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, January 10.—Beeves: the market on Saturday was active, but owing to large receipts since, the market to-day was dull; receipts 5,559 head, the heaviest for three months. Prices are about the same as last week, average quality not so good as last; 10@10½c was realized for best cattle; range 6@9c, mostly 7c and a fraction. Sheep and lambs: the market is overstocked; business d