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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOURNALISTIC AND POLITICAL TREACHERY.

The following communication, written by one of our most substantial and worthy citizens, was handed us for publication last evening:

EDITORS GAZETTE:—No little excitement was created on our streets yesterday when the news of the defeat of our townsman R. W. Mackey, for State Treasurer, was flashed over the wires. Many who took no part in politics, but who have great pride in our city, were loud in their denunciation of that traitorous sheet, the *Commercial*, for its onslaught on Mr. Mackey. It is seldom that Pittsburghers are honored with the gift of a State office, and when one of their number was fairly nominated, and then slaughtered by bolting Republicans, under the thumb of Democrats, and urged on, day after day, by a journal which gets its "daily bread" from our citizens, and for no other reasons, except personal spleen and malice, it is time all who have any local pride should know what the "squatters" who run the *Commercial* get out of the "substantial advantages" for their share in the defeat of Mr. Mackey. We suppose this flip flap sheet will claim all the honor in defeating a worthy Pittsburgher and electing a man who is pledged to give the spoils to the Democrats, and run the office in behalf of that party. Pittsburghers, this is a matter that is humiliating. I hope it will not be forgotten. Let none forget or calmly submit to the humiliation of one of our own citizens.

A Danger From Tobacco.

A writer in the London *Spectator* has taken some pains to point out what he believes to be "the true danger of tobacco." After reverting to the general use of this weed, which might, he alleges, be considered a harmless luxury but for one exceptional fact, he says: "Has not tobacco a property belonging to very few substances, which makes its use exceptionally dangerous—the property, when administered in an overdose, of effecting some permanent change, probably in the spinal cord, which renders the victim forever after liable to injury from the minutest dose?" Three cases are quoted from Dr. Druben's work on tobacco as pointing to the real danger arising from its use. The first case was that of a Mr. T., a lawyer, thirty years of age, of athletic frame, who, for five years, had shown symptoms of a spinal affection, which had resisted all remedies. On the recommendation of Dr. Druben, this person gave up the use of tobacco, in which he had indulged to excess. The result was that "all the symptoms disappeared, as if by enchantment, and at the end of one month the cure was complete." The restoration to health lasted some time, and until one day, dining with the doctor, he indulged himself, contrary to the earnest remonstrances of the former, in a cigar. No sooner had he finished the second one than he felt that all his old sensations had returned. Warned by this decisive intimation, the gentleman henceforth gave up his cigar, took tonics for a month, and has ever since enjoyed excellent health. The second case was that of a person (H. M.) who felt his energies declining, lost his appetite, and only found comfort in smoking very strong cigars. He complained of acute pain in the region of his stomach every afternoon, which only ceased at night; trembling of the limbs, palpitation and sometimes sickness. On his relinquishing the use of tobacco for one month, the symptoms disappeared; but preferring the pleasure from tobacco to health, he resumed its use, and had in return a renewal of his pains. In the third case, the patient, aged forty-five years, extremely sober and very regular in all his habits, was troubled by the premonitory symptoms of melancholy mania. He was perfectly aware of his hallucinations, but could not escape them. After two or three weeks' medical treatment, during which he felt no desire to use tobacco, these symptoms passed away—but they returned as soon as he resumed his cigar. Admonished by this experience, he renounced tobacco entirely, and from that day has had no recurrence of the symptoms. Other cases of a similar nature are brought under the notice of physicians. The most devoted devotee of tobacco who takes an over dose, or uses a much larger quantity than usual, will suffer more or less severely, and not only at the time, but at intervals afterwards, if the effects of the common dose be not carried off as rapidly as usual.

Honiton Lace.

The beautiful point lace made at Honiton, Devonshire, England, has been famous, but its manufacture is not confined to the town from which it takes its name, but extends over a great part of the country, especially along the eastern and a part of the southern coast. In the early part of the present century, the lace manufacture of Honiton employed about 2,500 women and children in the town and neighboring villages. But the introduction of the bobbinet machinery, about fifty or fifty-five years ago, greatly injured the trade, though the number of persons employed in lace-making in the whole country is still estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000. It is a kind of household manufacture, carried on in the cottages of the poor, and not in large factories.

Honiton lace is produced by fixing a "pricking" viz: a perforated pattern of card-board or parchment upon a cushion called a "pillow." Pins are then inserted into the perforations of the pattern; next we have a number of little bobbins, or spindles, technically "sticks," upon which is wound the fine thread for making the work. These are thrown under and over one another among the pins in various directions, so as to twist or interweave the requisite pattern. This is a brief description of the process; more minute details would only confuse, without making the matter any more intelligible. Honiton lace has lately obtained a new celebrity in England, having been much used by her present Majesty, and the various members of the royal family, and by leaders of fashion in dress.

Anecdote of Secretary Stanton.

A friend who lives near the former home of Secretary Stanton, in Columbiana county, Ohio, relates to us this story of that great War Minister, showing the depths of his affectionate nature. When he resided in Steubenville, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, he was living with his first wife, to whom he was most passionately attached. She sickened and died. After burial the bereaved husband never would allow a thing of hers in her room to be disturbed. Everything was left as it was at her death. The clothes hanging in the closet were religiously left undisturbed. No one was allowed to go into the room. This state of affairs was kept up, if we remember rightly, some two years, till one day, when Mr. Stanton had gone to Pittsburgh, his sister, a notable housekeeper, took upon herself the responsibility of going into the sacred precinct of the loved dead wife's room for the purpose of dusting and sweeping it, and putting it in order, which she did in a most thorough manner. She took down all the dust covered clothes, brushed them, and folded them up neatly and stowed them away into the bureau drawers and chests. The next day Mr. Stanton returned home, and was informed what his sister had done in violation of his expressed will. He went to the wife's room, and gazed around with a look of intense sadness, and then went into the hall and put on his overcoat and hat, and returned to Pittsburgh, and from that day never entered his former Steubenville home.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Witnesses in New York have been telegraphed for to appear before the Banking and Currency Committee in Washington, to give testimony in regard to the recent gold operations in Wall street. It is not probable that the Committee will hold another session in New York city, but they express their intention to fully investigate the matter and to discover if any Government official is concerned therein.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

STATE TREASURER ELECTION.

Irwin Elected Over Mackey by Democrats and Bolting Republicans.

VOTE 70 TO 61.

Mr. Findley Sworn in as Senator from 20th District—The Cuban Question—Governor's Salary—Metropolitan Police Bill—Oil Pipe Company—Resolution for Additional Officers Defeated—Legislative Record—Obligations with Mr. Berguer Annulled.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1870.

JOINT SESSION.

The Joint Treasury Convention met at eleven o'clock, and the balloting was proceeded with.

FIRST BALLOT.

All the Democrats, fifty-five in number, voted for Daniel O. Barr, their caucus nominee. Senator Lowry, Rep., voted for Bishop Simpson, and Senator Warfel, Rep., for Amos L. Henderson. Republican Representatives Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godschalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreery, Reinohl, Wheeler and Wiley voted for Irwin. Cory, Rep., voted for L. D. Shoemaker. Senators Kerr and Billingfelt, Reps., not voting. All the rest of the Republicans voted for Mackey. The vote stood:

Mackey	62	Barr	55
Irwin	11	Simpson	1
Henderson	1	Shoemaker	1

SECOND BALLOT.

All the Democrats, except Brobst and Beans, voted for Irwin. Senators Lowry and Kerr, and Representatives Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godschalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreery, Reinohl, Wheeler and Wiley, also voted for Irwin. Representative Cory, voted for Shoemaker. Senator Billingfelt not voting.

Brobst and Beans, Democrats, asked to change their votes from Barr to Irwin. Refused.

The vote stood:

Irwin	66	Barr	2
Mackey	63	Shoemaker	1

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

The Mackey men moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 56, nays 76.

THIRD BALLOT.

Senators Billingfelt and Warfel not voting. All who voted for Irwin on the second ballot voted the same way. Beans and Probst changed from Barr to Irwin, and at the close Representative Cory (of Luzerne) changed from Shoemaker to Irwin, amid applause. Representative Ames (of Crawford) changed from Mackey to Irwin. The ballot was announced:

Irwin	70	Mackey	61

THE BOLTERS.

Following were the Republican members of the Legislature who bolted the nomination and voted (except the Lancaster Senators) with the Democrats.

Senators—M. B. Lowry, (Crawford and Erie), E. Billingfelt, J. B. Warfel, (Lancaster), James Kerr, (Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong.)

Representatives—F. W. Ames, (Crawford), C. O. Bowman, D. B. McCreery, (Erie), A. J. Buffington, (Beaver and Washington), D. Craig, Alex. Leslie, C. W. McCracken, A. E. Wheeler, (Butler, Lawrence and Mercer), A. Godschalk, E. B. Herr, A. C. Reinohl, John E. Wiley, (Lancaster), George Cory, (Luzerne.)

SENATE.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT CASE.

Mr. Findley, Democrat, from the Somerset (twentieth) district was sworn in.

ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a joint resolution endorsing U. S. Senator Cameron on the Cuban question in Congress.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The bill increasing the Governor's salary to eight thousand dollars, amended by the committee reducing the amount to seven thousand dollars, was passed finally.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a metropolitan police bill for Philadelphia.

OIL AND PIPE COMPANY.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill incorporating the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company, authorizing the laying of pipe from any point in Potter or Armstrong county to any point on the Allegheny river or Allegheny Valley Railroad in Armstrong or Clarion county.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. Graham's supplement for the Allegheny County Prison Association was passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. ADAIRE: Authorizing four additional page boys. Postponed.

By Mr. McJUNKEN: Appointing Rev. Haldeman as Chaplain.

Postponed, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, who alleged there were two clergymen—a Democrat and Republican—members of the House, who would pray for nothing.

Other resolutions for additional subordinate officers were defeated.

DAILY RECORD.

Mr. NILES called up his resolution for a committee on the publication of proceedings daily, with power to contract with the lowest bidder, subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Mr. YANKIRK offered an amendment, providing that the committee may report any other plan preferable to daily, with probable cost. Adopted, and resolution as amended passed, after discussion.

CONTRACT RESCINDED.

A resolution rescinding all obligations of Mr. Bergner, on contract for the Legislative Record, was passed.

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature—State Finances.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—The bill for the abolishment of stripes as punishment for larceny passed the Kentucky House to-day.

The Senate passed the bill for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

The Senate also adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a general law for the incorporation of manufacturing companies, and charitable institutions.

The State Auditor's report gives the total estimated receipts for 1870 at $21,055,000, and the total expenditures for the same period, including the amount due the sinking fund, $10,297,155, thus making a deficit on the 10th of October, 1870 of $10,197,152.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 12.—The *Marseillaise* newspaper was published in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article, printed in large type:

The Murder Committed by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Uric De Fonville.—I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer, Raschal Granet, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend, Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cut throats who, not content with grape shooting Republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had decidedly enough of this?

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived last evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 10—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92½; account 92¾. American securities quiet and steady; '62s, 87; '65s, 86½; '67s, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic & Great Western, 25. Stocks steady.

PARIS, January 12.—Bourse quiet at 73f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western No. 2 7s 10d @7s 11d; winter 8s 7d. Western Flour 21s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s 3d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 103s. Lard heavy at 58s 6d. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 58s. Common Rosin 5s. Spirits Petroleum: refined is 9½d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 27s@ 27s 6d.

LONDON, January 12.—Tallow 46s 3d. Common Rosin 5s 6d@6s.

CALCUTTA, January 12.—Linseed Oil at 59s@60s 3d@59s 6d.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Convention—Propositions for Amendment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 12.—A large number of resolutions and propositions to amend the State Constitution were offered in the Convention. Amongst them were propositions in favor of restricting the right of suffrage to white persons only; prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws embracing more than one subject; from authorizing the intermarriage of whites and blacks; from restricting the right of parties to contract for a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. on monies actually loaned; providing for lengthening the term of Governor and clothing him with the veto power; for the election of county clerk, sheriff, tax collector or register and coroner; to the electors of United States Senators, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer by the people; instructing the committee to report without delay a proper system in the judicial system; disqualification of preachers from holding office; allowing every county which has a population of one thousand a member in the Legislature; against inforcing on the rights of municipal corporations without their consent of any legislation; asking that the right of suffrage be confined to those white persons who for the past State and county taxes from the year previous to the time of offering to vote.

The propositions were referred to the committee, and it will be several days before anything is reported for final action.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—The Senate to-day passed, on its first reading, the House bill chartering the Blue Grass Railroad Company.

The House passed, on its first reading, the bill to amend the charter of Nashville. It provides for the registration of votes, and forbids the City Council from issuing bonds for any purpose unless authorized by a vote of the people.

The bill to repeal the State Treasury was taken up on the third reading. It provides that the State tax shall hereafter be 90 cents on the hundred dollars of property; that these taxes so assessed, if paid in United States legal tender notes, or Treasury Coupon Notes, may be discharged by paying one-half, or forty cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property. The bill was amended by reducing the tax from eighty to sixty cents, and before any further action was had the House adjourned.

The order of Pale Face have a ball and supper at the Capitol to-night.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Dr. A. McCloskey, an eminent physician of Mobile, is dead.

—The injunction against Mr. John Smith, Mayor elect of Memphis, has been dissolved.

—Navigation at St. Louis has been resumed, although there is considerable ice in the river.

—Deery and Dion are about arranging for another billiard match at San Francisco on the 22d, for $2,000.

—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia for re-organizing the city government of Mobile.

—Col. John W. Fowler, a prominent citizen of Memphis, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

—The striking operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Columbus, Ohio, went to work yesterday afternoon.

—Auditor Wickliffe has submitted a communication to the Louisiana Legislature, demanding an investigation of the charges made against him by Governor Warmouth.

—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company was held in Milwaukee yesterday. J. H. Vandyke was elected President and A. W. Kellogg Secretary.

—The Mississippi Legislature met at twelve o'clock Tuesday, and effected a temporary organization. The oath was administered by the Judge of the Supreme Court. The test oath was required.

—The steamship Enterprs, for New York, with one thousand bales of cotton and an assorted cargo, was burned Tuesday morning in Galveston Bay. The vessel and cargo, except eight hundred bales of cotton, are a total loss.

—The Wisconsin Legislature met yesterday. Mr. Bingham was elected Speaker of the House and E. W. Young clerk. L. B. Pills was elected General Secretary of the Senate. Both Houses adjourned after electing officers.

—The Kansas Legislature convened on Tuesday in the new capitol building at Topeka. Officers were elected, including Miss Emma Campbell, of Topeka, as enrolling clerk. All the House officers are either crippled soldiers, soldiers' widows or soldiers' orphans.

—The grand jury of Los Angeles county, California, have indicted the members of the late city council of Los Angeles, including the Mayor, for an alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip of over fifty thousand dollars; only eight thousand of which can be accounted for.

—The Mozart Hall (New York) Democracy, under the leadership of Benj. Wood, are about to take the war path. Tuesday the various ward delegations sent in the names of three inspectors for each district for the primary elections which are to take place in a few days. It is rumored that a number of disaffected Tammanyites have gone over to Mozart.

—The Expressmen's Mutual Life Insurance Company—delegates from the different divisions—held a Convention at Elmira, New York, on Tuesday. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. Dewitt; Vice President, H. L. Julier; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Dewitt; Corresponding Secretary, J. K. Murdock; Executive Committee, C. A. Dewitt, S. Dewitt, Elmira, N. Y.; H. Stoner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. B. Shelby, Rochester, N. Y.; C. D. Pillington, Galion, Ohio; E. Chapin, Toledo, Ohio, and L. G. Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting. The association has been in existence one year, and it already numbers seven hundred and four members.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

The Treasury Election.

THAT GAME AND HOW IT WAS PLAYED.

The Democratic Caucus a Blind—Coffee Pot Wallace Stocks the Cards—Thirteen House Bolters Secured—Intense Excitement on Second Ballot—Mackey Saved by a Democratic "Benig"—The Game Won on Third Ballot, the Last of the "Thirteen" Coming in at the Death—Those Checks—Investigation Demanded.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE GAME PUT OUT.

In the ballots for State Treasurer today, great feeling and excitement prevailed. The hall was crowded. The Democratic caucus had met at ten o'clock in the morning, and Senator Wallace strongly urged the Democracy to unite upon Irwin. The proposition met with considerable opposition. The caucus finally decided to support Irwin in a solid body, but determined to make a regular caucus nomination.

A BLIND.

They accordingly nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, with the understanding that he should be supported by the united Democracy, fifty-five in number, on the first ballot, as a blind to the Mackey men, not desiring to run any risk of making fools of themselves by voting for Irwin before knowing if he had enough Republican friends to stand firm to him, because defeat under such circumstances would have been humiliating.

THE BOLTERS COUNTED.

All they desired was that thirteen Republicans would vote square against Mackey on the first ballot. And if these thirteen arrayed themselves in this antagonism against the Mackey interest, they even preferred that the balloting vote should be divided among the various candidates, in order to make the surprise on the second ballot more complete.

FIRST HAND PLAYED.

Accordingly Lowry voted for Bishop Simpson, which, of course, created a storm of laughter. Billingfelt was not present and did not vote on any ballot. On the first ballot eleven Republicans, Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godschalk, Leslie, McCracken, McCreery, Reinohl, Wheeler and Wiley, were found to have divided their votes against Mackey.

THE TRAP WELL SET.

There being no choice, of course both parties were anxious to proceed in hot haste to another ballot—the Democrats, because they were certain of making Irwin's election sure, and the Mackeyites, because they had reason to think that in view of the fact that the Democracy were voting their regular caucus nominee, there was no coalition, and the Irwin men would see the necessity of uniting on the regular Republican caucus nominee.

SHOW THEIR HANDS—A SENSATION.

On second ballot the first name called was Bowman, who, of course voted for Mackey. The second name was John Beck, Democratic Senator from the Lycoming district, who, to the astonishment of the immense audience, answered in a loud tone for W. W. Irwin. Everyone Mackey man there for the first time experienced the light breaking in sufficiently upon them that the Democracy were going in a body for Irwin. Never was such a sensation created in the Capitol as was manifested in the hall of the House at this moment.

A TRICK LOST.

But the plan so cunningly devised was nearly spoiled by Messrs. Beans and Brobst, two Democrats, who, so accustomed to vote for their caucus nominee, forgot the arrangement made, and voted for Barr, thus leaving the contest still undecided.

THE GAME WON.

The excitement here was great, and a third ballot was rendered necessary, in which Beans and Brobst came up to the mark. The result you know.

THE STAKES.

Reports have been rife that this was a bargain and sale arrangement—that it was done in consideration of admitting Findley, Democrat, to the Senate, and on condition that the Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill, urged by the Republicans, should be killed in the Senate. It is known, too, that Senator Lowry has pronounced the bill an infamy, for which he will never vote.

THE WINNER AND GAMSTER.

General Irwin, who is surrounded by large crowds to-night, openly and positively asserts that there was no bargain; that Senator Wallace came to him after Mackey was nominated and told him that if he had enough Republicans to support him through thick and thin, he (Wallace) thought he could organize the Democracy in his favor. He says not a word passed about Findley or the Metropolitan Police bill. He believes that Senators Lowry and Billingfelt voted conscientiously for Findley, and that while Lowry will oppose the police bill, Billingfelt will vote for it. The whole thing was undoubtedly adroitly managed.

THOSE CHECKS—INVESTIGATION.

The *Telegraph* says: "As we have said before, corrupt means to defeat Mr. Mackey, it was alleged in the most positive terms, were used, and we hear it positively asserted that checks given to some of the prominent bolters have been seen. We hope, therefore, that the committee already appointed will investigate these charges without fear.

GRATITUDE SHOWN.

"It may be observed that Findley voted for Irwin. It is represented that Scull was a Mackey man, and this may have had something to do with his rejection.

LAST OF "THE THIRTEEN."

"Ames, of Crawford, who voted for Mackey throughout, came in at the end of the third ballot and changed his vote for Irwin."

OHIO.

The Legislature—Boiler Inspection Law Repealed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, January 12.—Both houses of the Ohio Legislature have passed a bill repealing the law of last winter for the inspection of steam boilers. The law contained many objectionable features, which caused the repeal. A new one, considerably modified, will probably be enacted in its place.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, '70.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the 15th amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill advised should have come from the State of New York. At another time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that Indian treaties be considered in open session.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to extinguish the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. He said the bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of the 5-20s of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, so that distant holders in Europe may be advised that the interest of five-twenties of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin. The six per cent. five-twenties of 1862, amounting to upwards of $500,000,000, would be refunded into five per cent. ten-forties, whose payment in coin was expressly stipulated by the act authorizing the issue. With a new issue of the latter limited to $500,000,000, foreign holders of our 6 per cent. bonds of 1862 would accept 5 per cent. bonds in lieu of coin, and so much of that loan as is held at home may be paid in coin, if preferred by holders, from the proceeds of an actual amount of five-twenties placed in Europe at par for coin. Our 5 per cent. bonds being limited in amount, after being taken at par in preference to coin, will advance in value, so that the investment will become popular. National credit will thus be maintained, the offer being plain bonds or coin, giving the world assurance of our determination. The answer will be as prompt as the offer, bonds and not coin. In regard to National banks, which had done so much to furnish a uniform currency, two things were necessary. The bonds deposited by them with the Government must be reduced in interest, and the system must be extended, so as to supply much needed facilities, especially at the south and west. The interest payment from all banks of new four per cent. bonds at the rate of $1 for 80c of notes issued and to be issued, would cost only six hundred and twenty-five millions of the national debt into four per cent., while the withdrawal of one dollar in greenbacks, for each additional dollar issued, will go far to extinguish outstanding greenbacks, thus quietly removing inconvertible currency. Congress should bolster up the existing national obligations to a par with coin, and to resume specie payment without effort, while greenbacks would be the most popular in the market.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnipeg district of British Columbia.

The Virginia bill was then taken up and the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, to prevent the recounting of the ratification of the XVth Amendment by Virginia, was resumed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLGER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the sand bars at the jetties at the mouth of Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. DIXON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a suitable building in Cleveland, O., for the use of a post office, courts of Courts and Internal Revenue office.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to repeal the act of January 22, 1867, defining additional causes of challenging and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in the United States courts. Referred.

The discussion of the League Island Navy Yard bill consumed the morning hour.

Mr. JUDD proposed to call up the bill relative to apportionment for representation, but as Mr. Pendleton desired to get the Virginia bill up for action, he yielded, giving notice he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

Bills introduced were referred:

By Mr. NEGLEY: Amending the act of February 22, 1867, for the election of a Congressional Delegate, and providing that he shall be chosen by a concurrent resolution.

By Mr. KREBS: In relation to payment of pensions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH addressed the House in an explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. PAINE followed, also in favor of the bill.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the bill, and favored Mr. Bingham's substitute.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The Commutation of Sentence—Minister Fatally Injured—The Bricklayers' Union—Telegraph Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

CHICAGO, January 12.—The petition to Gov. Palmer for the commutation of the sentence against Daniel Walsh, which is signed by the Mayor and thirty Aldermen of this city, contains a statement charging Mrs. Walsh with infidelity to her husband, and says there were undeniable proofs of that fact. There was not the remotest evidence on which such a charge could be founded.

This forenoon a young lad named Herman Haupel, was run over by a wagon and instantly killed.

Rev. Philip N. Miner, residing twelve miles west of Jacksonville, Ills., while adjusting a belt in a mill located near his house, was caught in the machinery and so badly injured that he must die. Mr. Miner was the Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention from Scott county, and minister of the Methodist Church.

The Bricklayers' National Convention re-assembled this morning. A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the telegraph operators strike. A letter was received from John W. Browning, of New York, saying the strikers have determined to fight the Western Union monopoly until they have achieved a complete victory. He says also that the officers of the Western Union have made propositions to the operators, but they have not accepted. Browning hopes the Bricklayers will proffer material aid at once.

A resolution was presented looking to the organization of a National Trades Union or Assembly, to be composed of delegates from each national organization of the trades, to make laws for the benefit of all.

Resolutions were passed in favor of the cooperative association system, as projected by Mr. Rosenstock, who is here.

A resolution was offered and referred against granting travelling cards.

—The message of Governor Harvey, of Kansas, was sent to the Legislature yesterday. The total liabilities of the State are $207,187; resources $869,550. The number of school districts in the State is 1,767, an increase of 336; number of persons of school age 92,517; increase 16,367; number of scholars in public schools, 58,681; increase 13,541; total paid teachers, wages, $292,719; total raised for public schools $564,518; total number of school houses 1,218; value, $1,031,892. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is recommended, also the restoration of suffrage to those disfranchised for connection with the rebellion. The Governor denounces the policy of moral suasion adopted by the Government towards the Indians, and complains of public sentiment in the east on this question. He wants the Indians confined on reservations, and the Government to detail a sufficient force of troops to keep them there. On the neutral land in question, he says there is still a necessity for troops, and their presence in them will be conducive to peace and order.

—It is rumored that the California Pacific Railroad has been sold to the Central Pacific. Both companies deny the sale, nevertheless the report seems to obtain credence. The possession of the California Pacific will put the entire system of railroads to California under control of the Central Pacific Company.

PERSONAL.

P. T. BARNUM has sailed for Cuba with some English friends.

MARK TWAIN is reported to be worth $50,000, all made by his pen.

PRESIDENT GRANT gave the Washington poor $150 on New Year's day.

NEW YORK reporters have failed in attempts to "interview" Fechter.

MADAME RISTORI has arrived in Paris from Brazil. She will shortly play in Florence.

A RHODE ISLAND preacher proclaims that any man who uses tobacco can not be saved.

A YOUNG Bostonian threw a bouquet, with a $250 bracelet, at the dancer Morlacchi, the other night.

MISS MARSHALL, a Southern lecturer on female rights, is in jail for dead beating a Memphis landlord.

AN English critic says that Sherwood's "Comic History of the United States" will supersede Bancroft's!

A NEW YORK Jenkins describes "the graceful manner in which the beautiful Miss X——unbuttoned her gloves."

A NEW HAMPSHIRE ex convict publishes a newspaper card, thanking the prison officials for courtesies received.

THERE are twenty subscribers, at one thousand dollars each, to the Stanton fund now being raised in New York city.

THE photograph of J. Wilkes Booth has been stolen from the rogues' gallery in the police headquarters at Philadadelphia.

AN inordinate wine drinker is some times called a bacchanalian. Can an excessive smoker be called a tobacchanalian?

DUBOIS, of Locle, Switzerland, is dead. His fame was not merely a Locle one, for he was the best watch maker in the world.

A "WEALTHY American" who recently married an aristocratic young lady of Milan, turns out to be a roving journeyman barber.

DUMAS gives it as his honest opinion that "Eve had light hair, favoring a red, and was neither graceful nor beautiful." How about Adam?

MAZZINI says he is growing very old; that he cannot write at night without pain to his head and eyes, and that his day's work is only half what it ought to be.

MRS. SARAH PETERS, of Cincinnati, was recently permitted to hear mass in the crypt of St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, being the first nunnery to whom the privilege was ever granted.

FRANCIS ROBINSON, of Blackinton, Conn., was bitten by a mad dog thirty years ago, and about once a month ever since has had fits, during which he barks like a dog and froths at the mouth.

BEN. C. TRUMAN, war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and at one time Andrew Johnson's Private Secretary, has married the belle of Los Angeles, California, and is spending his honeymoon there.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Transcript* asks a "serious question." It is this: Can any one tell why the soul, which certainly is the individual, the *one* or *I*, is called *it* or *she* by almost every one?

For drawing checks for the payment of the city's quota of the State tax—an hour's service at the most each year—Peter B. Sweeney, the Chamberlain of New York city, for the last year, paid $46,726 91, in 1868, and $36,818 39, in 1869.

THE infant daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened, December 24, at Marlborough House. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, and the infant Princess received the names of Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria.

THE book of travels recently issued by Hon. S. S. Cox is terribly cut up abroad. The *Saturday Review* says: "His dreary efforts to be lively and amusing are among the most elaborately tiresome and pretentiously silly that we have seen for a long time."

HON. THEOPHILUS PARSON has declined to withdraw his resignation as Professor in the Harvard Law School, saying that he has held the office nearly twenty years, and that, even if he might have his services continue to be welcome for a short time longer, it could only be for a short time.

ALNASCHAR SANDERS CLINTON is a youthful English lord. As usual he is in debt. He is also a pedestrian. He recently walked ten miles on a wager, winning £150. This was hailed as a great feat. The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges him to keep on, and in time he will walk out of debt, if not out of reach of his creditors.

THE Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, for many years a missionary of the American Board in Western India, died at West Newton, January 1, aged sixty-four years. He had been in feeble health for some time, but got his final death blow in a cold ride to the meeting of the American Board in this city. Mr. Burgess was a writer of much ability.

CAPT. ALEXANDER HAMILTON STANTON, U. S. A., son of Hon. E. M. Stanton, of Wheeling, W. Va., died at his father's residence on Sunday. He graduated at Yale in 1859, and served with distinction during the war. He was taken prisoner by the Rebels and was confined in the Libby Prison four or five months. Since the war he has been on duty in Idaho and Oregon.

THE celebrated sculptor Launitz, to whose chisel the people of Frankfort-on-Main are indebted for their admirably executed Guttenberg Monument, died on the 12th inst., after a tedious illness, at the age of seventy-four. Launitz was originally a native of Courland, but for many years before his death he had resided at Frankfort, which he regarded as the home of his adoption.

The Lengthening Days and the Strengthening Cold.—How they Explain it in Connecticut.

"As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen," says the old maxim, which has failed to come true thus far this season. The days begin to increase in length on the 23d ultimo, and the gain up to the end of the year was four minutes. It is true this is hardly sufficient to make much difference either way, and January may be necessary to verify the old adage. Still, as the college professor used to say, when his retorts gave out or his apparatus refused to work; "the experiment fails, but the principle remains." There is a reason in "the eternal fitness of things," why the cold should begin to strengthen as the days begin to lengthen, and as a general thing, we may expect such to be the case. The earth is a big body, and, therefore, slow to get heated, and slow to cool, and it usually happens that the heat absorbed from the sun during the summer in this latitude does not wholly pass off till after Christmas or New Year. By that time the latent warmth having disappeared, and the northern region at least being covered with snow, chilling every breeze from that quarter, winter is apt to set in in earnest. The momentum, so to speak, of the cold is thus such that the heating influence of the sun is actually much less than might be supposed. Our own bodies, however, show an analagous working, since we require less clothing in the autumn than we do at the same temperature in the spring, because in the one case we have an unused up stock of heat, and in the other of cold. For the present season, certainly, the heat accumulation has hung on remarkably well. The weather during the last week has been as mild, and very much like that of the middle of April. It has been a trying time to regulate furnaces, so as to keep them going, without opening the windows. But it has been an excellent time for those who are not troubled with furnaces, but rather with getting coal enough to burn any way. If the mild season should still be prolonged, it would be just as well. It generally happens, though, that when we make public mention of any particular statement of the weather, it suddenly changes.—*Hartford Post, Jan. 1st.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A NEGRO nurse girl, in Maryland, killed her charge by giving it kerosene oil in its milk.

CLOVERPORT, Ky., has a theatre, and the company, at the close of the season, intend to make a tour of the "provinces."

A LONDON mercantile house has prohibited its clerks from wearing moustaches, and certain London girls are indignant.

HIGHWAYMEN in the streets of San Francisco now lasso their victims. Their object is to confine his arms while they "go through him."

A CORRESPONDENT says that there was one thing about the French ball in New York suggestive of Paradise: They were all naked and were not ashamed.

A WATERBURY, Conn., woman picked green peas from her garden for her New Year's dinner, and at New London there is now a bed of violets in full bloom.

A CANADIAN merchant, who died recently, bequeathed a large sum of money to his clerks, to some as high as $5,000 in cash, and an interest in the business.

AT a funeral in a Brooklyn church the other day, six ladies had their pockets picked. One of the victims was robbed while looking at the corpse. One arrest was made.

THIS advertisement lately app