THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870. NO. 12.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Is the best and cheapest agricultural and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.
No farmer, mechanic or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 10
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"MALICE PREPENSE."

Under this heading the *Weekly Mirror*, a neutral paper, thus speaks of the course of the *Commercial* in the State Treasurership contest:

The course of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* with regard to political affairs generally, and that finished specimen of rascality, Bob Mackey, in particular (we hope the State Treasurer will not sue us for libel, as if this was our opinion) is either magnificently stupid or diabolically malicious. We have too high an opinion of the *Commercial* to accuse it of stupidity, and must, therefore, per force, assume the latter definition of its singular conduct. In either case, it seems to aspire to splendid failure. Honesty is a nice thing. We admire it hugely. To see a journal deliberately choose honesty, when it might have interest, is positively sublime. Besides this, it will pay in the end to be honest, though really honest people never pursue their calculations so far as that. It is enough for them that the thing in itself is right.

But can the *Commercial* afford to damage its reputation for smartness by undertaking so utopian a project as convincing the public that so grand a motive as honesty actuates it in the present instance?

We do not know how blind it may or may not be, but we seriously warn it in a spirit of pure benevolence, that the sham is too transparent. As a friend, we say earnestly and confidentially, for Heaven's sake don't show your hand so plainly! If the quotation were not so hackneyed we should be inclined to say here that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad;"—of its appropriateness no sensible reader can doubt.

Don't spoil your paper by frothing at the mouth with rage at things or persons you affect to despise. Your readers are becoming disgusted. A whole page of Anti-Mackeyism, day after day, exposes your malice and explodes your pretended patriotism. The defeat of Mackey at this time, while no doubt aided by your lilt-tempered articles, still does not exonerate you from the charge of malice—premeditated, diabolical malice. The painter is too vastly overdone to escape this conclusion.

People who live in glass houses themselves should not practice the throwing of rocks.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The body of G. Hirt was found Wednesday in the Ohio river at Portsmouth. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

—Gen. J. M. St. John, formerly engineer in chief of the rebel confederacy, has been elected city engineer of Louisville.

—Rev. James Dolan, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Baltimore, for the past twenty-nine years, died on Wednesday.

—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Senate of Nebraska, Wednesday, by a party vote—18 to 16.

—O. W. Cammock, charged with killing Mr. Nixon, surrendered himself to the New Orleans authorities Wednesday, and was committed to the Parish Prison.

—The directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad have agreed to close the contract with New York parties to build the entire road to Bristol, Tenn.

—The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill to amend the State Constitution, removing political disabilities. The bill appropriating money to pay members elect was also passed.

—Thomas Bradshaw, an aged man, living near Sharpsburg, Kentucky, a few days since struck his wife on the back of the head with an axe. Believing her to be dead, he hung himself.

—The United States Collector has demanded of the city of Cincinnati thirty-three thousand dollars as successive tax on property received from Henry Shaw for the Lower Grove Park. The city declines to pay it, and will probably contest it.

—In the New York Senate, yesterday, a resolution was introduced that the principal and interest of the State debt contracted before February 25, 1862, and not held by the comptroller and commissioners of the canal fund in trust, be paid in coin.

—John Martin, formerly of the steamer Savannah, but later baker on the steamer Mary Dayage, while in a state of intoxication fell asleep on the railroad track at Cairo, Wednesday night, and was killed by the cars. He leaves a wife and child in Davenport, Iowa.

—Alfred P. Hill, who owns considerable real estate in the city, pleaded guilty at Cincinnati, yesterday, to two indictments for permitting a house to be used as a house of ill fame, and was sentenced to pay two hundred dollars fine and to thirty days jail.

—The bill prohibiting gambling throughout the State of Louisiana, and imposing heavy fines and penalties, has passed both Houses and now goes to the Governor. Similar fines and penalties are imposed by this bill upon officers failing to enforce the same.

—Tom Allen (at St. Louis) has received the articles of agreement for a fight with Jem Mace, and accepts them, with the exception of the one requiring him to go to New York within one week of the fight, to select a referee. This he and his friends consider unjust.

—The French Red Republicans in New York city held a meeting Wednesday evening to discuss the murder of Noir by the Prince Bonaparte. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were exciting. It was finally decided to hold a public demonstration in a few days.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held Wednesday at Circleville, Ohio, by parties interested in a railroad from Columbus to the Ohio River. It was determined to make Ironton the southern terminus, instead of South Point. Money has been raised and a survey ordered.

—The workmen in the Erie Railroad shops in Jersey City, struck Wednesday, and probably the strike will extend along the entire line. The outstanding claim is the old one of the failure of the managers to pay them their wages. This is the third time such a strike has occurred on the Erie road, for the same cause, within a short time.

—The Western Lead Manufacturers Association held their annual meeting at Cincinnati on Wednesday. Representatives were present from Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Louisville. They elected E. L. Fahnestock, of Pittsburgh, President; W. H. Pulsifer, of St. Louis, Vice President, and C. F. Wells, of Pittsburgh, Secretary.

—The Kentucky Press Association met at Lexington Wednesday. Mr. Hanck, of the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, delivered an address of welcome. W. W. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting is fixed for the first Wednesday in June, at Louisville. A banquet was held in the evening, and yesterday visits to various points of interest closed the programme.

—A special from Ottawa, Canada, says the Minister of Marine has advertised for six swift sailing schooners, to be used as marine police on the coast. It is not improbable, in view of the continued opposition to reciprocity on the part of the American Government, that more stringent legislation will be adopted next session for the protection of the Canadian fisheries and some modifications be made in the tariff on the same ground.

—The National Bricklayers' Convention, at Chicago, Wednesday, elected the following officers. Vice President, Edward O'Rourke; Secretary, S. J. Burrows; Treasurer, Walter B. Dobson. The committee appointed to report on the telegraph operators' strike reported resolutions endorsing the action of the operators, and pledging them moral and material support. Mr. Thomas, of Ohio, was elected delegate at large to the National Labor Congress. The new officers were installed and the Convention adjourned until ten this morning.

PITTSBURGH, January 13.—Flour: choice $5.25@5.50; wheat steady, extra white $1.14, no 1 do $1.08; barley $1.90 per cental; dressed hogs, demand heavy, $11@11.25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Provisions drooping. Mess pork $23@23; lard 18½c. Whisky steady at $1 05@1 06.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Consideration of Indian Matters in Open Senate—American Steamship Line—Virginia Admission Bill—Personal Colloquy. HOUSE: Reduction of Taxation—Presents to Public Officers—Lottery Circulars—Mr. Mungen Explains His Repudiation Views—Virginia Admission.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1870.

SENATE.

The House bill relative to the Des Moines river, Iowa, passed.

A petition was presented from J. Ross Browne, asking the payment of $12,000 for extraordinary expenses while Minister to China.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HOWARD: To prevent the collection of taxes on property exempt from tax.

By Mr. EDMUNDS: Prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases.

By Mr. SCHURZ: To remove political disabilities from persons therein named in the State of Texas.

By Mr. THAYER: To aid in the construction of a Railroad from Omaha to Fort Berthold, Dakotah.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Mr. DRAKE called up the resolution to amend the rules so as to require the consideration of Indian treaties in open Senate. The subject had previously been discussed, and in deference to the importance to the interests of the country definite action should now be taken.

Mr. FERRY offered an amendment to require that all treaties for the acquisition of territory of foreign governments be also considered in open session. The resolution was then laid over, on motion of Mr. DRAKE.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Mr. PRATT addressed the Senate in support of the bill giving to State courts concurrent jurisdiction with U. S courts in maritime cases or torts on navigable rivers above ebb and flow of tide.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported with amendment a joint resolution declaratory and amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to provide for an American line of steamships between New York and Europe. The Postoffice Department is to pay $500,000 in interest on bonds of the company, which sum shall be in full of payment for the transit of mails.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. CARPENTERE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments, the bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appertaining to proceedings in United States Courts.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to change judicial circuits. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KELLOG introduced a bill granting bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line to the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg.

Also, a bill granting the right of way and sections of public lands per mile to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections.

Both referred to Committee on Public Lands.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

The consideration of the Virginia bill was resumed.

Mr. Wilson's amendment having been withdrawn, the Senate voted on the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 45.

Mr. EDMUNDS prepared his amendment, providing that before the measure goes into effect each member and officer of the Legislature shall subscribe to an oath as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or member of any State Legislature, or any executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same.

Or, that such person shall take an oath that the disability imposed upon him by the Fourteenth Amendment have been removed by act of Congress. In the event of the person swearing falsely, the amendment specifies a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and further, that in all cases of failure to take the oath, the office of the person thus offending by neglect shall be deemed to have been vacated.

Mr. NYE opposed the amendment, because its effect would be to disorganize the Legislature.

Mr. EDMUNDS advocated it as the most efficient means of ridding the Legislature of those who had no right to be there under the fourteenth amendment.

Messrs. MORTON and TRUMBULL expressed their opposition to it, because it provided that before the bill went into effect the oath prescribed should be taken, and by the refusal of any members to take the oath, the pending legislation would be rendered inoperative.

Mr. TRUMBULL earnestly advocated immediate admission as a means of restoring the South to prosperous commercial relations with the North, and as indispensable to preserving the faith of Congress with the States.

BITTERLY PERSONAL.

After further debate a very animated personal colloquy took place between Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner. The former called attention to the presence near Mr. Sumner of an outsider, advising and influencing his actions.

Mr. SUMNER said it was C. S. Porter, a member elect from Richmond, who represented the loyal men of Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, "Who made Mr. Sumner an infallible judge of loyalty" and he then read the proceedings of the court martial which found Porter guilty of seditious language, drunkenness, &c. He further commented on Mr. Sumner's attack on Gov. Walker, and showed that he had the privilege of the floor, while Porter had not. Personal bitterness indulged in, and considerable bitterness of feeling was manifested on both sides.

Adjourned without action on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN HORN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the necessity of erecting a postoffice building at Kansas City, Mo. Adopted.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, favoring the reduction of taxation to the lowest possible point, and declaring any annexation of foreign territory, for which a consideration of money or its equivalent is to be made, is a direct assault upon the public credit, and not called for by any exigency of public affairs.

PRESENTS TO OFFICERS.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., by unanimous consent, introduced a bill providing that no officer or clerk in the employ of the United States Government shall at any time solicit contributions of other officials or employes in the Government service for a gift or present to those in superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall receive any gift or present, a contribution of Government employes receiving a less salary than himself, and no officer or clerk shall make by donation a gift or present to any official superior, and any person violating any provision of the bill to be summarily dismissed and be ineligible to any official position under the Government for three years.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived—yeas 2, nays 158.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested the bill was of doubtful constitutionality, as it provided a penalty to last three years without conviction by a court. He therefore moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Rejected—57 to 102.

Mr. MORRILL then amended the bill by striking out that part of the penalty relating to ineligibility to office for three years, and the bill passed without a division.

LOTTERY CIRCULARS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a bill to prevent and punish certain abuses in the Postoffice Department in reference to lottery circulars.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. MUNGEN rose to a personal explanation as to a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the 17th, in reference to his repudiation speech in the House prior to the recess. He denied the statements in detail and in gross, characterizing them as fabrications.

Mr. GARFIELD replied briefly. He had read the resolutions of the Democrats of Mercer county, in his colleague's district, favoring repudiation, showing that his colleague represented their opinion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not consider it repudiation to pay the debts of the Government precisely as Congress had agreed to. He considered it repudiation to undertake to pay them in any other manner. He believed the Five-Twenties were payable in the legal tender money of the country, and he believed any officer of the Government who goes in the market and appreciates Five-Twenties at the expense and by the depreciation of greenbacks, legal tender money, was committing, if not an impeachable offence, an offence against the Government.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, took up the Virginia bill, and was addressed by Mr. LAWRENCE in its support, and in favor of the bill in that could be got.

Mr. LOGAN briefly expressed the difficulty which occurred to his mind in case hereafter Virginia should undertake to subvert any of the fundamental conditions on which she was admitted, while the Democrats should have control of Congress.

Mr. WOOD laid down several propositions which would prevent him from sustaining the bill.

The debate on the bill was continued at evening session.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Crisis in Paris—The Government Prepared for Emergency—The Proposed Arraignment of Rochfort—John Bright and the Fenians—The Proposed Transfer of British Colonies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 13—*Evening.*—The city is still greatly excited. During last night disturbances continued, but there were no serious conflicts. Several policemen were wounded by stones thrown, and one dangerously stabbed while attempting to quell a disorder. A magistrate was struck on the head with a stone and knocked down. Many other outrages were committed. The troops have not appeared in force since the crowd in Champ Elysees was dispersed last night, but every precaution has been made to guard against any repetition of the disorders. There are now in Paris 40,000 regular soldiers, including detachments of cavalry, recently arrived from garrisons, and several batteries of artillery, from Vincennes. The police force has also been largely increased. It is not supposed the people will dare make any further disturbance.

The *Marseillaise* appears in type as usual. Some of its articles are very violent. Rochefort, in a leading editorial says: "The determination of the people was a cry for justice. To-morrow the cry may come for vengeance."

PARIS, January 13.—The city is still agitated by excitement. Homicide, and troops are held in readiness to act, though no display is made. The Emperor is expected to visit the schools and military schools.

Henri Rochfort was present at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day.

MONDAY, January 14.—The day for the opening of the discussion on the arraignment of Rochefort. It is rumored, however, that the Government will decline the demand and propose a law providing that all political crimes and offences be tried by jury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 13.—Mr. Bright, at a public breakfast in Birmingham, yesterday, bitterly denounced the American Fenians, whom he characterized as "cities of refuge in country protecting by disturbing the peace of this country." The Irish rich, he said, suffered less than the Irish poor, since universal contents that harshness in the laws that the poor only complain. Mr. Bright, however, in conclusion expressed his belief that the Government would release the Fenian prisoners.

LONDON, January 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that if the petition of the colonies of British Columbia for independence, and believe it is the work of American politicians, and intended as a set off for the Alabama claims. The petition, if genuine, would have been addressed to England.

The week's report of the Bank of England shows the specie increased £97,000.

Letters from France represent the feeling of sympathy for Victor Noir profound and widely displayed among the masses. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent an outburst of public indignation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 13.—In the Cortes to-day Senor Castelar introduced a proposition exciting the republican party in Spain and all its branches from the throne of Spain. The debate on this proposal will take place next Tuesday.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 13.—The United States war steamer Severn, and two monitors Dictator and Sangus, arrived from Key West to-day.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 13.—The steamship Bellona, has been repaired and sailed for New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 13—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20 bonds: 62s, 87½; 62s, 86¾; 67s, 86¾; 10-40s, 85. Erries, 17½; Illinois Central, 102½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22. Stocks steady.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Bourse dull 72f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 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. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 32s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 103s. Lard quiet at 64@8s 6d. Cheese 71s. Bacon 58s. Common rosin, 5s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s 5d; refined 1s 10d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 7s 6d.

LONDON, January 13.—Tallow, 40s 6d. Turpentine, 28s.

CALCUTTA, January 13.—Linseed 58s 3d@59s 3d. Clover seed, 62s.

HAVRE, January 13—Cotton quiet on spot at 135¼.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Petroleum firmer at 61½f.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13.—River rising slowly, with about ten feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 37 at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO, Pa., January 13.—River rising with twelve feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42. F.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., January 13.—River rising with eight feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 46 at 4 P. M. W.

—An interesting argument was commenced Wednesday in the New York city Supreme Court, general term, involving some highly interesting principles of international law, and also, as a matter of fact, showing how, during the war, the Confederate soldiers were furnished with uniforms and other army goods.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Petition in the Somerset Case—Police Bill Reported—The Legislative Record. HOUSE: Withdrawal of Papers in a Contested Seat Case—Senate Resolution to Increase Governor's Salary Lost—Pig Iron Tariff—Canvass of Vote for Governor—Standing Committees—Adjournment Till Tuesday—The New Mining Committee.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1869.

SENATE.

THE SOMERSET DISTRICT CASE.

Mr. BILLINGFELT presented a petition contesting Mr. Findley's seat and in favor of Scull. Tuesday evening next was fixed for drawing the Committee.

THE POLICE BILL.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police Bill was reported affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE—Allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

Mr. HOWARD—Increasing the rate of taxation in West Pittsburgh.

Also, relating to records in the Prothonotary office of the Western District of the Supreme Court.

THE RECORD CONTRACT.

Mr. WHITE called up the House resolution declaring the Bergner contract for the Legislative Record at an end. Concurred in.

Mr. WHITE also called up the House resolution for a joint committee on the advisability of publishing a journal of the proceedings. Concurred in and Messrs. White, Olmstead and McIntyre were appointed as the Senate Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. BUNN offered a resolution allowing Mr. Graham, Republican, to withdraw all his papers contesting the seat of Mr. Mooney, (from 6th District, Philadelphia,) Democrat, and dissolving the Committee in the case. Agreed to. This committee consisted of eight Democrats and one Republican.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Mr. DAVIS moved to consider the bill from the Senate increasing the Governor's salary to seven thousand dollars—ayes 45, nays 52, the Republicans generally voting aye.

CONTEST RENEWED.

Mr. CLOUD presented a petition again contesting the seat of Mr. Mooney, with a resolution fixing upon a day to draw a new committee. Indefinitely postponed after warm debate.

TARIFF ON PIG IRON.

Mr. CRAIG introduced a resolution against a reduction of the tax on pig iron. Laid over.

THE TREASURY ELECTION.

Mr. CHURCH introduced a resolution appointing a committee to ascertain whether any effort was made yesterday, during the election of State Treasurer, to influence a member by threats of instant death. Referred, on motion of Mr. MILLER, to Committee on Law and Immorality. (Laughter.)

CANVASS OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The vote for Governor was then counted in Joint Convention.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced. The following gentlemen are Chairmen of the principal Committees:—Ways and Means, Davis; Banks, Webb; Judiciary (local), McClure; Judiciary (general), Johnson (of Cumberland); Lumber, Ames; Passenger Railways, Cloud; Education, Buffington; Vice and Immorality, Chamberlain; Railroads, Adaire; Corporations, Hough; Pensions, Vankirk; Federal Relations, Craig; Iron Companies, Bunn; Mines, Humphreys; Divorces, Stephens.

ADJOURNMENT.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday morning.

MINING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The new Senate Committee on Mines and Mining will meet on the first Tuesday of February, when every party concerned in this particular interest is invited to meet and consult with the Committee.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Clerical Elopement Case—The Tobacco Trade—The Erie Railroad Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, '70.

THE CLERICAL ELOPER RETURNS.

The errant divine, Rev. Horace Cook, while in the hands of the police last night, advanced the extraordinary theory that the press, in noticing his elopement, was animated solely by a desire to attack the Christian religion, and particularly the church of which he is a member. After the arrest it was ascertained that Cook returned to the city yesterday from his excursion, and sent Miss Johnson home. He went home, brandished a pistol, and frightened his family out of their wits. A friend induced him to give up the weapon—it did not shoot—before he did any injury. He then wandered down town until he came across a newspaper man, whom he proceeded at once to immolate. The friends of Miss Johnson, and also of Mr. Cooke, are satisfied that the young lady has returned from her enforced tour as pure as she went away. The levanting Elder publishes a piteous appeal in the *Tribune* this morning, asking that the press will not print him blacker than he is. He was taken before the Police Court this morning, but no one appearing to prosecute, was discharged.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The cigar manufacturers and their workmen have arrived at perfect accord in reference to the best mode of removing the present depression in the American cigar trade. A petition to Congress is being drawn up by the National Cigar Makers' Association, and also a circular, calling for the aid of the leading Trades Unions of the United States, the object being either to obtain a return to the tariff of 1866 on the imported article, or to obtain exemption on some grown tobacco.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The strike of the men connected with the machine shop of the Erie Railroad in Jersey City is virtually over. Reports of its proportions were much exaggerated, as it was not of a character to embarrass seriously the business of the company. The non-payment of the men yesterday, the usual pay day, was caused by the absence of the paymaster, who sent word he was sick, but would be on hand this morning. The strikers have been paid off and their places filled.

—Isaac Jacobs, rag picker, has been arrested at St. Louis for having in his possession several watches, various articles of jewelry and other property, supposed to have been brought from Cincinnati.

THE CAPITAL.

The Army Bill—The Ways and Means Committee and the Tariff—Appointments—The Raid on Virginia Illicit Distillers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, '70.

ILLICT DISTILLING IN VIRGINIA.

The report of the operations of the detachment of the 5th Cavalry, operating in the 5th district of Virginia, shows that forty-nine illicit distilleries have been visited, twenty-two stills destroyed and three seized. About one hundred and twenty gallons of brandy were seized, four hundred gallons of low wines destroyed and twenty-five men arrested. In the raid upon illicit distilleries, lasting forty-six days, over 1,000 miles were traveled by the cavalry.

THE ARMY BILL.

The army bill prepared at the War Department, entitled "an act to reduce the army," provides that all regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall have the same number of officers. The Secretary of War is authorized to assemble a board of three general officers to examine fully the qualifications and general fitness of all officers who may be numerically in excess of the organization, or waiting orders, and recommend for transfer or appointment to offices such of the number as may be determined on by the Board best fit, as well in view of previous active service as continuing willing to do duty to fill the same. The report is to be submitted to the President, who, if he shall approve, will make the appointments and transfers by and with the consent of the Senate. All officers not recommended are to be separated therefrom, and cease to be officers of the army. The present provisions of army laws, that seven per centum of officers may be retired, is to be repealed, and hereafter the number shall be left to the discretion of the President, provided the whole number retired shall not exceed 250.

General Logan's bill, introduced today, adopted the above mentioned provisions, adding that all officers mustered out shall be entitled to one year's pay and allowances. The offices of General and Lieutenant-general shall continue only as long as no vacancies may occur. Brevet rank is abolished and officers as to title are to be reconfirmed to their proper grade. Regular pay is fixed as follows: General, $15,000; Major General, $7,000; Brigadier General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel and Major, $2,500; Captain [mounted,] $2,000; Captain, [not mounted,] $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; Regular Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, [mounted], $1,600; Second Lieutenant, [not mounted] $1,500; Lieutenant, [not mounted] $1,200; Chaplain, $1,200; pay of Aid-de-Camp to Major General, $200; Pay of Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General, $150, and Acting Commissary $1,000 per annum, in addition to pay of rank. The above schedule is to be in full of all commutation and allowances.

THE TARIFF BILL.

There seems an inclination in the Ways and Means Committee to reduce duties on all sugars. The committee have agreed to change lumber from *ad valorem* to specific duties, retaining substantially the present duty. The committee will probably not report the tariff bill for a month.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to day made the following nominations: T. G. Phelps, collector of customs at San Francisco, and Chas. S. Cooper, surveyor of customs at Memphis, Tenn.

MISSISSIPPI.

Private advices from Jackson indicate the election as U. S. Senators from Mississippi of Mr. Revels and Gen. Amos.

CUSTOMS.

The custom-receipts last week were $3,033,184.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Convention—The Legislature—Political Condition of the State to be Made Known to Congress.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 13.—The Convention to-day was again engrossed in the reception and reading of propositions to amend the constitution. Many of them were similar to others offered yesterday. Among the new ones to-day were propositions to prohibit the further issue of State bonds; to take up the constitution, read it article by article, and adopt such amendments as are necessary, to reduce the number of circuit and chancery districts; to compose the supreme court of one chief justice and four associates; to punish members of secret political societies; to elect judges and solicitors for the ensuing term; to abolish the late political constitution of the State; to submit colored suffrage to a vote of the people; to make an independent proposition; adopting the system of *viva voce* voting in all elections; limiting the power of the legislature to contract debts and pay claims; providing that the public debt shall never exceed five per centum of the taxable wealth of the State, and until the debt is reduced to that point the Legislature shall have no power to appropriate money, except to pay existing liabilities and the ordinary expenses of the government; conferring the appointment of Secretary of State on the Governor, subject to ratification by the Senate.

A resolution was adopted against the reception of any petition or other communications speaking disrespectfully of any department of State or the Federal government. This resolution was suggested by a letter from a member of the convention of 1865, speaking disrespectfully of the Government of the United States, and which the Convention was presumed to have received. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported the same as contained in the present constitution, with an amendment declaring that elections shall be free and equal, and that no voter shall be deprived of his right except by proof for a law against test oaths; prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude and the passage of laws recognizing property in man.

The report was ordered to be printed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following preamble and resolutions in the House of Representatives to-day:

Whereas, The present condition of the State, the opinions of the people, and the character and objects of our legislation, have become the subjects of gross and unworthy misrepresentation by a hireling press, by resolutions of partisan assemblages, and more recently and notably by a memorial presented to the Congress of the United States by certain persons recognised as being the representatives of the people of Tennessee in the National Congress, though accredited to that body a popular minority insignificant, in numbers, and entering upon the high trust in disregard of the wishes and in defiance of the well known will of a disfranchised but submissive majority;

And whereas, In the opinion of this general assembly, these wilful perversions of the late history of the State, and these persistent representations of her present attitude, are calculated, as they are no doubt designed, to mislead the Congress of the United States and excite distrust and prejudice in the minds of our fellow citizens of other States;

And whereas, We regard it as a solemn duty to the inhabitants of Tennessee who yearn for peace, order and equality, under laws passed, administered and executed by public agents chosen by the Governor, irrespective of race, color, previous condition or former opinions, that the truth of history be justified by an authoritative presentation to the national government and to our fellow citizens of other States of the facts which have been with such ingenious malice ventured as evidences of disorder and disaffection to the Federal authority; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed by the Speakers of the respective Houses, who shall be charged with the preparation of an address to the President, and a memorial to Congress, in which shall be set forth the late political history of the State Government, and the present disposition of the people and their agents, to the end that their attachment and respect for law and order, and the character and purposes of their legislation, may be vindicated from the aspersions to which they have been subjected by those whose claim to the public confidence rests mainly upon a defeated effort to perpetuate the political enslavement of their countrymen.

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to report said address and memorial at an early day for the approval of this General Assembly.

Mr. Caldwell supported his preamble and resolutions in a speech of some length, in which he referred to the peaceful condition of affairs in Tennessee and the character of the legislation repealed by the present Legislature. He said this community, without respect to race or color, was reaping the good fruits of what had been done, and anticipated the happiest results from the labors of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Fleming offered an additional resolution as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the rights of all persons now entitled to suffrage in this State should be forever guaranteed in the organic law of the State.

This was amended by adding that all male citizens not convicted of crime should be entitled to the elective franchise, and then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Agee endorsed the memorial to Congress in its chief features, and referred to the election in his county for proof.

The whole subject, after further discussion, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House then passed on third reading the bill fixing the State tax at sixty cents, having first adopted an amendment providing that notes of the Bank of Tennessee, old issue, may be received in payment of taxes, but a tax payer may compromise his taxes by paying one half the amount assessed in gold, silver, legal tender notes, national bank notes or Comptroller's warrants, and a payment so made of one-half shall entitle him to a receipt for the whole. The provisions for funding the interest of the bonded debt of Tennessee and notes of the Bank of Tennessee were stricken out.

FOUND HIM.

Ernest Pohl, a German magistrate, was arrested here to-day at the suit of his wife, whom he left in Indiana some seven years ago. She brings a suit for divorce and alimony. Pohl has another wife, a woman of some property, whom he married shortly after leaving here at the close of the war. He was a soldier in the Federal army.

ST. LOUIS.

National Capital Removal Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—A meeting at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the subject of moving the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, was well attended, many prominent citizens being present. A resolution was adopted providing for a Committee of Five to correspond with the Governors of all States and request them to ask the Legislatures of their respective States to memorialize Congress to appropriate the money for erection of new or extending the present public buildings in Washington. The committee were also instructed to prepare a paper containing all statistics possible bearing on the subject of removal, and showing the extent, magnitude and importance of the interests of the Mississippi valley, and send it to each member of the different State Legislature. Several spontaneous and much interest and even enthusiasm manifested in the matter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Pleasant Farewell.

Last evening Mayor Drum signalized his retirement from office by a very generous and pleasant act, which reflected credit on his kindness and liberality of heart. When the police had assembled for the evening roll call, they were agreeably surprised by an invitation to partake of the bountiful repast, and in response thereto proceeded in a body to the elegant establishment of Mr. John K. Ewing, where, the table with bountiful feast had been prepared by that popular caterer to the public tastes. The delicacies, of a character to tempt the appetite of the most satiated epicure, were discussed and heartily enjoyed by all who gathered around the friendly board. The occasion was a most pleasant one, and will long be remembered as a bright memory in the experience of every participant. And just here we may heartily bear record to merit, and speak truthfully in commending this force as perhaps the best which Allegheny has ever been favored. Without boasting, we may impartially be said, that no Chief Magistrate of the city has ever given more general satisfaction in his official capacity. In retiring from the position, he bears with him into private life, for official integrity and uprightness as a citizen, the highest confidence and esteem of the people, whom he has served so acceptably for the past two years, and whose best wishes follow him that he may still follow him into whatever enterprise or occupation he may hereafter engage.

An Old Soldier Gone.

Col. Wm. Diehl, the oldest native born citizen of Allegheny county, died yesterday morning in this city, at the age of ninety-one years. In the war of 1812 he was a Commissary, enlisting in the army with the "Blues," and through his business found his way on board the "Cheasapeake" under command of the gallant and intrepid Capt. Lawrence, just on the eve of the memorable encounter with the British squadron on Lake Erie—"Perry's victory." He was by the side of the dying commander when the historic words, "don't give up the ship," were uttered; and was the very last man to leave the disabled ship. Col. Diehl was universally known and respected, and his unexpected death has created a profound sensation in this community. His funeral will take place to-morrow. We hope in our next issue to lay a biography of the renowned deceased before our readers. The "Greys," city councils, municipal officers and other bodies should attend his funeral in a body, thus strengthening link between the dim past and the bright present has passed into the dark shadow of death, and the community should mark the event in a fitting and appropriate manner.

The G. A. R. Convention.

The Committees of the various Posts of the G. A. R. of this county, held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon at Gen. Wm. Blakely's office, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the Department Convention, which assembles in this city on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

General A. L. Pearson was selected to act as Chairman, and C. S. Haven as Secretary.

After a full interchange of views the following Sub-Committees were appointed:

Committee on Banquet—W. B. Cook, C. S. Haven and Capt. J. F. Denniston.

Committee on Hall and Decorations—W. B. Cook, Capt. J. G. McConnell and Capt. S. B. Gamble.

Committee on Music and Reception—George S. Wood, C. S. Haven and Gen. Blakely.

On motion adjourned until to morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. at the same place.

A Cold Trip.

An exciting incident occurred on the Allegheny river yesterday, which had a tendency to attract large crowds along the banks of the river and on the several bridges. It appears that a man, whose name we failed to learn, fell from a raft near Herr's island and by the force of the current was borne out into the stream. He endeavored to reach the Allegheny shore, but failed, and in order to save himself caught hold of a floating log and was borne rapidly down the stream. A number of skiffs were launched and started in pursuit, but in consequence of the great amount of drift in the stream, they were so impeded that they made but little headway. The man was not rescued until he reached the confluence of the two rivers, where two men in a skiff caught him and towed him to the Allegheny shore. He was provided with dry clothing, and in a short time after being relieved from his perilous voyage returned back to Herr's Island.

MUSICAL.

The Concert last Night at the First Baptist Church—A Brilliant Success.

Last night at the elegant chapel or lecture room of the unfinished Church building of the First Baptist congregation, on Fourth, avenue, there assembled an audience conspicuous for wealth, intelligence and culture, on the occasion of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the direction of Prof. Rohbock, a musical instructor who has obtained local and national reputation through his successes, second to no other artist in the country. The audience was conspicuous, inasmuch as it embraced our leading amateur vocalists, our most popular critics, our most enthusiastic lovers of music and