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VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870. NO. 17.

# FIRST EDITION.

*MIDNIGHT.*

## HARRISBURG.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

**Bills Introduced—Elevating Medical Profession—Local Acts Passed—Weekly Record of Proceedings Ordered—Trouble Among the Firemen.**

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNELL: Authorizing turnpike, canal and plank road companies to issue bonds, secured by mortgage, and to abandon portions of lines for public use.

Authorizing railroad companies to lease and become lessees with other roads.

By Mr. NAGLE: Prohibiting Justices of the Peace practicing as attorneys.

By Mr. WHITE: Protecting the people of Pennsylvania from empiricism and elevating the standard of the medical profession, which incorporates all medical societies under one State society.

By Mr. GRAHAM: For a State road in Armstrong, Allegheny and Butler counties.

THE INAUGURAL.

By Mr. OSTERHOUT: Resolution for 8,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill increasing West Pittsburgh borough tax. Passed.

Also, the bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WHITE: Referring the bill reorganizing the treasury to the Retrenchment and Reform Committee. Adopted.

By Mr. MCCARREYS: For printing the Governor's inaugural, Auditor General's and Treasurer's reports. Lost.

By Mr. DIMMICK: Authorizing the appointment of a standing committee on mining. Adopted.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

The SPEAKER announced that the Constitution required the printing of proceedings, but no record had been furnished to date.

The Chairman of the special committee replied that arrangements were on foot.

The SPEAKER further announced that until arrangements were completed he should direct the weekly publication of the House Journal by the State Printer, agreeably to the Constitution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRAIG: Restoring spring elections.

By Mr. BUNN: Allowing the specification of eight per cent. on promissory notes.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Relative to Gas Inspector and gas metres in Allegheny.

By Mr. MACFARLAN: Incorporating Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. WALTON: Incorporating Allegheny Bleach and Dye Works.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FIREMEN.

Since the refusal of the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the procession of yesterday, bad feeling has existed between them and the visiting companies from Philadelphia. Some of the difficulties appear to have commenced about admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Good Will men say they were attacked. At a later hour two parties of the Good Will and of Hartshorne's company came in conflict at Jones' house, and a fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburg fireman was seriously injured, and a Philadelphia, named M'Cormick, severely cut. Another fight took place near the depot.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

**The Legislature—Message of Governor Stevenson.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, January 19.—Governor Stevenson's message to the Legislature is a very able document. The finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition, and she has made rapid progress in material development and increase of population, despite the losses of the late war. Upon the subject of political disabilities the Governor is very liberal. He recommends the repeal of the attorney, teachers and suitors' test oaths. Referring to immigration he says the State of West Virginia is adapted to a much greater variety of cultivation than that of the Northwestern or Southern States, the seasons being remarkably regular, and the climate proverbially healthy, while its proximity to the great markets of the country, gives an advantage possessed by none of those States. It cannot be doubted that were those facts extensively known, thousands who now locate in the far west, would find more desirable homes in West Virginia. He closes by especially commending to their care the interest of the free schools.

## TENNESSEE.

**Cincinnati Southern Railroad—Negro Suffrage in the Constitutional Convention.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 19.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day. On final reading it was amended so as to prevent the owners of land from being divested of their rights until the trustees shall fully satisfy the judgment rendered in their favor on the terms agreed upon for the right of way; also fixing five per cent of taxable property as the limit any county, town or city shall donate or subscribe to said road, and providing that the statutory lines on roads purchased under the fifth section held by the State shall not be impaired by such purchase.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day the minority of the Committee on Suffrage reported against permitting colored men to vote, unless the subject was submitted as an independent proposition to the people and approved by them. The report, together with the majority report favoring suffrage without regard to color, and against submitting colored suffrage as an independent proposition, was ordered to be filed.

## CANADA.

**Duty on Coal—The Red River Rebellion.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, January 19.—The Ministry have taken up the question of Mr. Armand's mission to Washington. A decision, if possible, will be obtained on the duty on coal.

There appears no room to doubt that the negotiations of Vicar General Thibault and Colonel Dessalarberry will result in the sending of a deputation of half-breeds from Red River to Ottawa, and that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the half-breeds and Canadians will be accomplished before the meeting of Parliament.

## GEORGIA.

**The Legislature—Progress of Reorganization.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, January 19.—The Senate met at ten, took recess to twelve, and then adjourned until Monday next.

House was called to order at twelve o'clock, and one member qualified. No more appearing, an order was read from Governor Bullock, approved by General Terry, for a recess until Monday, pending the investigation by the Board of Officers. The latter met this morning, but counsel for the defense not being ready with their argument, adjourned until to-morrow.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

**SENATE: The Franking Privilege—The Virginia Bill Further Discussed and Amended—Adjournment Without Final Action. HOUSE: League Island Navy Bill Further Considered—Reply to Mr. Dawes on the Question of Extravagance—The Pension and Military Academy Bills.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1870.

SENATE.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The President submitted report adopted by the late Louisville Convention in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened by a neighboring State with encroachment, the effect of which would diminish by two square miles the circuit of the harbor and the creation of an impediment to the influx and reflux of the tide, which itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy, as not conducive to loyalty, security or economy. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented, creating considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Drake, Conkling, Ramsey and Howe favored the object of the petitions, and Mr. Thayer expressed the belief that it was improper for the Post-office Department to undertake to bring about legislation by the circulation of the grossest misrepresentations of fact, in the shape of circulars to postmasters looking to the purpose of the petitions.

The petitions were referred.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a memorial intended to call the attention of Congress to violations of the revenue laws, whereby large quantities of merchandise were smuggled into the United States by a class of swindlers and blackleghorses who infested a portion of the territory which includes the city of Matamoras, known as "the free belt." The loss of revenue to the United States by this unlawful traffic was estimated at $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually. Official correspondence had resulted in the refusal by the Mexican Government to abolish "the free belt," and some remedy for the evil was now imperative. In view of its importance, he moved the memorial be tabled and printed, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POMEROY, by request: Granting land to aid in the construction of the Republican Valley Railroad in Kansas. Referred.

By Mr. OSBORN: Granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad in Florida.

By Mr. ROSS: Granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lawrence and Kansas Railroad and Telegraph line.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a favorably bill allowing States to determine the qualifications of witnesses in United States Courts, the Committee believing it would be dangerous to give States that power.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

The Virginia bill was then taken up.

Mr. NORRIS continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of the bill.

Mr. MORTON rose to correct a statement made by Mr. Norton, that a military commission was now in session in Georgia to pass upon the qualifications of members elected to the Legislature. By the terms of the act of Congress the military commander was empowered to pass upon the qualifications of those members who were to take seats in the Legislature. General Terry had appointed certain persons to take evidence and communicate to him the result of their investigations. They were not appointed to try anyone, but simply to obtain information in order to prevent persons not qualified to take the oath required by Congress from committing perjury.

Mr. MORTON said his complaint was based upon the interference of the military commander with the civil administration in the State of Georgia, and he believed the telegraphic dispatches of the press furnished sufficient reason for an official inquiry by the President of the United States into the affairs of Georgia and other States in the South. He thought it unbecoming the Senate to discuss the imposition of fundamental conditions upon a State while these infractions of law were being daily perpetrated in its name. The newspapers this morning contained information that General Ames had been elected United States Senator from Mississippi, yet this man was not even a citizen of that State, but by virtue of his position as a General of the United States he was enabled to control and manipulate the State elections and its civil affairs. In regard to the imposition of fundamental conditions, he believed the effort now made was only calculated to enfeeble the Union and postpone the day of reconciliation, and he entreated Senators to return to their ancient principles, without adherence to which no free government could live.

Mr. DAVIS said various memorials had been introduced during the present discussion, which the Judiciary Committee had had no opportunity of considering, and that the House Bill had never been before the Committee, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to that Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to the Senate to dispose of the bill upon its merits, in order to take up other important measures of legislation upon which the public interests urgently required prompt action. If the majority of the Senate had determined that a State which had complied with all conditions should not be admitted, let them say so directly. The time of the Senate had been consumed by the hour in discussing the character of a single individual, the Governor of Virginia. But it should not be forgotten that the Senate had confirmed for office not only those who had made speeches against the dominant party, but men who had shot down our brothers in the field. If the understanding was that no such men should take part in the new State governments, it was a new understanding, for all previous legislation had been framed with a view that rebels should take part in the new governments. The States already reconstructed were admitted on this basis.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not in favor of the action proposed by the Senator from Illinois, who would admit to the Union a State still smoking with rebellion. He asserted that the late election in Virginia was a huge fraud, and that the people had voted for Gov. Walker for the purpose of embittering the State and thereby him to nullify the new Constitution, trampling out the proposed system of free schools.

After further discussion Mr. MORTON favored the amendment of the bill so as to declare specifically that the adoption of her Constitution as a whole in good faith was a condition of Virginia's admission. Such a provision would be preferable to Mr. Edmunds' amendment, because of the more general character, for it would prevent the nullification of any material part of the Constitution, particularly the common school provision and that relating to the school fund. He would have Virginia appreciate the fact that a violation of the terms of admission would compel Congress to deal with her; that by the simple act of admission the State did not pass beyond the control of Congress. If the people there understood that Congress was in earnest, there would be ample security for all loyal people in the State.

Mr. HOWARD inquired as to the means by which a remedy for a breach of the condition would be applied.

Mr. MORTON said he could not undertake to say now, but when the proper time arrived it would be for Congress to determine the character and extent of the redress. This had been the course adopted with regard to Georgia, which, after reconstruction, had been remanded to her former state.

Mr. DRAKE declared his opposition to the admission of Virginia while the XVth Amendment was still pending. He therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until February 28th.

A motion for executive session was lost—32 to 28.

At the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the motions of Messrs. Wilson and Drake were withdrawn and the Senate voted on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to require the imposition of an oath by the State officers that they are eligible under the XIVth Amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 16, as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Crapin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, McDonald, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill (Vt.) Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Willy, Wilson—45.

*Nays*—Messrs Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Terry, Fowler, Hamilton, Kellogg, McCreery, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—16.

Mr. Nye voted aye and afterwards changed his vote, remarking that the Judiciary Committee had deserted their ground, and he followed the example.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered an amendment to add the words "that the first clause of this act shall take effect on March 1st, 1870, and the residue thereof on its passage." He said this amendment would prevent the admission of Senators and Representatives from Virginia into Congress until March 1st. That in the meantime, by the taking of the oath required, legislation would be proceeded with and the possibility of the Legislature repealing its ratification of XVth Amendment avoided.

Messrs. Conkling, Trumbull and Howard opposed the amendment, as inconsistent with the spirit of the bill, its effect being to deny representation for a time to a State whose right to it was affirmed. Another objection to it was as a remedial provision. It implied the right of Virginia to reconsider and reverse her ratification of the XVth Amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate at 4 40, by a vote of 34 to 26, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the General of the Army was directed to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority, Generals Roger and Haines and Major Goodfellow are acting as a Commission of Elections in the Georgia Legislature.

On motion of Mr. TERRY, the Committee on Pensions was instructed to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service from the United States between the 3d of March, 1865, and 6th of June, 1866.

The Secretary of War was directed to furnish a report on the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, Lake Michigan.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. STILES introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April.

Mr. BENJAMIN, Mo., moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—yeas 72, nays 83.

Mr. STILES moved the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

The motion was seconded—yeas 76, nays 66.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas 74, nays 94.

Mr. CREBS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for a board of military officers for hearing and adjusting claims of officers and soldiers for monthly pay, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt act, by exempting from its provisions certain interests in life insurance policies. Referred.

Mr. ASHLEY introduced a bill to provide for the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. RANDALL, in order to obviate the objections made yesterday by Mr. Dawes, offered an amendment, providing that the proceeds of all sales shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Wis., accepted that as a substitute for his own.

Mr. PAINE had read a letter from E. B. Hale, of Cleveland, protesting against the burden of taxation, and stating that business there was dead, enterprise paralyzed, and a storm of anger current setting in against the Administration in the matter of taxes. The people were being ground to powder, and if the future brought on an explosion it was not to be wondered at.

Mr. KELLY made a speech in reply to that of Mr. Dawes yesterday. He said that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had been pursuing a "pay-in-it-whether policy, and had been taking an unfair standard of comparison when he compared the estimates for the year with the appropriations of last year.

Mr. DICKEY replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes, charging extravagance on the administration. The estimates made were merely to execute the laws of Congress. The increase of $49,000,000 which the gentleman spoke of yesterday, included $11,000,000 for pensions. Is "the other end of the avenue" responsible for that? Was the Treasury Department responsible for the $40,000,000 increase in estimates, caused by the expense of public buildings ordered by Congress, amounting now in the aggregate to other buildings all over the country? It was not for administrative officers to nullify the laws of Congress by refusing to execute them. $531,000 of the increase was in the estimate of the Congressional Printer. Were the despatriotic reforms for which the Congress had authorized extravagance and should take responsibility of it. $90,000 of the increase was for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims. If Congress did not want to pay such judgments, the Court should not be abolished, but they should not be charged against the administration. There was a general deficiency of $4,000,000. The gentleman from Massachusetts should not have drawn the comparison he did between those estimates and the last estimates of Andrew Johnson's administration; because the latter were to apply to the successor, and because the estimates for the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration were $272,000,000, and its actual expenditures $325,000,000. He would go as far as the gentleman from Massachusetts dare go to cut down public expenditures. It was a great mistake to make the charge of extravagance against "the other end of the avenue." Economy should begin in the House. These appropriations were usually and generally created under laws passed by Congress, and not at the solicitation of "the other end of the avenue." They should strike at the laws and not charge their own sins upon their servants.

The morning hour expired at two o'clock and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution for the continuance of the income tax, which, after explanation by him, was passed. It reads as follows:

*Resolved &c.*, That whereas doubts have arisen and conflicting decisions been made in different departments of the Government in regard to the construction of the laws relating to the tax on incomes, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to that subject that all persons are liable to the payment of their proper income tax accruing and to accrue for and during and up to the end of the year 1870; and that the assessment and collection of any such tax in the year 1870, and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January 1871, may under the existing provisions of the law be made in the last mentioned year.

PENSION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Myers in the chair, on the Pension bill, which appropriates for army invalid pensions $9,831,000; revolutionary pensions $19,080,562; navy invalid pensions $147,463; navy pensions of widows $134,473—total $30,000,000.

Mr. KELSEY, of N. Y., explained the cause of the increase over last year.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech in criticism of the manner of the administration of the Treasury Department.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to strike from the bill the proviso for the transfer of the navy pension fund into the Treasury, and for the payment of those pensions the same as army pensions.

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Committee took up the West Point Academy bill, which appropriates $315,269.

Mr. LOGAN desired it postponed until action was taken on the bill he had introduced abolishing longevity, rations, &c., in the army and establishing regular grades of pay.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose and the Pension bill was reported.

PETITIONS, &c.

Petitions for the repeal of the franking privileges and of the iron manufacturers of Youngstown, Ohio, against the reduction of the tax on iron were presented.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report as to the establishment of a National School of Agriculture and mechanical arts pertaining thereto. Adopted.

Adjourned.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Mr. Merriman has been elected State Treasurer by the Maryland Legislature.

—Rt. Rev. Carleton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, died on Tuesday evening.

—President Grant gave his second State dinner last night, in honor of the Supreme Court.

—J. T. Gilson, of the Hyde Park Bank, was robbed in the street in Boston, Tuesday night, of $3,500.

—Robert Rusing has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey.

—No reliable information has yet been received of the election of U. S. Senators by the Mississippi Legislature.

—Resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. E. M. Stanton were passed by the Maine Legislature yesterday.

—The coopers to the number of eight or nine hundred, in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, are on a strike for higher wages.

—The Iowa Senate passed the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by a vote of 44 to 6. The House will pass on the question to-day.

—The Government yesterday purchased $2,000,000 worth of bonds. About $7,000,000 were offered at from 113 97-200 to 114 99-100.

—The regular semi-annual State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic met in session at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

—The stocks of liquors of eight prominent firms in Newburg, N. Y., have been seized by revenue officers for violations of the revenue law.

—Wallace, the forger, was taken back to Cleveland yesterday. He admits the forgery of the name of R. Paine's name to the amount of $20,000.

—Hon. William Radford, a prominent Democrat, and ex-Congressman from Tenth New York District, died suddenly at Yonkers, Tuesday night.

—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio was in session at Columbus yesterday. The report of elected officers will be installed to-day.

—The loss by fires in St. Louis during the first half of January amounts to $114,636; insurance $174,000. Probable loss to insurance companies $95,550.

—The skating tournament at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for the championship of the State, closed Monday night, Benjamin Seery, of Milwaukee, won the belt.

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—William Kriel, the wife murderer, will be hung at Lockport, Illinois, unless his friends succeed in inducing the Governor to commute his sentence.

—The Grand Army of the Republic of New York has chosen Edward B. Lansing, of Auburn, Grand Commander, in place of Gen. Sickles, whose term expired.

—At New York, yesterday, Rebecca Ullt was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing Thomas Barrett. Upon hearing the verdict she swooned.

—At the annual conference of the Connecticut Temperance Union, yesterday, Senator Buckingham was re-elected President. The reports indicated gratifying progress during last year.

—In the U. S. Senate to-day Senator Anthony, on behalf of Rhode Island, will present to Congress the statue of Gen. Greene, for the gallery of statues in old hall of the House of Representatives.

—The two Houses of the Iowa Legislature, in joint convention, have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Senator for the long term, and J. B. Howell, editor of the Keokuk *Gate City*, for the short term.

—The Minnesota Democratic Convention was called to meet at St. Paul on Tuesday, but owing to the snow blockade the attendance was so small that the meeting was unexacted. It will meet again on the first Tuesday in June.

—During a fight on the Memphis levee yesterday, between two roustabouts named Jackson and Bailey, both negroes, the former drew a sheath knife and stabbed the latter three times, mortally wounding him. Johnson escaped.

—Upon the acquittal, at Louisville, of Jacob Johnson, negro, tried for rape, Mrs. Louisa Henderson, the victim, fired at him on their way home, but their aim was hurried and taking off part of his ear. Great consternation and excitement prevailed.

—The trial of Warren Bellows for the murder of Alexander Clinton, at Port Jervis, in August last, began at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., on Monday. The testimony indicates that the prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time of committing the homicide.

—Secretary of State Fish has called to attention of Congress that indemnity has been received from the government of China, amounting now in the aggregate to $1,163,000, with accrued interest, or with premium will amount to the further sum of $120,000. A similar sum of this fund was allowed by Congress and paid by the Secretary of State to Mott & Co., amounting to $363,432.

—A letter dated Pembina, January 8th, confirms the previous report of the commencement of the Sioux movement upon the insurgents. The Indians had got within a short distance of Fort Garry, but were turned back by Riel's persuasions. The letter states that the English half breeds are holding meetings to discuss the propriety of making common cause with the French.

—The Erie Railroad strikers at Jersey City remain firm, and there are rumors that a majority of the Erie mechanics at Susquehanna, Port Jervis and Buffalo have imitated their example. It is presumed the association of the Locomotive Brotherhood at Port Jervis decided on Saturday evening to do no more repairing on the Erie engines, as that would interfere with the strikers.

—In the Alabama Legislature the bill taxing railroads and their property for the benefit of the State and exempting them from county tax was discussed. Bills were introduced repealing all lottery charters and to expedite the building of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. In the House, Brown, recently elected, Democrat, was sworn in. All the bills introduced were of a local nature.

—The American Colonization Society held their annual meeting yesterday at Washington. The balance in the treasury is only $1,040, and the demands upon the Society cannot be met without increased contributions. Letters from citizens and new settlers in Liberia state their general and hearty satisfaction with the country and that they are better and happier than they were in the United States.

—The Montreal (Canada) authorities having failed to capture Caldwell, have instituted inquiry as to the circumstance connected with his escape from the Court House, and the evidence of five witnesses has already been taken. The *modus operandi* by which the escape was carried out and effected has been already established, but the depositions are withheld from publication, as they will be made the foundation for criminal proceedings against certain parties.

# SECOND EDITION.

*FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.*

## THE CAPITAL.

**The Gold Clique Investigation—The Letter Carriers—Suffrage Convention—Resisting the Revenue in South Carolina—Ocean Mail Service—The International Exposition.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1870.

THE GOLD CLIQUE.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day examined Messrs. Enos and Chapin, Wall street brokers, relative to their operations in gold for the clique. Fisk or Gould will appear on Saturday.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

The delegates to the Letter Carriers' Convention called on the President to-day, and were assured he regarded their present salaries insufficient, and that he was in favor of seeing labor always amply rewarded.

OUTRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has received an official letter concerning recent outrages in Spartanburg county, South Carolina. The officers and soldiers who destroyed some stills were surrounded at night in a citizen's house by about one hundred men, who made hostile demonstrations, but no attack, and demanded the surrender of a man who had been arrested, as also of Deputy Collector Turner. To avoid bloodshed, the prisoner was given up, which satisfied the crowd, most of whom soon left. Some remained, however, and shot a sentinel and a man going for water, and wounded three horses. Next morning the party returned to town. A force of fifty men is desired to bring the county to complete subjection.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Creswell has made arrangements for an additional weekly dispatch of mails from New York to Great Britain by steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company, thus securing regular tri-weekly steamship service from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Hamburg Co. not only accept the reduced rates of sea postage established for the United States and British mails, but agree to carry direct mails to Cherbourg at a compensation of six cents per ounce for letters, equal to two cents per single letter, thus establishing an ocean penny postage to France as well as to Great Britain.

THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Universal Suffrage Association continued in session to-day. A committee was appointed to wait on the President and enlist his sympathies in behalf of the objects of the Convention. Senator Pomeroy and Representative Axtell were elected officers will be installed to-day.

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—The Minnesota Democratic Convention was called to meet at St. Paul on Tuesday, but owing to the snow blockade the attendance was so small that the meeting was unexacted. It will meet again on the first Tuesday in June.

—During a fight on the Memphis levee yesterday, between two roustabouts named Jackson and Bailey, both negroes, the former drew a sheath knife and stabbed the latter three times, mortally wounding him. Johnson escaped.

—Upon the acquittal, at Louisville, of Jacob Johnson, negro, tried for rape, Mrs. Louisa Henderson, the victim, fired at him on their way home, but their aim was hurried and taking off part of his ear. Great consternation and excitement prevailed.

—The trial of Warren Bellows for the murder of Alexander Clinton, at Port Jervis, in August last, began at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., on Monday. The testimony indicates that the prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time of committing the homicide.

—Secretary of State Fish has called to attention of Congress that indemnity has been received from the government of China, amounting now in the aggregate to $1,163,000, with accrued interest, or with premium will amount to the further sum of $120,000. A similar sum of this fund was allowed by Congress and paid by the Secretary of State to Mott & Co., amounting to $363,432.

—A letter dated Pembina, January 8th, confirms the previous report of the commencement of the Sioux movement upon the insurgents. The Indians had got within a short distance of Fort Garry, but were turned back by Riel's persuasions. The letter states that the English half breeds are holding meetings to discuss the propriety of making common cause with the French.

—The Erie Railroad strikers at Jersey City remain firm, and there are rumors that a majority of the Erie mechanics at Susquehanna, Port Jervis and Buffalo have imitated their example. It is presumed the association of the Locomotive Brotherhood at Port Jervis decided on Saturday evening to do no more repairing on the Erie engines, as that would interfere with the strikers.

—In the Alabama Legislature the bill taxing railroads and their property for the benefit of the State and exempting them from county tax was discussed. Bills were introduced repealing all lottery charters and to expedite the building of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. In the House, Brown, recently elected, Democrat, was sworn in. All the bills introduced were of a local nature.

—The American Colonization Society held their annual meeting yesterday at Washington. The balance in the treasury is only $1,040, and the demands upon the Society cannot be met without increased contributions. Letters from citizens and new settlers in Liberia state their general and hearty satisfaction with the country and that they are better and happier than they were in the United States.

—The Montreal (Canada) authorities having failed to capture Caldwell, have instituted inquiry as to the circumstance connected with his escape from the Court House, and the evidence of five witnesses has already been taken. The *modus operandi* by which the escape was carried out and effected has been already established, but the depositions are withheld from publication, as they will be made the foundation for criminal proceedings against certain parties.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**Fenian Rumors—Another Canada Raid Intended—Convict at Large—Gold Ring Developments—News from Hayti—Railroad Dividends—Fall of Buildings—Bonds Obtained by Fraud—Cuban Sympathy Meeting—Warrants Issued for Non-Payment of Revenue Tax.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 19, 1870.

FENIAN RUMORS.

There are rumors of a new Fenian expedition to Canada. Some of the leading spirits of the brotherhood are in New York and are busy at a mysterious project. A communication has been received from Ireland reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the brotherhood in Ireland express their willingness to revolt just as soon as their brethren here strike Canada. Preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the city of Cork fifteen thousand men are enrolled; and there is scarcely a doubt that from 40,000 to 50,000 men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called on.

CONVICT AT LARGE.

R. D. Bogert, charged with having stolen ten thousand dollars from the safe in the paymaster's office in the receiving ship Vermont, with having made false entry in books of payment, and desertion while serving as paymaster's clerk, was found guilty of all the charges before a general court-martial, convened at New York by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 22, 1869. The Court sentenced Bogert to be confined three years in the penitentiary, to forfeit all pay due him, and to be dishonorably discharged from the navy. Secretary Robeson directed him to be re-delivered into custody of the United States Marshal from whom he was received July 26th, 1869. Bogert is now at large.

CUBAN SYMPATHY MEETING.

An immense mass meeting in favor of Cuban independence was held this evening at Cooper Institute. Many of the most prominent citizens were on the platform. Speeches were decided and made a speech favoring belligerent rights to Cuba. He also announced that Gerrit Smith had consented to lend his aid to the cause of Cuba. Cassius M. Clay made a speech relating mainly to himself, and was in consequence hissed and groaned at. Addresses were also made by Colonel Tomlinson and others. Resolutions were read by Mr. Clay and adopted, recognizing the gallantry of the Cubans and urging the Administration to recognize their belligerent rights. The Chairman read a resolution favoring the establishment of a Cuban Charitable Aid Society, which was adopted, and the meeting soon after separated.

REVENUE WARRANTS.

This morning warrants were issued for the arrest of some thirty merchants doing business in the 2d District, who are charged with not paying the special tax levied upon their business. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of twelve citizens who have not paid the amount of their income tax.

This action was taken at the instance of the Collector of the District.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Messrs. Jaunncey, Cornell and Jay Gould promise to go to Washington, on Saturday, to be examined with reference to the great gold conspiracy. Speculation is rife. The alleged partner, Corbin, still continues to be not examined. Some rather remarkable developments are expected from his managers.

FROM HAYTI.

News direct from Hayti to the 21 inst. has been received. The revolutionists held quiet possession of Port au-Prince and the people were cheerfully accepting the situation. Salnave, it is said, had made good his escape. It was thought he had gone to San Domingo. Fourteen of his adherents had been executed in the woods near Miragoane by order of the revolutionary General.

FALL OF BUILDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon a row of three unfinished three story brick buildings in Division avenue, near Rodney street, Williamsburg, fell with a loud crash and several workmen were buried. One was killed, three seriously and several others slightly injured.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have declared a dividend of one dollar on the preferred stock, payable on the 15th of February; 3 per cent, cash, 7 per cent. stock on the common stock, and 1¾ cash and 3½ on the preferred stock.

FALSE PRETENSE.

Yesterday afternoon two persons entered the office of W. Bailey Lang & Co., 54 Cliff street, and by false representations obtained fifteen bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company valued at $1,000 each.

New York Canal Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, January 19.—The State Canal Convention assembled to-day. Nathaniel Sands, of New York, was chosen President. Ex-President Fish and more and fifty others are Vice Presidents. Delegations from Toledo, Ohio, were permitted to participate in the Convention. Horatio Seymour spoke at length, advocating the abolition of the contract system, placing full power in the hands of the Canal Commissioners, reduction of the rates of toll, and if necessary to receive the trade of the West, their entire abolition.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted unanimously that upon the preservation of the canals and the increase of their trade depend the future prosperity of the State; denouncing the present contract system of repairs as insufficient and grossly corrupt and should be abolished; that the canals be immediately put in a state of efficient repair and such system adopted as to provide against the possibility of disastrous breaks and delays; that canal tolls on such freight as is competed for by other routes must be reduced to such rates as to render competition impossible; that a bill to secure these benefits be presented to the Legislature; that the canal debt should be funded over a period of eighteen years, and Congress be requested to repeal the law imposing tonnage on boats. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Steamboatmen's Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The Steamboatmen's Convention adjourned until to-morrow, without transacting any business. There are few delegates from abroad. New Orleans, Pittsburgh and St. Louis are represented. Cincinnati and Louisville delegates are expected to-morrow. The object of the Convention is to take steps to procure from Congress a separate navigation law for the western and southern rivers, and in the event of failure, to effect a modification of existing laws so as to make them applicable to river navigation.

The High Water at Cincinnati.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 19.—River is 55 feet two inches, the same as last night. It was an inch higher this morning. The depot floor and a considerable portion of the track of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road are under water, but passengers are received at Harriet street. The trains on all the roads are running regularly. The Ohio and Mississippi road is damaged at Lawrenceburg, but they run trains on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road to that point.

—The Southern people are watching with intense interest the cotton tax