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## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

### GENERAL NEWS.

DELAWARE peach trees are blossoming.

CINCINNATI is to have a "jubilee" in June.

ST. PETERSBURG has a population of 667,026.

THE Canadian Indians are prophesying an early spring.

A MISSISSIPPI sportsman has shot a white partridge.

MINNESOTA is making ice at forty degrees below zero.

THE wicked Schneider has been singing for the poor at Nice.

PARIS talks of free doctors, with salaries paid by the city.

NORFOLK has began to ship white shad to the Northern markets.

THE Chicago *Post* has been libelling a city judge worth $35,000.

ILLINOIS pays for twenty-five daily papers for each of its legislators.

A KANSAS farmer sowed six acres of wheat on the 11th of January.

THEY have just had a ball at Manchester, Vt., to pay cemetery expenses.

"DRUMMERS" have the misfortune to be arrested as vagrants in Charleston.

THE Mormon missionaries in Denmark made a thousand converts last year.

NEW YORK ladies improve their complexion with pulverized gravestones.

SIXTEEN Ohio governors are now well preserved in oil and hung up to dry.

IT was Reddy's "jaw" that got him into trouble, and lockjaw will likely endjit.

THE Sultan's Second Astrologer is known as the Hirka-y-Sheereef Sheikhy.

ALL young New York now pedestrians since Prince Arthur's feats in the Park.

THE red men of the plains are our West Indians, and they are as troublesome as Spain's.

AN ex-Mayor of Sacramento slapped a State Senator's face, and there is a duel in prospect.

AT the conclusion of a tin wedding in Hartford, the couple found a baby on the door step.

THE Chicago *Times* asks if the Coroner is in partnership with any of the school-ma'ams.

AN Illinois man shot himself because he had a sore throat. It was an instantaneous cure.

IT is contemplated in Russia to build barracks for the army, which numbers 820,000 men.

THE harbor of Rio Janeiro is crowded with shipping, but the stars and stripes are invisible.

A MAN named Smith, in Chicago, has brought a breach of promise suit against a young woman.

BRAZILIAN troops draw rations of dog meat, and Lopez finds their bark worse than their bite.

A GALVANIC BATTERY is carried about by nervous New Yorkers as a protection against garroters.

IN France there is 1 Israelite to 240 of the population; in England, 1 to 728; and in Austria, 1 to 31.

SITKA can't take care of its poor Russians, and the mayor wants Alaska made the National poor-house.

SMALL caps trimmed with gold cord and tassels are *in militaire*, are among the newest fashions for ladies.

IT cost a man $9,000 to go to a theatre in New York. The pickpockets discovered that sum in his trousers.

CHRISTINA M'TAGGART is a London girl who has spent seven out of the twenty-one years of her life in prison.

CARLOTTA PATTI was hissed by a barbarous St. Louis audience because she wouldn't sing in response to an encore.

AT a recent session of the Criminal Court in Chicago, Sardius, some malicious person set fire to the Judge's wig and robe.

WHICH is the worst enemy of society—the family that keeps a parrot, or the one whose son is learning to play the bugle?

THE sales of two dry goods houses in Chicago for the year 1869 are reported at $12,000,000 and $10,000,000 respectively.

THE Romans criticise the Archbishop of San Francisco, because he comes from a land of gold and yet wears a silver cross.

THE house in which Pierre Bonaparte shot Noir was that formerly occupied by Madame Helvetius, Franklin's admiration.

BLACKLEG is the name given to a new disease among the Colorado cattle. It has prevailed there to a considerable extent.

LAKE WINNEBAGO, in Wisconsin, is said to be the largest body of water entirely within the limits of any Western State.

A DEBT of five shillings so preyed upon the mind of an English soldier that he blew out his brains with his musket a few days ago.

AN urchin being rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, replied that it couldn't be helped—"toes wiggled and heels didn't."

A WHITE PINE miner who came east on a palace car, and slept with his boots on, says the beds are "as soft as down on a maiden's lips."

AN Illinois teamster tumbled off his cart on a lonely road the other day, and was frozen to death before he could pick himself up again.

PNEUMONIA is prevailing with fatal effect among the horses in San Francisco. One railroad company lost twenty animals within two weeks.

A DELAWARE bridegroom was thrashed and made to stand up the pledge by his mother-in-law, the other day, for getting drunk during the honeymoon.

A "PRESENTMENT" led a Chicago alderman to insure his life before starting for San Francisco, and he wasn't disappointed. His wife gets $5,000.

THE New York *Times* says there is nothing to be dreaded from the "relapsing fever" by those who pay proper attention to ventilation and cleanliness.

A YOUTH who rescued a young woman from suicide in the Erie canal has been arrested for assault and battery. He wrenched her chignon out of shape.

THE English telegraph companies, it is announced, were paid by the British Government on January 28th, the sum of $25,575,240 for their telegraph lines.

THE Alabama man who offered a bribe of $100,000,000 for the assassination of President Lincoln, now humbly prays Congress to remove his political disabilities.

THE Swiss Judge who recently put the thumb-screws on a thief who wouldn't confess, is a young man who recently took his degree at Heidelberg with high honors.

TROY, N. Y., is to have a $250,000 public hall, which is expected to "eclipse everything in the way of public halls from New York city to Chicago, neither inclusive."

A Missouri gentleman carries about with him a memento of a lost brother in the shape of a cane cut from the tree on which that relative was hanged for horse stealing.

THE railroad connecting the Baltic Sea on the north with the Sea of Azof, in the south of Russia, it is announced, has been completed, the last section having been opened for travel on January 4th.

TRAUTMANN'S family having claimed his body, which had been buried at Ivry after the execution, it was exhumed and handed over to them, after the necessary formalities had been complied with.

A ROLLING mill in this State has rolled out a finely polished sheet of iron three feet long and twelve inches wide, and weighing but three and a half ounces. It is thinner than ordinary writing paper.

A WISCONSIN youth, sued for breach of promise, offered to compromise by marrying the girl, if the Court would protect him from several other girls, who had the same tender claims upon him.

A WOMAN recently fell out of a fifth story window in Paris upon the head of a foot passenger. They both had a roll in the mud, but neither was badly injured.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that no person in West Virginia, so far as it knows, favors a reunion of that State with Virginia, and that certainly no party is willing to avow any such wish or purpose.

A CINCINNATI woman, in destitute circumstances, sent back a pair of shoes she had received from the Relief Union, with a note saying she would like a finer pair, with high tops, since her daughter wore short dresses.

AN Indianapolis physician of $3 has not slept in a bed for twenty years. He rests at night in a large arm chair, taking naps of about an hour's duration each, and always keeping the gas lighted that he may read each time he awakes.

A VERMONT doctor recently gave up a case as hopeless, and on his way home broke his leg, while, to illustrate more fully the uncertainty of human predictions, the man he had doomed to death recovered in time to make him a pair of crutches.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decides that the inspection laws of the State only extend to spirituous liquors distilled within the Commonwealth; and that liquors distilled in other States, and brought into Pennsylvania for sale or exportation, are not subject to inspection.

A MISSOURIAN tried to trick an insurance company by drowning himself immediately after taking out a policy. By tying he escaped a great disappointment, for while his application for insurance went by mail, the news of his death went by telegraph, and the policy was not issued.

Annie Harlston, a young lady of Williamsport, Pa., aged seventeen, daughter of Thomas H. Harlston, killed herself Monday morning by taking poison. The reason given for this extraordinary act is that her parents had interfered in some manner in a love affair in which she was interested.

A YOUNG girl on a farm in Jackson county, Indiana, heard a noise under her window the other night, and peeping out, saw a burglar climbing up a ladder. When he was within one step of the window she dashed him to the earth, and next day a burglar with a broken leg was carried off to jail.

NEAR Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson, there lived a man named Storms, who was born with a malformed spine, and has never been able to move about except on all fours, using his hands equally with his feet. He has a wife and six children, and earns a living by cutting cord wood.

GEORGIA planters want hands to till their lands. Many of the negroes have died; very many have flocked to the railroads now building; the towns have absorbed a good share; some have hired or bought lands and gone to work on their own accounts, and the women, as a general rule, have wholly deserted the fields.

ACCORDING to a recent estimate made the population of the globe is 1,228,000,000 souls. Of this number 552,000,000 belong to the Mongolian race; 360,000,000 to the Caucasian; 190,000,000 to the Ethiopian; 176,000,000 to the Malay; and 1,000,000 to the Indo-American race. The annual mortality is over 33,000,000 souls.

THE Countess of Derwentwater is still at large in England. Her last exploit was to cause the seizure of a lot of live stock for rent. She promised the people a barbecue if she retained the cattle, and so when the sheriff came to remove them he was driven out of town by a hungry mob, the Countess standing at a window of the hotel and waving her handkerchief.

THE execution of Traupmann has revived discussion in the Paris papers as to whether death by guillotining is instantaneous. A Dr. Pinel has written a letter in which he expresses an opinion that not only is death not instant, but it is possible that it may be postponed for two hours, or even more, the head remaining not only alive but capable of sensation during the interval.

A NEW YORK paper says that "many of our especially strangers—in this city stay away from church on Sunday for fear of being considered intruders, and this feeling is a very natural one under the circumstances. We have seen the fashionable places of worship half the pews vacant, and yet a visitor unable to obtain a seat, unless he or she would take one near the door or up in the organ loft."

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ is so unwell that he is not able to attend to his correspondence even. A recent letter from his wife states that he has been, and still is, seriously ill, having had several very dangerous alarming attacks, a consequence, as his physician assures him, of nervous prostration and overwork, from which he may never fully recover his absolute vigor. It therefore, forbidden to work for a long time, and will be obliged to give up all public lecturing.

THE profits of banking are reported to be very large in England, and it is contended that Parliament should direct an investigation of the affairs of the Bank of England and of private banking firms. The last six months, it is asserted, were very trying to lenders of money; and during this period the earning of large profits upon sound principles of dealing was exceedingly difficult; yet the "Joint Stock Bank" for the last half year declared a dividend amounting to 15½ per cent. per annum, with a balance to be carried over to the guarantee fund, which now amounts to over $2,000,000.

JUDGE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of Newark, N. J., is a graduate of Rutgers College, and was a member of Senator Frelinghuysen's class. He graduated with high honors, and then studied law in the office of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, whose daughter he subsequently married. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by Gen. Wright, of Henderson county. He is a lawyer of eminent ability, and is understood to be a warm supporter of all the reconstruction acts of Congress.

HERE is the latest story from Paris—a conversation between two friends on the Bourse: "How are you?" "Not as well as I might be." "So much the worse. What have you been doing that I haven't seen you lately?" "I have got married." "So much the better." "Not at all, for I have got a coquette for a wife." "So much the worse." "Not at all, for her dowry is 300,000 francs." "So much the better." "Not at all, for I raised the money at play." "So much the worse." "Not at all, for I doubled it." "So much the better." "Not at all, for my banker has absconded." "So much the worse." "Not at all, for my wife has gone with him."

THE statement, which was read and filed as Mr. Justice Grier's opinion in the legal-tender case, taken in connection with the dissenting opinion of the three Judges, leaves a strong inference that, as the Court stood when Grier was in it, the law would have been held valid as to contracts made after its passage, if such case had been before the Court. Mr. Justice Miller prepared the dissenting opinion, which is spoken of, by those accustomed to judge of such matters, as one of the ablest ever delivered in the Supreme Court. Attorney General Hoar, in private conversation, expressed his approbation of Judge Miller's opinion. The effect of the majority opinion is almost universally discussed among the leading lawyers in both Houses, and all sorts of opinions are expressed. It is pronounced one of the most important decisions that has ever been rendered, and many of the prominent Republican Senators believe that the decision will prove disastrous to the business of the country, as all the railroad corporations, county and State bonds, and all other obligations of individuals or associations contracted before the war, must be paid in gold and silver. It is also believed that it will have the effect of raising the price of gold and delay the day of specie payment.

# FIRST EDITION.

*MIDNIGHT.*

## HARRISBURG.

## THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

### Mr. Mackey's Detailed Statements Not Ready—Written Document of Ex-Treasurer Irwin Not Received—Some Wrangling—The Committee Adjourns to Next Week.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1870.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Finance Committee met this afternoon to hear the detailed statements by Treasurer Mackey in conclusion of his examination. Mr. Mackey stated that the statements were not yet prepared.

Ex-Treasurer Irwin immediately afterwards presented a written document, which Chairman Billingfelt handed back, in pursuance of a resolution last night not to proceed with any other witness until Mr. Mackey's examination was complete.

Mr. White desired the Committee in the meantime to proceed with other witnesses touching the conduct of Mr. Irwin, to hasten the investigation.

The Chairman ruled that the proper way was to reconsider the resolution of last night.

Personalities ensued between Messrs. White and Wallace, the former charging the latter with desiring to make partisan capital, which Mr. Wallace denied.

Mr. McIntire moved the Committee adjourn to meet next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, to complete Mr. Mackey's examination. Agreed to.

### Another Account—Ex-Treasurer Irwin Declines to be Sworn—Disorderly Scene in the House.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1870.

The Committee of Investigation in the State Treasury affair met to-day at three o'clock. Mr. Irwin, the predecessor of Mr. Mackey in the Treasurer's office, appeared and presented a written statement, in which he declined to be sworn, or to answer the interrogatories of the Committee, on the ground that they have no right, his term of office having expired, to inquire into his official action. He utterly refused to answer any questions touching his disposition of the public money under his control.

The Committee refused to receive the paper and adjourned till Tuesday next, when Mr. Mackey will be recalled.

A DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The most disgraceful and disorderly scene of the session took place to-day in the House, on the motion to have the proceedings published in the two daily papers of Harrisburg. Personal remarks were indulged in by the members, and the Speaker *pro tem.* said that he would be compelled to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order if the members did not take their seats and proceed with the discussion in a more orderly manner.

I think it is well, perhaps, for some of the members, that the proceedings of this session have not been published, for could the people see and know how their Representatives are acting this winter, there would be but few of them returned.

MONITOR.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

### Bills of a Local Nature Introduced—Management of the Public Treasury.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Extending the grading, paving and vehicle license laws of Allegheny City to Sharpsburg.

By Mr. WHITE: For the incorporation and regulation of life insurance companies.

By Mr. HOWARD: Supplement for the Allegheny County Trust Company.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. WHITE moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of the act for the safe keeping and disbursement of the Commonwealth's revenues, being his bill for the management of the Treasury, which had been reported favorably.

After some discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. Graham, he consented to the bill lying over till to-morrow, when other bills on the subject would be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLAR: Incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange Company.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Supplement to licenses in Robinson township, Allegheny.

Supplement for South Pittsburgh Co-operative Association, repealing the provision limiting the number of shares and allowing declaration of dividends in cash or stock.

Joint resolution to appoint a stenographic reporter for the House.

By Mr. KERR: For new indices for Recorder's office, Allegheny county.

By Mr. WALTON: Authorizing Mount Washington township to borrow money for street improvements.

Incorporating Citizens' Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, to construct a bridge from Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, to South Pittsburgh.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Incorporating the Brownstown and Soho Ferry Company.

## CONNECTICUT.

### Republican State Convention—Nominations—Platform.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARTFORD, February 9.—The Republican State Convention, presided over by Senator Buckingham, nominated the present State ticket, except for Lieutenant Governor, for which office Hon. Morris Tyler, of New Haven, was chosen J. H. Hawley, from Committee on Resolutions, reported a platform, which he supported in an earnest speech, and it was unanimously adopted. It expresses gratitude for the devotion of the Republican party to equal rights; reaffirms the Chicago platform; congratulates President Grant and the country upon the completion of reconstruction and the adoption of the XVth Amendment; praises the National Administration for economy and fidelity in collecting the revenue and reducing the debt; favors the payment of the national debt in coin and a speedy return to specie payment; denounces repudiation in all its forms, whether by taxation of bonds or their payment in paper; calls for continued economy in National and State affairs, for the impartial levy and prompt collection of taxes, free of excess from necessaries of life and imposition of taxes on luxuries; favors a tariff for revenue, but so devised as to relieve labor, encourage industry and avoid strengthening monopolies, and advocates the generous discharge of obligations to disabled soldiers.

Governor Jewell and the candidate for Lieut. Governor made brief speeches, and the Convention adjourned with cheers.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

### SENATE: Neutral Relations of the United States—The Case of Cuba—Reorganization of Judicial Circuits—Mississippi Admission—The Census. HOUSE: The Contested Election in 21st Pa. District—Mr. Covode Sworn In—The Legislative Appropriation Bill—The Outrage on Americans in Havana.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Resolutions were adopted calling for information as (1) the action of any of the departments relative to the claim of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad for bonds or lands in aid of the road, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the reorganization of the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. CONKLING, from Committee on Revision of Laws, reported with amendments the House bill extending the time for revising and consolidating statutes. It authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners to finish, within three years, the work prescribed in the act of June 27, 1866.

Mr. CARPENTER, from Committee on Military, reported with amendments the bill for withholding rations from Indian tribes, including hostile captives.

Mr. HOWARD, from Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the territory of Montana in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. CONKLING reported a bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of the United States, and to establish boundaries of Judicial districts. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. It provides for eleven circuit judges.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. MORTON in speaking upon the neutral relations of the United States. Mr. Morton said Spain had lately fitted out in the harbor of New York thirty gunboats and publicly enlisted crews for them in the street of that city. He asserted above purpose of subjugating the people of Cuba to her rule, the most despotic and inhuman known to modern times. We have knowingly furnished ships and sailors to put down the efforts of a neighboring people, with whom we were at least friendly to our country and enjoyed the most intimate commercial relations, who were struggling to free themselves from the military despotism of a cruel and effete nation, separated from them by the broad ocean. He proposed so to amend our laws that hereafter such a thing should not be repeated by authority of law. If any principle of the law of nations required that Spain should receive this sustained assistance at our hands, that principle was not based upon reason and was improper. He held that no nation should feel bound to administer any pretended rule of the law of nations, when to do so would be to inflict great injustice, cruelty and destitution upon large masses of people, and cited from various authorities upon international law in support of his position. The relations of parent States with colonies were those of parent and child. When protection, support and education were required on one side, there was obedience and submission on the other; but when the son had arrived at manhood, and the colony had reached the conditions of a State, capable of self government and self-protection, parental control should cease and independence be accorded. He instanced the great difference between an attempt at revolution by a colony forming an integral part of a kingdom and a like attempt made by a distant colony, and emphatically marked the time had arrived to proclaim this doctrine as one vindicated alike in reason and humanity. He alleged that when a nation took possession of a distant territory, and established a colony there, such territory became part of the nation equally with its former possessions, was unsupported by reason or facts. The American colonies of England, France and Spain had never been treated theoretically or practically as integral parts of those nations. He especially referred to the Spanish Government affected to treat Cuba as part of the kingdom of Spain, when she denied to her rights under the Spanish constitution and treated her as a mere possession, governed by the will of a despotic Captain General. Without meaning to assert that the United States should interfere by military force on behalf of Cuba, he would maintain that the United States should not contribute directly or indirectly to uphold the power of Spain over that island. Leaving out of view the question whether the present condition of Cuban affairs justified our concession of belligerent rights, it was sufficient that we knew that a considerable portion of the Cubans were in arms to throw off the Spanish yoke, and therefore, if we could not aid one, we could not aid the other. He then referred to the magnitude of the contest in Cuba, and depicted its revolting incidents, asserting that the war had been carried on with murderous cruelty, in emulation of the French Revolution, and indicated the Spanish character had lost nothing of the atrocious and satanic barbarism by which it was distinguished in the war in the Netherlands. Our silence was in marked contrast with our former professions of sympathy with people struggling for liberty and national rights. Our ancestors in Colonial times were struggling to abolish slavery, while Spain would perpetuate the institution in the Island.

Viewing the Cuban question from an American standpoint, he said Cuba was as entirely included in what was called the "Monroe doctrine," as though she formed part of the main land, and the possession of Cuba by Spain being hostile to our policy, its retention by that power should depend upon Spanish power and resources exclusively. Her continued possession was to be regarded by us in the light of a usurpation to declaration, rather than because of the existence of valid title.

The bill of Mr. Morton, with that of the House, relative to the neutral relations of the United States, were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Census bill was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, on leave, made a statement in support of his bill to reform public printing.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill to admit Mississippi to representation. The substitute declares simply, without preamble on conditions, that the State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in Congress.

Also, from the same committee, Mr. Ambler's bill to change judicial circuits. As amended the bill constitutes circuits as follows: 1st Circuit, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; 2d, New York; 3d, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; 4th, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas; 5th, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee; 6th, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia; 7th, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; 8th, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri; 9th, California, Oregon and Nevada.

The bill further provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be residents of their respective circuits, and vacancies now or heretofore existing in said Court shall in every case be filled by a resident of the circuit.

After discussion Mr. CONKLING, as a test of the sense of the Senate upon general questions, moved to lay the House bill upon the table, remarking that the proposition of the Senate Committee, containing certain directions to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the census, would be disposed of separately. The motion was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Bonneman, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Morrill, (Vt.) Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Sliefman, Sumner, Warner and Wilson.

Mr. CHANDLER, on leave, introduced the bill of last session to promote commerce among the States and cheapen transportation of mails and military and naval stores. The bill authorizes the construction of a first class railroad from Washington to New York, the capital stock to be ten million dollars. It also provides for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Pittsburgh, to be called the Washington and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Company, and also for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cincinnati, the provisions as to the former being applicable to all.

The Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall continued his argument in support of the claim of Gen. Foster.

After a discussion of about three hours the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. Those of the minority, declaring Foster elected, were rejected—yeas 30, nays 123, a strict party vote. Those of the majority, declaring Covode duly elected, were adopted by a like vote.

The oath of office was administered to John Covode, as Representative from the 21st District, Pa.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa. Passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce amendments to the Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the unexpended balances pending the first March 1869 to Feriliary 1870, the aggregate expenditure for same period, and if in excess of appropriations, the amount of excess, also, the amount of proceeds of sales of property for the same period.

Mr. KELSEY, New York, objected, remarking that all the information was in the possession of the House already.

The House, at 3.45, went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative bill.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike out the item for reports of the *Congressional Globe*, on the ground that the publication would be abolished after this session.

After discussion, the motion was rejected.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. BINGHAM moved adjournment to-day until Saturday—lost, 51 against 91.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information that has heretofore been received by the Government in reference to the recent assaults upon and reported murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba.

The House at 5:10 adjourned.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Hudson river is closed by ice from Hudson to Albany.

—One hundred and fifty cases of relapsing fever are reported in New York city.

—The California Legislature has passed a bill changing the name Lake Tahoe to Lake Bigler.

—The New York board of police commissioners will likely investigate the Prince Arthur assassination canard.

—In the State Supreme Court at Philadelphia, the arguments in the Schuyler case were continued yesterday.

—The treasure product of the State of Nevada last year was $13,815,000, of which $3,154,000 was from White Pine.

—In the New York Assembly yesterday, a motion to appropriate $249,000 to pay the anti-war debt in coin was rejected.

—W. W. Ingersoll, a claim agent, has been arrested at Newark for retaining booty money of a colored soldier named Mullins.

—Matt. Green, a well known sporting character and Republican politician, who kept the Opera Saloon in New York, died on Tuesday.

—Leroy Colton has been convicted at Galveston for the murder of Major Ivy, near last April, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April.

—Captain John H. Arthur, of Blue point, Long Island, doing business in New York City, has mysteriously disappeared. Foul play is supposed.

—A proposition in the House of the Missouri Legislature, to pay the interest on State bonds in gold after July first, was defeated by a vote of 82 to 20.

—John and James Laughlin were convicted of murder in Pittsburgh yesterday, for having fired their liquor store with the intention of procuring the insurance.

—Revenue Collector Peabody, at Nashville, has seized 200,000 cigars in the hands of Campbell & Spere, in that city, for alleged violation of the revenue law.

—Mayor Hall, of New York, has memorialized the Legislature for the passage of a law which, by refusing to accept excuse, shall compel the best citizens to serve on juries.

—The steam flouring mills at Waverly, N. Y., owned by Van Duzen, Hallett & Marsh, were totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss $45,000; insured for $33,000.

—The Texas Legislature convened at Austin on Tuesday. Much interest was manifested in the approaching election for speaker, Hamilton and Reynolds seeming to be the strongest candidates.

—A terrible wind storm occurred at Virginia City, Nev., yesterday. Houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down. Several persons were seriously injured and one man killed.

—Gen. Roberts, postmaster of Brooklyn in 1867 and 1868, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling from the money order fund about $600. This deficiency in his accounts was discovered before Roberts was relieved from office, but by instructions at the time from Washington he was not prosecuted.

# SECOND EDITION.

*FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.*

## NEWS BY CABLE.

### The Revolutionary Proceedings in Paris—Details of Renewed Outbreaks—Indisposition to Use Fire Arms—The British Parliament—Denunciation of Dr. Dolinger by Ultramontanes—Considerable Fenian Demonstration—The Cause of Recent Telegraph Interruption.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 8—10 P. M.—At noon to day tranquility was restored in all the districts where disturbances arose last night. Up to this hour the city has remained quiet.

PARIS, February 9.—The disorders broke out again at Belleville and in Rue Du Faubourg Du Temple at midnight. Barricades and additional barricades have been erected in narrow streets. Troops are still in the neighborhood of the Seine, but up to this hour the Seine has called on the rioters.

The police are active. There are numerous arrests. Having killed a sergeant on the Boulevard Montmartre, the police having made several charges on the position of the rioters. The place is fully a mile and a half from the scene of the disturbance yesterday.

Many additional arrests have been made. Gustave Flourens, the leader of the disturbance, is still at large, though the authorities are making every effort to arrest him.

Noon—The morning journals have the following details of the disturbances of last night:

There has been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight. Crowds were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the scene of those suppressed yesterday at La Villette, Belleville, but reached the centre of the city and only a few squares from Palace Royal. New and stronger barricades were thrown up, and strongly defended. The police attacked several of these, but were quickly driven off. The military forces were hurried into requisition, and so on the day previous, carried all the barricades without firing on the crowd.

There seems to be a hesitation on the part of both troops and rioters to resort to the use of firearms. Strong detachments of police have been placed on all the boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds. Hundreds of rioters have been arrested, and many wounded, in conflicts with police, and it is reported some were killed.

The *Marseillais* did not appear to day. All its editors are now under arrest for aiding the rioters. One of the editors of the *La Rapell* was also arrested for the same offence.

The Ministers remained at the headquarters of the police all night. The city is now tranquil.

The city is now tranquil. A strong police force is patrolling the streets. Many workshops closed to-day.

A crowd of workmen and paresses gathered in the *Marseilaise* last night and hissed and in other ways insulted the police who made arrests. Afterwards promoted to disperse, but refused. The police then charged on them and made a large number of arrests. After an examination of the prisoners this morning, only thirty were remanded to prison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 9.—The newspapers comment variously on the Queen's speech, and the debate in the Parliament yesterday.

The *Times* thinks the weak point in the Ministry is timid policy on the Irish question, which, if it is intended to be deemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and promises to urge vigorous measures.

The *Daily News*, Radical, only refers to the speech and debate which followed as large that it is a pauses for national grievances, for which the standard conservatives consider the government responsible.

The House of Commons to-day writs were issued for elections in Southwark and Londonderry, to fill the vacancies caused by the appointment of Layard as Ambassador to Spain, and of Mr. Dows as Solicitor General for Ireland.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, promised to introduce a bill enabling aliens to acquire and hold land in England.

An address in reply to the Queen's Speech was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

All act of Parliament is proposed to protect foreign inventions sent to the Workmen's Exhibition to be held here.

The merchants of Cork complain of the prestige given to Liverpool in the matter of shipments of all foreign mails save to channel ports.

The Ultramontanes are exceedingly bitter against Dr. Dollinger for his letter against the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. They everywhere denounce him, and in some quarters he is described as anti-Christ.

A dispatch from Paris confirms the statement of the arrest of the editors of the *Marseillaise*. The printer refuses to put the paper to press.

The *Times* to day says it considers the symptoms manifested at the opening of Parliament last night contained no threatening elements.

John M. Kennedy, Consul at Chatham, who cut his throat a few days ago, is dead.

DUBLIN, February 9.—A Fenian demonstration took place at Mayo yesterday. Eleven hundred men attempted to rescue some prisoners. The priests successfully exhorted the mob to preserve the peace.

VALENTIA, February 9.—The sudden interruption of telegraphic communication last Wednesday before yesterday is thus explained: While Government employes were repairing the general telegraph office at London on that day, in order to accommodate the great increase in telegraphic business occasioned by the change in the system, it was found necessary to cut all wires to westward. Communication was soon restored and the service is now excellent in all directions.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 9.—The steamship Weser, of North German Lloyd, from New York, arrived last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, February 9.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, touched here yesterday forenoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—*Afternoon.*—Consols 92½ for money; 92¾ on account. Five-Twenties of '65s, 87; '67s, 85¾; 10 40s 84¾. Eries, 20. Illinois buoyant at 109½; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Cotton firmer; uplands 11¼; Orleans 11¾@11⅝d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white Wheat 8s 10d@8s 11d; red western 7s 3d@7s 4d; winter 8s 3d. Flour 19s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Provisions quiet. Pork 97s 6d. Beef 102s. Lard 71s. Cheese 72s. Bacon 57s. Refined Petroleum is 11¼d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 30s.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Tallow buoyant at 46s 3d.

PARIS, February 9.—Bourse opened dull at 73f 50c and closed quiet at 73f 22c.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—Bonds firm and unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 9.—Petroleum quiet at 58¾f.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, February 9.—Petroleum closed firmer at 58¾f.

Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Annual Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 9—The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was held to-day. Edward P. Gay was elected President, and for Directors Thomas A. Scott, Chas. B. Wright, Chas. H. Lee, Wm. S. Lane, John M. Kennedy and Edward Smith. The gross receipts for the past year were $2,074,000, being an excess over the previous year of $300,000.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Georgia Affairs—Address to Colored People of the Nation—An Indian Wail—The Roll of Honor—Revenue Receipts for 1869—Sale of Cadetships—Navy Reorganization—Use of Coal Oil Forbidden, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1870.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day heard fifteen Georgians, who are here as a delegation of Conservatives, who took the ground that the present Legislature is illegally constituted, owing to the admission of minority candidates, and argued in favor of the reorganization of that body. Governor Bullock and others on the Republican side spoke briefly in opposition. Senators Carpenter, Edmunds and Conkling remembered that at the former hearing Governor Bullock said the expulsion of negroes and seating of minority candidates instead was sheer usurpation. The committee will, on Saturday, give Gov. Bullock an opportunity to explain this apparently contradictory position.

ADDRESS TO COLORED PEOPLE.

The National Executive Committee, George T. Downing, President, and T. G. Ronodes, Secretary, have issued the following address to the colored people of the United States:

Your National Executive Committee, created by you in National Convention assembled, in Washington, D. C., 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational, material and political interests of the colored people of the nation, feel that they have at length arrived, in the progress of their efforts, at the probable political consummation of their hopes, in so far as the organic law of the Republic is concerned. They recognize that desired result in the announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids any abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of any citizen of the United States. They feel that this amendment should, in the estimation of colored men, transcend in importance even the revered declaration of our independence from which it derives its, if it be a practical affirmation of the rights of men, while the other was but a theoretical enunciation thereof.

Therefore it has been determined as fitting for your Committee to advise the general assembling of delegates from the people of every State and Territory throughout the length and breadth of the land, whenever said Fifteenth Amendment shall have been officially announced as ratified, in order to offer up prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, and in all proper ways to assure the world of our realization and appreciation of the righteous act of our fellow countrymen, in constitutionally securing to us that which has always been our just due, but unjustly withheld. Your Committee does hereby thus advise, and take occasion at the same time to declare, in your name, that this just act of the American people will be held at its proper value by us. Does whom it enfranchizes; that they will make such use of their rights as will add to the honor and material prosperity of our country, and that in the possession of rights, along with others previously secured, they will feel