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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

The Grain Product of the World.

The commercial journals of London comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. Statistics show that the receipts of wheat from the United States this year have aggregated 3,500,000 quarters more than any previous year.

The recently published report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles to the Seventh International Statistical Congress, held at the Hague, upon the cereal product and commerce of the United States, as compared with those of other nations, presents some facts of interest in connection with the above statement. Our total product of cereals, including wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat and Indian corn, has been as follows:

	Bushels.
1859	867,292,987
1860	1,237,252,279
1867	1,229,729,410
1868	1,441,786,000

Of this our total exports (exclusive of those from the Pacific States,) from 1862 to 1868, ranged as follows:

	Bushels
1862	72,271,141
1863	27,174,470
1864	27,877,588
1865	21,224,612
1866	35,006,657
1867	32,821,271
1868	35,028,481
Total for seven years	201,134,419
Average per year	43,019,202

Comparing this average export for years with our total product for 1868, we find that one bushel in thirty-three was exported. Mr. Ruggles estimates the average yearly exports of cereals to Great Britain at 25,024,815 bushels, or one fifty-eighth part of our crop of 1868. During the year 1868 the total importations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were 120,055,390 bushels, of which the importation from America formed one-sixth. The entire importation was supplied as follows:

	Cwts.
From Russia via Mediterranean	6,256,408
From Roumania via Mediterranean	2,260,645
From Turkish Dominions via Mediterranean	1,301
From Egypt via Mediterranean	3,423,157
From Turkey via Mediterranean	1,220,070
From Austria via Mediterranean	2,441,772
From Spain via Mediterranean	5,261
From Russia via Baltic Sea	6,018,982
From Germany	9,338,252
From Hanse Towns	2,418,227
From Sweden	1,046,231
From Denmark	1,253,381
From Holland	1,543,289
By British Channel from France	2,280,849
By Atlantic Ocean from British North America	1,214,946
By Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from the United States of America	10,912,811
By Pacific Ocean from Chili	1,477,538
From other countries not specified in the British tables	2,960,340
Total	65,844,756
or	120,055,390 bushels.

The combined product of the United States and Russia equals nearly half that of all the aggregated cereal exporting countries. The area of European Russia is about two-thirds that of the United States, the improved and cultivated lands, however, being 244,215,504 acres for Russia to 161,280,769 acres for the United States. The greater efficiency and fertility of our agriculture, as compared with that of Europe at large, appears in the fact that the latter produced but 10 bushels of cereals *per capita*, while the former produce 36. Should we continue to increase our agricultural products in the existing ratio until the year 1900—when our population, it is estimated, will reach 100,337,408—our total productions would then reach 3,612,146,668 bushels, of which, at our present rate of export—one bushel in 33—we should export about 120,000,000 bushels, which is about the quantity Great Britain now imports from all nations.

The Overland Tea Traffic.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* comments as follows on the opening of the overland tea trade:

"The American bark Benefactress, which arrived in this port Tuesday night, brought a cargo of 12,000 chests of tea from Japan, which will be transported overland by rail to New York. The cargo is valued at $300,000. Yesterday forty sample chests of the lot were started by express for New York, and the bulk will be sent in a short time. The reception of this cargo marks the opening of a new era in the commercial history of San Francisco, and is an event which all engaged in mercantile pursuits will be able to fully appreciate.

"Already people in the Western States, where about $30,000,000 worth of tea is annually consumed, begin to look in the direction of San Francisco for it in preference to New York. They recognize the fact that the transportation will be shorter and more direct, and on this demand will, to a great measure, depend the success of what is at present only an experiment.

"It could not be made when the road was first opened, for last year the market in New York was greatly overstocked, and dealers were selling at a loss of about five cents per pound. Now, however, the market is more healthy, and the railroad company seems disposed to act with such liberality as may encourage the enterprise in question. Still, the freight charges are high, and materially reduce the margin of profits as compared with that left on shipments by sea. This the rate at present by rail is five cents per pound, currency, on tea in weight, and the additional charges on boxes or packages make it about seven cents per pound. The rate from China to this port is about $8 per ton in sailing vessels, and $12 per ton by steamer. Tea may be shipped from Japan or China around the Horn to New York for $15 to $15 per ton by measurement, or less than two cents per pound in currency. The advantage of shorter time on the direct route would be more important to an interest which is subject to more frequent and marked fluctuations.

"The prospects for the ultimate success of the enterprise are encouraging, and its importance has already been recognized by firms in China and Japan, but it will take at least a year longer to test it thoroughly. The total yearly importation of tea from China and Japan to the United States must be hard upon $100,000,000 in value. Ten years ago the imports from China aggregated $40,000,000, and have been very largely increased latterly from the double sources of supply. It is quite possible that San Francisco will ultimately become the great receiving and distributing point for this immense traffic, and that houses established here, instead of at the East alone, will largely control it."

AND now the leading school-book publishers of New York city, following the example of the railroad, telegraph, and express companies, have finally concluded to unite themselves in a "School book Trade League," with the object of stopping a very expensive rivalry and of presenting a common front of opposition to outside houses publishing new school-books. These combinations are in plain English but conspiracies against the public, and the tendency which exists at present towards their formation is one of the most serious dangers which threatens the republic. Overshadowing corporations everywhere to crush out the individual, and individual responsibility and action is the basis of our system of government. Destroy it and you destroy the whole fabric. It is idle to shut our eyes to this fact, and the time is fast coming when political parties must meet it.—*Phil. Press.*

A LITTLE girl named Mary Mohrmann was murdered in Philadelphia on the night of September 6th, 1868. Her body was found in a brick yard pond, much bruised and showing evidence of disgustingly brutal treatment at the hands of a man. Many arrests were made, but the crime was fastened on no one. John Hanlon, who was suspected at the time, has now been identified, the detectives of Philadelphia think, as the criminal, and eighteen months after the murder he has been indicted by the grand jury. He is now in prison under a five years sentence for assaulting another little girl.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

The preliminaries to a resumption of specie payments begin to manifest themselves in several ways. The price of wheat has for many months been manifestly rated at the specie standard, and perhaps below it. The prices of all kinds of goods have fallen off in much the same proportion; and real estate seems to follow the same movement.

Small silver coin begins to appear in the way of change. It is returning from a long exile in Canada, and will soon take its old and proper place in the general circulation. The postal currency, so-called, has about fulfilled its mission. It was an issue tolerable as a war measure, but intolerable as a permanent institution of peace. Let us hope that its end is near, and that the nickel coinage will go out with it, or be rated at its true value, which is fifty per cent. less than its stamped value.

There is some doubt about an early resumption as respects the larger denominations of currency. The greenback has always been a favorite with the American people. It was a purely war issue, and is associated in the public mind with the blast of trumpets and the roll of drums. In the march of time it has become rather a basis for a paper currency than a currency itself; and under the late decision of the Supreme Court, its slow withdrawal and cancellation may be safely predicted. It saved the nation in its hour of greatest peril, but must pass away with the necessity that created it. When $100,000,000 of the issue is withdrawn, the balance will doubtless reach par in gold, and before it is entirely accomplished, it may even command a small premium over other paper money, for, in the mind of the people at large, it is regarded as a better currency than any banking system could furnish. Faith in the nation is much deeper than in any corporated institution of the nation; and of all financial measures of the war, the greenback may be safely pronounced the most successful, and by far the most acceptable.—*Chicago Republican.*

A BILL has just been introduced in the Ohio Legislature which calls for special notice, contemplating as it does some wise reforms. The proposition is to establish a House of Discipline, in which offenders may, under certain conditions of character and prospect of amendment, be placed. Inmates of the old prison will be transferred to it. Disfranchisement and disability as witnesses are not to follow confinement within its walls. The prisoners are to be classified in three divisions, according to character and conduct, and moral influences. A library, reading rooms, school rooms, teachers and advantages of music are to be provided. And what is of the last importance, restoration to society is to be rendered possible. The plan is one worthy of the heartiest commendation. It is as economically wise as it is humane.

THE communication of Archbishop Purcell, sent to the School Board of Cincinnati, before his departure for Rome, has just been made public. The following passages occur in the document:

"The entire government of the public schools in which the Catholic youth is educated cannot be given over to the civil power. We, as Catholics, cannot approve that system of education for the youth which is apart from the instructions in the Catholic faith and the teachings of the Church.

"If the School Board can offer anything in conformity with these principles, as has been done in England, France, Russia, Canada and other countries where the rights of conscience in the matter of education has been fully recognized, I am prepared to give it a respectful consideration."

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JOHNSTOWN, PA., March 24, 1870.

Last evening a very large audience assembled to hear a sermon by Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D.

This morning the Conference assembled at 8 o'clock for religious services. These lasted one hour and were of a very interesting character.

At 9 o'clock Bishop Janes appeared on the platform and the business of the Conference at once began. Rev. P. Combe, of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced, and communicated the greetings of Rev. Dr. C. Cook, formerly a member of our Conference.

Dr. Adams presented the resolutions drafted in reference to the death of Bishop Thomson, which were adopted by a rising vote. Drs. Cox, Holmes, and Hartshorn were appointed the Committee to attend the funeral at Delaware, Ohio.

A large number of resident and visiting ministers were introduced to the Conference.

Inasmuch as Rev. T. M. Hudson now enters upon the fiftieth year of his ministry, he was requested to preach at the next session of the Conference a semi-centennial sermon.

The following class of young men were called up and addressed by the Bishop: Elisha B. Webster, Jonas P. Core, Hugh H. Pershing, Daniel S. Monyre, John T. Riely, Lewis B. King, Benjamin F. Edgell, Theodore Tinley, Isaiah Winters, John H. Huddleson, James A. Swan, Jared R. Wallace, Simpson W. Horner, Samuel H. Travers and William B. Grace. These are candidates for deacons' orders.

The sermon was masterly. Its thought, diction and elocution were faultless. Its powerful utterances must have produced a deep impression on the hearts of the young men.

The following persons were elected to Elders orders: Joseph N. Pershing, Jos. Mechem, Geo. Orbin, Thomas Patterson, William F. Smith, James E. Starkey, Charles W. Scott, and D. C. Knowls.

Rev. J. W. Baker represented the Allegheny district. A prosperous year.

The people here are enjoying the sessions of the Conference.

This afternoon the annual missionary sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton. AMICUS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The cholera has appeared at St. Petersburg.

—The election fraud cases in Brooklyn include fifty names.

—The government has concluded the treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the right of way for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

—At a fire on Humboldt street, Cleveland, yesterday, Mrs. Baro, a German woman, and her child, were burned to death. Her husband narrowly escaped.

—A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant millionaire, has reduced the rents on all his city property from ten to thirty per cent. in all cases, without solicitation of the tenants.

—Rev. Wm. G. W. Lewis, a prominent Methodist minister of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has given out that he and family will soon unite with the Episcopal Church. He came from Massachusetts.

—Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, requested General Sherman to give his views upon the Army bill, passed recently in the House, before the Senate Military Committee. General Sherman responds in a long letter, in which he approves of the bill in nearly all its features.

—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at St. Louis, has decided that a man who suspends and does not resume payment of commercial paper within fourteen days is a bankrupt under the law. The case in question was G. A. Stelwelnder, a large retail grocer, who allowed three hundred dollars to go to protest.

—Miss I. Barkalow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., student in St. Louis Law School, passed a very severe examination before Judge Knight, of the St. Louis Circuit Court and was admitted to practice. Miss Barkalow was refused admission to Columbia College two years ago and for the past eighteen months has been pursuing studies at St. Louis.

—The burning of the Central Pacific Railroad bridge over the American river, a San Francisco dispatch says, was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as fire was observed in a number of places. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Several hundred workmen are employed in erecting a temporary structure, to be completed on Tuesday next.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: The Omnibus Bill Not Yet Sent to the Governor—The Appropriations—Stormy and Very Disorderly Proceedings. HOUSE: Speaker pro tem.—Bills Passed.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1870.

SENATE.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. WHITE inquired why the new railroad omnibus bill had not yet been transmitted to the Governor.

Mr. Hammersly, the Senate Clerk, answered that the bill passed the House Friday and was returned to the Senate after adjournment. The Speaker being absent, could not sign the bill till Tuesday morning, when it was returned by the Governor for the correction of clerical informalities. A retranscription was made and the bill signed by the Speaker on Wednesday, and held in the Senate, as is usual some times, for six days, awaiting contingencies of its recall, &c.

After further discussion Mr. WHITE gave notice that if the bill was not transmitted to the Governor he should offer a resolution.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bill being called up, the appropriations for the Northern, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and Womelsdorf Homes for the Friendless and House Hospital, Warren county, passed.

STORMY SESSION.

During the pendency of the bill, by a suspension of orders, Mr. WHITE succeeded in having passed a resolution for a night session on Monday, which was confined, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, to the exclusive consideration of the appropriation bill.

Subsequently Mr. BECK moved a reconsideration of this resolution, and a discussion ensuing three hours in some considerable confusion, the Speaker finding it impossible to preserve order at times.

Mr. WHITE, in face of the previous question, contended that the reconsideration was for the purpose of delaying the appropriation bill and detaining the omnibus bill in the hands of the Senate, and he entreated the people should know it.

The SPEAKER repeatedly ordered Mr. White and others to their seats.

Mr. WALLACE answered Mr. White bitterly.

The debate was carried on in spite of the main question being ordered. Throughout Speaker pro tem. Lowry showed himself with great propriety and acknowledged firmness.

The reconsideration for Monday evening session was finally defeated, by yeas 11, nays 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

J. D. McJunkin presided all day *pro tempore*, preserving good order. Being a new member, he excited much admiration for his accurate knowledge of parliamentary law.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

The Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company.

Authorizing Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company to act in a fiduciary capacity.

Authorizing Allegheny county Commissioners to supply an office for the county Superintendent of Common Schools.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to purchase or lease other Passenger Railways in Allegheny county and issue one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Memorial of Western Bankers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 25.—The National banks and private bankers of this city constituting the Clearing House Association, in conjunction with representatives of several banking institutions in other parts of the west, to-day held a meeting to consider the so-called funding bill now pending in the House of Representatives. After an interchange of views, the following memorial was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The undersigned business men, bankers and representatives of banking institutions other than National banks, as well as those National institutions, respectfully represent that they view with alarm the provision in section 7 of the funding bill, so called, which was recently passed the Senate of the United States, requiring National banks, upon pain of forfeiting their circulation, to exchange the bonds therein specified for new bonds required to be issued by said act, as tending to directly the financial condition of the country and embarrass and injure monied transactions, and produce a great loss to all engaged in mercantile operations and consequent great injurement to the country. We do not regard it as a question solely affecting National banks. If it were so, we should feel much less interest in it. We are of the opinion that no such change can take place without greatly diminishing the value of the bonds now held by National banks, and consequently greatly depreciating the value of all United States bonds. The measure cannot be otherwise regarded than as an attempt, by an act in spirit at least unconstitutional, to deprive arbitrarily one class of citizens of rights of property which we hold sacred in the hands of others, or as an attempt virtually to confiscate a large portion of the capital of National banks.

The undersigned believe that the less legislation we have upon the subject at the present time, except perhaps to remove all obstacles to free banking and to place all banking and banking institutions upon a footing of equality, the better.

They therefore pray that said provision may be stricken out of said bill, and that no legislation may take place that will in anywise tend to diminish the banking capital of the country or impair confidence in the fair dealing and good faith of Congress in its legislation upon the subject of banking or currency.

They beg leave to add their conviction that the faith of the country in National banks and banking cannot be maintained unless Congress acts upon the same principles in relation to them as are recognized in States in relation to such institutions, to wit: that no legislation is to take place to unnecessarily interfere with or disturb the value of property created under the encouragement of acts of incorporation, so long as the incorporators in good faith comply with the provisions of acts of incorporation. They submit that the reservation of the right at any time to amend, alter or repeal the banking act was never intended or understood to imply the right to destroy the value of the property of corporations or to legislate unjustly against it.

As a matter of necessity, in time of war, we cheerfully submitted to an entire change of the banking system of the country, so far as circulation was concerned. Our present system has worked well. Any change in it should be prospective and not interfere injuriously with vested rights or rights of property, and should under no circumstances be permitted to take place in a manner to create stupendous in commercial circles. At a time when the whole business of the country is suffering and such large numbers of persons are out of employment, we doubt whether any considerable number of capitalists can be induced to enter into the business of banking under the provisions of the funding bill. We fear that the legislation proposed would produce wide spread and general disaster.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Another Army Bill Reported—Junction Point of Pacific Railroads. HOUSE: Explanatory Concerning the Cadetship Business—Tariff Discussion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill extending the time for the completion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to incorporate the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railway.

Mr. HOWARD presented a communication from General Fremont, relating to the Memphis, El Paso & Trans-Continental Railway. Ordered printed.

Mr. COLE, from Committee on Post-office, reported a bill increasing the subsidy to the mail line from San Francisco to China and Japan upon increased service, etc., the substance of which was stated yesterday.

Mr. CRAGIN, from Naval Committee, reported favorably the bill for the appointment of a board to examine into the cases of such officers as deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made under the act of July 25, 1866.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported favorably the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to furnish a steamer for a voyage into the Arctic regions under the control of Capt. C. F. Hall, and appropriating $100,000 to pay the necessary expenses. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers and enlisted men of the army and fix their pay. It authorizes twenty-five thousand men; authorizes the President to discharge any officer applying for such discharge before September, those having served ten years to receive two years' pay and allowances, those having served more than five years and less than ten years to receive one and a half year's pay, and those having served less than five years to receive one year's pay. Authorizes him to retire, on their application, army officers who have served thirty years; allows the retired list to be increased to three hundred; abolishes the offices of General and Lieutenant General, when vacated by the present incumbents; reduces the number of Major Generals to three, and Brigadier Generals to six, when the present incumbents vacate; makes the staff corps departments Colonels, when vacated by the present incumbents; abolishes regimental commissary of cavalry, regimental commissary sergeants, hospital stewards and veterinary surgeons; authorizes the appointment of a board of officers to examine such officers as may be sent to them by the Secretary of War for inefficiency, on recommendation of department commanders and chiefs of staff; and also authorizes the President, upon report of the board, which to retire them; authorizes the filling of all vacancies in the staff corps, commissary officers, and if any supernumerary officers shall then remain they shall be assigned to duty until absorbed or retired on one year's pay; allows officers on the retired list to hold civil offices; prohibits promotion to be made in quartermaster's and medical departments and corps of engineers, and adopts the House bill with slight modifications.

By the bill the enlisted men now numbering about 57,000 are to be reduced to twenty-five thousand by the first of September, which will reduce the expenses of the army several millions. The House bill, which is partially adopted, instead of reducing the expenses of the army increases them, it is believed; over the present rate.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to fix the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, located northwest of the station at Ogden and within the limits of section thirty-six of township one of range two, situate north and west of the principal meridian and base line in the Territory of Utah. The bill also grants to the companies the additional sections, one section of land in each township being reserved for the benefit of schools in Utah, and these lands to be paid for at the regular Government price, $2.50 per acre. The express prohibition is imposed that no right of private persons shall be effected by the act. The bill passed.

Mr. OSBORNE called up the bill extending the homestead and pre-emption laws to public lands in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Pending its consideration the morning hour expired and the Senate at one o'clock, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, went into executive session on the San Domingo treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of extending the land laws and Government surveys to Alaska. Adopted.

Mr. POLAND, as a question of privilege, submitted a resolution to admit Adolph Bailey to a seat as a Representative from the 3d District of Louisiana.

Mr. PAINE objected. It was not a question of privilege, the subject of the alleged misconduct has been referred to the Election Committee.

The Speaker sustained that view of the case, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for writs of error in criminal cases in the U. S. courts; also for peremptory challenges and to allow defendants to testify. Adopted.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to regulate the matter of payment of pensions. Referred.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for bills of a private character. A large number were reported and disposed of.

Mr. RANDALL, by unanimous consent, had read a letter from ex-Congressman Lehman, denying for himself the imputation contained in Mr. Kelly's speech of yesterday as to cadetship sales.

Mr. KELLY disclaimed any reference the Mr. Lehman or such others of his predecessors as Messrs. Ingersoll, Robbins and Moore.

Mr. WOODWARD stated that it had been proven that Mr. Kelly's immediate predecessor, Mr. Millward, sold a cadetship at West Point for $2,000, but it was untrue that Mr. Kelly had anything to do with it.

Mr. KELLY expressed gratification at the statement of his colleague, and said that between the time of his own election and the time he took a seat in the House there was a notorious sale of a cadetship in his district, and he found the people held him responsible for it. The man that he believed sold the cadetship was the same man (Mr. Millward) who begged to confer an appointment on a protege of his and huckstered the appointment through the streets of Philadelphia, finally selling it for $1,000 and swearing he put the money in his pocket, except that he paid $200 to his agent, which his agent denies, so that he betrayed the friendship of Mr. Covode, attempted to betray him with infamy, cheated his agent and pocketed the $1,000.

The House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. ALLISON continued his argument in favor of a reduction of taxation. He gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a general reduction of twenty per cent., and this he said would not fully compensate for the reduction made in internal revenue. This reduction could be done in two days without difficulty. It was but justice to the great manufacturing interests of the country, which were not protected, and to the great consuming interest, that a reduction should be made in the interest of consumers and not in the interest of special classes.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. Allison to state whether his proposition was to make a reduction of twenty per cent. on iron or on everything.

Mr. ALLISON stated he meant the same reduction to apply also to wool and woolens.

Mr. DICKEY asked him whether blankets were not now cheaper than before the protection duty was imposed.

Mr. ALLISON replied in the negative, and said a blanket which cost three dollars in 1869, cost six dollars now. Coming to the question of iron and steel, he claimed the new classification of iron, though it reduced the duties on the same classes, was, on the whole, an increase of duty. He calculated the present duty on steel, most largely imported, was fifty-six dollars a ton, and this bill proposed to increase that by $22 to $40 a ton. The duty on Bessemer steel, of which rails are made, was about equal to one dollar per hundred. It was certainly a matter of great importance to cheapen railroad iron, which would have the effect of diminishing the cost of transportation. He protested against this enormous duty on steel rails. As to salt he believed the duty onerous and burdensome on the country and it should be largely reduced. He was also opposed to the new classification of sugar. Summing up his speech he argued an impossibility of getting up an export trade in manufactured articles so long as such a burdensome tariff is kept; and declared it the duty of Congress to carry out a general system of reduction of taxation.

Mr. KELLY addressed the Committee in favor of a protective tariff and some remarks were made by Messrs. Cleveland and Sargent.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would try on Monday to close the general debate on the tariff bill.

The House at half-past five adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Missing Steamer City of Boston—Democratic Harmony—Ex-Revenue Officer Arrested—Opposition to Wood Pavement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 25, 1870.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Captain Bulmer, of the Helene Marion, which arrived at Spit Head, in distress, from New York for Antwerp, states that he left New York on the same day as the steamer City of Boston. On the night of the 29th of January he met with a hurricane from southeast to southwest, which while he hove to took away his foretopmast and jib boom, although he had no sail set at the time, and his new sails were taken completely out of the gaskets and blown away. He believes the City of Boston must have been in the same hurricane.

A writer of a letter from Halifax says: The City of Boston, which sailed hence on the 29th of January ult., has not yet arrived in Liverpool. There is great anxiety felt here for her safety, more especially as there are so many of our merchants on board. She was deeply laden with wheat in bags, being eighteen or twenty inches deeper than the insurance allows. She sailed from here on a Friday moon, and we had a fearful snow storm on the following Saturday night. We concluded that there is no hope whatever of her turning up. I believe she was in it, as the Orontes, which sailed from here two days before, was caught in it off Newfoundland and nearly went down.

EX-REVENUE OFFICER ARRESTED.

Emil J. C. Koop, formerly a deputy under Collector Bailey, was arrested under an order of Judge Barnard, charged with committing burglary on the premises of John Tracy & Co., breaking open their safe and removing books and papers. He was held in $10,000 bail. Judge Benedict subsequently issued writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, requiring the production of Koop before the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, when arguments will be heard as to the right of continuing in custody the order of arrest. Koop claims to have acted under the orders of Bailey, and a warrant has been issued by the United States Commissioner.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Mr. Tweed, in reply to the memorial of one hundred and seventy-five delegates to the Tammany Hall General Convention, has called a meeting of the Sachems for Monday night. The breach between the two factions of the Democracy is yet unhealed, and rumor goes that Tweed has obtained the votes of a majority of the city delegation in the Assembly, with sufficient Republicans and country Democrats to pass the new city charter allowed by yesterday. The Legislature has adjourned over until Tuesday to give the city delegation an opportunity to attend the Tammany meeting.

WOOD PAVEMENT.

At a meeting of Fifth avenue property owners to-day, a committee, headed by A. T. Stewart, was appointed to contest the legality of the project to pave the street with wood.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Unpublished manuscripts of the late George Wakeman are to be published from the press of Sheldon & Co.

Theo. Manars, Guatemalan Consul-was again placed under surveillance, charged with using his official position to defraud the Government. A number of letters and packages containing laces and collars to a large amount, addressed to him, were discovered by detectives.

Paul Mares, an importer, was arrested as an accomplice of Wolf, May and Thelman, in the alleged smuggling case. It is said he will be allowed to furnish evidence against his accomplices.

It is a coincidence worthy of note that the M. E. Church the vote of congregations on lay delegation was announced: for 3,226, against 1,798. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Bishop Thompson, and a memorial service will be held Monday afternoon, Bishop Ames to preach the funeral sermon. In the New Jersey Conference the vote of laymen on lay delegations was reported: for 2,708, against 1,311. The ministerial vote was: for 56, against 61.

The steamer Pennsylvania has arrived from Liverpool.

Rev. Mr. Pease, who mysteriously disappeared from West Hampton, L. I., last Dec., has appeared at Wallingford, Conn., and is stopping with his friends. His wife is with him. It is claimed he is laboring under temporary insanity.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25.—The House adjourned till the morning until next Tuesday afternoon.

The Senate has been in session all day. Mr. Campbell introduced a bill fixing the maximum rates to be charged by railroad companies for transportation of passengers and freight. Mr. Dougherty introduced a bill imposing certain duties on railroad companies in regard to the rate of speed in running cars through cities and towns, and other matters of similar nature.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 25.—The House today passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to call on the President for troops to suppress the resistance to law by colored land squatters near Hampton.

—The Prima Donna, Capt. Dent, which arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool, reports that on the 15th inst., in latitude 49 degrees north, longitude 33 degrees west, she made a light a half point on the port bow; kept off, and then made another light on the lee bow. One was that of a steamer, one of a sailing vessel. Both vessels were firing rockets. It is thought that one was short of provisions and the other was supplying. As it was blowing a gale from the southwest, and was very dark, Captain Dent could not make out what they were.

—Samuel Waltner, of Leipsic, Putnam county, O., arrested at the instance of Special Agent Baldwin, was taken to Cleveland yesterday, charged with embezzling valuable letters and appropriating the contents. He was held by Commissioner White in the sum of $1,500 to answer at the May term of the United States District Court.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Confirmed and Sent In—The San Domingo Treaty—Prospect of Ratification—The New York Defalcation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: George H. Sharpe, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York; Joseph Pinkham, U. S. Marshal of Idaho; Charles H. Hempstead, Attorney for Utah; John L. Stevens, of Me., Minister resident in Uruguay; F. P. Moise, Tenn., Consul at Montevideo; Thomas D. Hamilton, Miss., Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil; Seth B. Howley, Collector Internal Revenue Eighth District, New York; Albert G. Allen, Assessor Internal Revenue, Second District, New York; Samuel R. Harlam, Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District, New York; Eben Everett, Register of Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico; Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster in Freeport, Ill., Josiah H. Stanton, Assistant Paymaster in Navy; Lieut. Commander Montgomery Sycard to be Commander in Navy; Commander John Young restored to original position in Navy from July 25th, 1866; John F. Front, First Lieut. of Infantry.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

In executive session this afternoon Senator Sumner concluded his speech, commenced yesterday, in opposition to the San Domingo treaty. He was followed by Mr. Morton, who for several hours spoke in favor of the treaty, yielding the floor occasionally for questions. Part of his speech was devoted to the geography of the country and its natural resources. He exhibited specimens of wood, salt and gold crystal and dust while speaking of its wealth. Mr. Schurz will address the Senate against the ratification of the treaty. Although the indications are not now favorable, several Senators said to-day the prospects of the ratification are improving and delay will contribute to that end.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following nominations were sent in to-day. Allen G. Thurman, Third Auditor Treasury; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Consul at Tripoli; L. M. Burger, Consul at Tientsin, China; Consul at Algiers: W. B. Jones, Alabama, Consul at Brindisi; John Harris, Pennsylvania, Consul at Venice; Horace L. Pike, of North Carolina, Consul at Naples.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATION.

Deputy Commissioner Douglas telegraphs that thus far Bailey's defalcation reaches $81,628 and a deficit in his disbursing account of about two or three thousand dollars will be added.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Vice President Colfax and General Howard to-night spoke at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Friendship Division Sons of Temperance.

CHICAGO.

Strike and Serious Riot by Government Employes—Kouka—Dissatisfaction Among Coal Diggers—Bailey's Porter Cowhided—Arrival of Bishop Foley.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 25.—On the 15th inst. a general strike took place on the Des Moines Rapids Government improvements at Keokuk, Iowa, owing to an increase of hours of labor without increase of pay. The strikers numbered from eight hundred to one thousand, mostly Swedes and Irish. Yesterday about one hundred and fifty of the strikers, variously armed, made an attack on a few laborers who had resumed work. The ringleaders, all armed, advanced on the workmen with a red flag. Resistance was made and several hand to hand conflicts took place, but the workmen were soon overpowered by the assailants and all quit work. The rioters then moved on the stone quarries adjacent, where a bloody conflict ensued in which several men were seriously injured. The rioters, greatly augmented in numbers, then advanced on Scott's mill, when the mill superintendent of the works, McDonald, and two others, escaped the vengeance of the rioters by a hasty retreat in a skiff. Afterwards Sheriff Bishop arrested nine of the rioters. There were rumors this morning that the strikers are held by seven hundred armed strikers, who declare their intention to hold them against any forces that may be opposed them. About noon the Sheriff, with a large posse of police, left for the scene of war, but nothing has been heard from them up to three o'clock. Although numerous rumors like the sound of musketry, have been heard during the afternoon.

There has been much disaffection among the coal miners at Lasalle for some days past, and most of them have been idle since the strike commenced. It was understood that a strike would take place, but they all resumed work this morning.

Yesterday, named Charles and Emil Otto, sons of Mrs. Thielman, an actress in the German theatre, cowhided Lourie, a reporter attached to the Chicago *Union*, a German paper, to-day, in front of the Sherman House, for an assault made upon Mrs. Thielman, a few days ago, in a German beer house. Langelaith had previously made an attack on Mrs. Thielman through the columns of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, which, which he at that time was connected. She went to the office to remonstrate with him, when he stabbed her with a pen knife, accidentally as he claimed, and was sent to jail therefor. When out of jail he renewed his attacks through the *Union* on Mrs. Thielman, for which he received punishment from her two boys. He made no defence, although armed with a big cane, and was considerably punished.

Right Rev. Thomas Foley, late of Baltimore, but lately elected Bishop of the diocese of Chicago, arrived here last night, and will at once enter upon his duties. He will have a public reception at the Church of the Holy Name on Sunday next.

UTAH.

Settlement of Railroad Contracts—The Polygamy Question—Brigham Returning from His Excursion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALT LAKE, March 25.—John Sharp has just returned from Sacramento, having effected a settlement with the C. P. R. R. for work done in the construction of the road at Promontory by Benson, Farr & West, contractors, the railroad company paying one hundred thousand dollars. Although this amount does not cover all the claims, it is more than was expected from indications a short time since and will save several contractors from pecuniary embarrassments.

The *Daily Telegraph*, a Gentile paper issued here, says in regard to Cullom's bill, that it agrees with the *Sun* and other journals, that the better way for Congress to deal with Utah is to admit her as a State, and let the high civilization, religious teachings, noble example, and Christian arguments of the millions of the Republic lead the thousands of Utah to a higher moral plane, if they can.

Brigham Young and party arrived at Saint George last night on their way back to this city, which they will reach about April 24th.

OIL CITY.

Boiler Explosion—Two Boys Injured.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, March 25.—At 5:10 this afternoon the boiler at McCune's well exploded, throwing the dome across Oil Creek, a distance of 300 feet. This well is situated on the bank of the creek, a few rods above the A. & G. W. Railroad bridge, east side. Two sons of Wm. Stewart were injured, the younger, Johnny, so badly that he may not live. A stable between the well and Seneca street, set on fire, was extinguished with pails. Several persons were severely stunned.

—The Republicans