THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
P. B. PENNIMAN. JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$ 8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week..... 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870. NO. 82.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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TERMS.
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five..... 1 25
Clubs of ten..... 1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL ITEMS.

ELDRETH's letter is gratefully acknowledged.

ONLY 140 French soldiers now survive Waterloo.

MR. G. PEABODY RUSSEL at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE thermometer is at 70 and 80 at Houston, Texas.

A FEMALE swimmer is now giving exhibitions in Brooklyn.

LADIES' fans are now made in the shape of pistols or daggers.

THE Empress Carlotta is sinking rapidly and her life is despaired of.

THE bell was recently stolen from the steeple of a Kentucky church.

THE movement to reconstruct Tennessee is likely to fail in Committee.

THE tobacco crop in Ohio last year was the largest ever raised in the State.

RUMOR assigns General Canby as Gen. Thomas' successor at San Francisco.

DAVY CROCKETT'S last surviving son, Robert, lives in Hood county, Texas.

WISCONSIN laments a comparative failure of her maple sugar crop this year.

GEN. MONTAUBAN, Count de Palikao, is to be made a Field Marshal of France.

THE greatest flood ever known on the Upper Mississippi is expected this spring.

A KENTUCKY man sold the clothing of his dead wife at auction the other day.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., celebrates its two hundredth anniversary in September next.

A SALT LAKE letter says that Brigham Young is in constant dread of assassination.

MRS. CAROLINE NEIL is now a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Wyoming.

AT Covington, Georgia, when a man gets drunk, his head is shaved by the authorities.

THE Boston papers notice a somewhat languid opening of the building season there this spring.

A POLICE JUSTICE at Richmond recently fined his father-in-law five dollars for getting drunk.

A TRIPOD at Davenport, Iowa, has decided the prohibitory law of the state to be unconstitutional.

A BEARDED woman died the other day at Toulouse, aged 104 years. She had a beard two feet long.

THE Roman carnival is said to have been the finest ever seen in this year than last. The Council helped it.

PIERRE SOULE was buried in New Orleans last Sunday, Gen. Beauregard being one of the pall bearers.

LOUISVILLE has a bloodhound which measures eight feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.

BAILEY, the defaulting Collector, is said to be concealed in New York, and no officers are ready for his arrest.

GEN. LOGAN already announces that he will be a candidate for re-election as Congressman at large from Illinois.

J. FIKE, JR., is Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, which will hereafter, doubtless, be uniformed with high stocks.

FATHER HYACINTHE was present at Count Montalembert's funeral in Paris, and appeared in the dress of a layman.

THE English National Life-boat Institution is doing a great work. Last year the boats saved 871 lives and 33 vessels.

THE critics generally admit that young "Edward Drood," Dickens' new friend, will prove a most agreeable acquaintance.

THE Stock Exchange vault in New York contains every night securities valued at over two hundred millions of dollars.

OF the new Texas Senator, Morgan C. Hamilton, it is said that he never smoked a cigar or took a drink, and yet he claims to represent Texas.

A BOSTON lady was recently observed trying to regulate her time-piece by a small mariner compass in the window of a musical instrument store.

LETTERS from Omaha say that the spring travel on the Pacific Railroad opens with a total average of six hundred passengers per day, counting both ways.

THREE droves, numbering 140 cows, have been sold at Clymer, Chatauqua county, during the last few days, both at auction and private sale, at from $50 to $75 per head.

IT is believed that by the admission of Gen. Ames, from Mississippi, and Messrs. Hamilton and Flanagan, from Texas, the Georgia bill will be carried through the Senate without the Bingham amendment.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in receipt of information announcing the seizure in the 20th district of Pennsylvania, of a brewery valued at $10,000, and of 5,068 gallons of spirits; value, $6,000.

THE extreme rights of the female party met at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, to draw the important distinction between the right to vote and the right to pay income tax, which latter they disclaim.

DISPATCHES received by last mail from Minister Bickles indicate that a crisis is rapidly approaching in Spanish affairs. He does not despair, however, of peace being brought about an adjustment of the Cuban trouble.

IT boring for oil at Williamsville, about ten miles from Buffalo, a vein of gas was struck at 420 feet, flowing from two wells at the rate of 100,000 feet a day. Within a few weeks the wells were sunk 700 feet and a fine salt spring discovered, yielding 70 per cent. of salt.

SECRETARY FISH has not yet received an answer to his last dispatch concerning the Alabama imbroglio. On the contents of that dispatch hinges the question of reopening the correspondence. Hence much anxiety is manifested in official circles to hear from Lord Clarendon.

LAST week a number of immigrants made their appearance in Milwaukee. They were the first of the spring immigrants, and number some fifty able bodied men, all Scandinavians. Some of them go to Minnesota, and the remainder to Northern and Northwestern Wisconsin.

THE Cumberland *Transcript* says a Vigilance Committee has been organized in that city, and that more than one hundred reliable, determined citizens have been enrolled in it, and have fully determined to take effective measures to suppress rowdyism and rascality generally.

THE Annapolis *Gazette* says it is rumored that there are not sufficient funds in the State Treasury to pay the salaries of the members of the Maryland Legislature. The failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to pay over the capitation tax is said to be the cause of the emptiness of the State Treasury.

THE first colored votes under the Fifteenth Amendment were cast in the election for a new charter at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, last Thursday, the day of proclamation of amendment. Two colored men voted. At Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, colored men voted in the election of school officers.

THOS. W. WOSON, President of the Woson Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass., and well known throughout the country as a railway car builder, was stricken with paralysis at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Friday night, and at a late hour last night remained in a condition of stupor, from which there is but little hope of recovery.

CURIOUSLY enough, free trade Democrats like Marshall of Illinois, Wood of New York, and Beck of Kentucky, opposed placing either tea or coffee on the free list. Their main arguments against such a policy were that neither tea nor coffee came under the head of "the necessaries of life," and that the Government could not afford to do without the revenue derived from these articles.

A LARGE number of Senators called at the White House on Monday. The President expresses great anxiety about the San Domingo treaty. He informed several Senators that he had sent a commission to San Domingo, composed of disinterested persons, to examine into the whole question of indebtedness, and whether the people really desire annexation to the United States. He therefore recommends that no action be taken on the treaty until the commission returns and reports.

HON. GEO. ASHMAN, of Massachusetts, is dying. He fell upon the ice at Springfield, Mass., a short time since, and so severely injured himself that, with his advanced age and feeble health, recovery is impossible. To a gentleman who called upon him last week he said: "Give my love to all my friends, and tell them for me, farewell; I shall soon be gone."

AT Sioux City, last week, Miss Humphrey, a teacher in the High School, whipped one of the girls, who, at recess, went home and told her mother. The maternal became infuriated, armed herself with a butcher knife and visited the school to kill the woman who had touched her darling. In the run round the school room after the teacher the infuriated mother knocked down a little girl, and this fortunate circumstance perhaps saved the life of Miss Humphrey, as it gave time to the principal to come to the rescue.

A CREAT bill is now before the British House of Commons. It is a bill for amending and consolidating the acts relating to shipping and navigation, and is so comprehensive as to embrace everything connected with shipping registry, masters and seamen, accidents, delivery of goods, liabilities of shipowners, wrecks and salvage, pilotage, lighthouses, harbors, shipping dues, crimes, etc., forming a complete shipping code. It fills 295 folio pages, and contains about 700 clauses, and an index occupying 40 pages.

THE decision of the Supreme Court to reopen the legal tender case, is regarded as ominous. The opinion is almost unanimous that the first decision will be reversed and the entire constitutionality of the act affirmed. Congressional financiers are curious to see if the decision will send gold up again, and embarrass the proposed funding bill. Some of the ablest members of the Ways and Means and Finance committees believe that a reversal of the first decision will send gold up and prevent the success of the funding scheme.

THE Bethany, West Virginia folks are becoming enthusiastic over the project of a continuance of the Chartiers Valley Railroad from Washington, Pa., down Brush run and Buffalo creek to the Ohio, thence to Wheeling. It is argued and believed with truth that the connection between these two points can be made and the road maintained much more cheaply on this route even with the Hemp field road thrown in gratis. A survey of Brush run route to the intersection of the Buffalo Valley several years ago showed it to be a most admirable location, with low grades, little curvature, no tunnels, and remarkable little expensive work of any kind.

WHEN Senator Morton calls up his joint resolution for the investigation of the sinking of the sloop-of-war Oneida by the British steamer Bombay, he will take occasion to analyze the proceedings of the court that tried Captain Eyre, and will show that, while the trial was a farce one in many respects, the decision was in no sense commensurate with the crime of which Eyre is guilty. The Senator will also animadvert upon the general conduct of Great Britain towards the United States on the high seas, and will show that the criminal conduct of Capt. Eyre, in sinking the Oneida, is but a specimen of the feeling entertained by British officials towards the United States.

Governor Morton proposes to press his resolution, and to secure, if possible, some sort of reparation from the British government.

A LADY writes to a Boston paper to complain that girls employed behind the counter give great offense to customers by their incivility. She says that ladies generally prefer stores where male clerks are employed, because they are sure of receiving decent treatment. A charge of this kind would be unjust as applied to girls generally, but in many cases there is too much foundation for it. Young clerks are rather disposed to adopt a tone of ineffable superiority toward the customers who require their services. This is surely a very great mistake for the girls to make, for it tends to set employers against them, and reduces their opportunities of earning an honest livelihood. Perhaps men are after all better fitted to sell goods in stores than the more patient and more ornamental sex.

THE rebel General D. H. Hill insists that the rebellion was suppressed by Southern men. His argument runs in this way: "The first repulse we had was at Bull Creek, by Thomas, of Virginia. The first confidence inspired in the demoralized army of Bull Run, was owing to the generalship of Ord, of Maryland, at Drakesville. When two thirds of the Federal army had been scattered at Chickamauga, Thomas, of Virginia, stood like a rock in the ocean, against which the waves dash and fume and fret in vain. Had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this one man, and the Virginian, Chickamauga would have been a complete Federal rout and the Southern Confederacy an established fact at this day. Blair, Canby, Crittenden, Alexander and Nelson were born in Kentucky. Northern writers tell us that the latter saved Grant from annihilation at Shiloh. Thomas, Newton and Cooke are Virginians. Ord and Sykes are Marylanders. The most successful of all the naval heroes was David G. Farragut, of Tennessee. Dupont, of slaveholding Delaware, and Goldsborough, of Maryland, made the first lodgment on the Atlantic coast."

A NEW BOOK of the statistics of Rome has just been published in that city, which contains a variety of matter of curious interest, worth repeating, much of it, to American readers. The population of Rome is set down at 220,531, an increase during the last year of about 3,000 only. Of the male population 10,200 belong to the military or police service, and upwards of 5,000 are directly connected with religious worship or religious education. There are 22 cardinals, 26 bishops, and 1,330 secular and parochial clergymen, 841 clerics engaged in the colleges and seminaries, and about 3,000 members of the religious orders. The number of Jews is about 5,000 and of Protestants not more than 600. The number in holy orders or in some way bound to celibacy is 6,400, and there are 5,200 women in convents and houses of charity—which divides the celibate pretty equally between the two sexes. There were alive last year 529 men and 611 women ranging from 80 to 100 years of age. There are 22 ecclesiastical colleges, in which the number of resident students is 841. In some, if not most of those colleges and seminaries everything is supplied gratuitously to the students.

THE scene in the Supreme Court Chamber, on the argumentum the motion by Attorney General Hoar for a re-hearing of the issues involved in the late legal tender decision, was a very exciting one—so far as formal legal proceedings can be exciting. The Attorney General claimed that he had a right to be heard on the issues involved in the undecided cases, and was very severe upon Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Hoar said the Court was not full, but it had decided that a law passed by a great majority in Congress, after the mature consideration, a law that had governed the whole business of the country for eight years, had been pronounced unconstitutional by the vote of one judge—pointing to Mr. Chase—and that man had previously again and again advocated the passage of the law. On granting the motion for a re-hearing, Chief Justice Chase showed intense feeling and trembled violently. He said he wished it *distinctly understood* that he did not favor the motion, and he was permitted to say that Justices Clifford and Field acquiesced in his opinion. To the credit of Judge Nelson it should be mentioned that he was of opinion the case should be reargued before a full bench. Attorney General Hoar was warmly congratulated and complimented for his bold and masterly argument of the motion, by many Senators and distinguished lawyers who were present.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Votes on Treasury Bill Recorded—Contested Election Case Decided in Favor of Mr. Watt—Pension Commissioner—Variety of Bills Passed.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1870.

SENATE.

RECORDED THEIR VOTES.

Mr. Howard recorded his vote no on the amendments of Messrs. Wallace and Billingfelt to the Treasury bill.

Mr. Miller also recorded his vote aye on all the propositions named by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Graham recorded his vote as Mr. Howard.

Mr. Kerr recorded his vote as had Mr. Graham.

It is necessary to explain that Mr. Kerr was in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's amendment. Mr. Graham, who was on the Diamond-Watt case, asked Mr. Kerr, who was also on the Diamond-Watt case, to "pair" with him, because Mr. Graham knew Mr. Kerr was in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's amendment, to which Mr. Graham was opposed. Mr. Kerr, however, agreed in the main with Mr. Graham, his ends having been met through the amendments.

NO FRAUD DEVELOPED.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary Committee (general) in the matter of the Governor's message in reference to the Philadelphia Tax bill, reported that the bill signed by the Governor had passed both Houses properly, and that no mistakes, fraud or informalities occurred.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

The bill from the House, creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions, passed finally, amended as follows: Mr. Nicholson will receive two thousand dollars for one year, if he can make a report to the next Legislature, the Auditor General to strike off the list such individuals as the Commissioner shall, upon a review of all the evidence in each case, decide to have committed perjury or something that they were within the purview of the act of 1868, or any other act.

THE WATT-DIAMOND CONTEST.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Watt-Diamond Committee, made a report signed by Messrs. Graham, Brooke, Kerr, Wardell and Lowry, in favor of Mr. Watt.

The Senate passed a resolution giving Mr. Diamond $100.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed:

Incorporating the Erie and Meadville Geological Railway Company.

Prohibiting liquor license in Wilkins, Versailles, Penn, North Fayette, South Fayette, Sewickley, Leet and Killbuck townships, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Federal Insurance Company, Allegheny county.

Liquor supplement for Allegheny county.

Incorporating Mount Pleasant and Bradford Railway Company, affirmative.

Incorporating Rush Run, Buffalo Creek and Bethany Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Washington School District, Pittsburgh, to levy tax.

Regulating the construction of bridges over the Ohio river.

Enabling the East End Gas Company to issue mortgage bonds.

Pittsburgh City Hall supplement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following bills from the Senate were passed:

Thirteenth and Enterprise Passenger Railway.

Enlarging the powers of School Controllers of Allegheny City.

Poor law supplement for Allegheny City.

Relative to code of ordinances of Allegheny City.

Incorporating Ridgeway and Clearfield Railroad Company.

Relative to Canal street sewer, Allegheny City.

Repealing act providing for a police force in Petroleum Centre and Rouseville, Venango county.

For the preservation of good order in offices of aldermen and justices of the peace in Allegheny county.

Establishing public scales for weighing coal, &c., in Sharpsburg.

Repealing fifth section of act of April 13th, 1869, so as to relate to the time of annual appropriations of Pittsburgh.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The returns of the municipal elections throughout the State are nearly complete at Columbus. The Republicans have reversed the majority and elected six out of nine councilmen at Lima. The vote was close. The Democrats carried two townships. Sidney went Republican by a good majority. Peck, Republican, for Congress, had eight hundred majority from three townships. The Election Judges at Lima refused the negro vote the latter part of the day, but before closing the polls withdrew their objections. At Mansfield an Independent ticket obtained a majority. Cranine elected a reform ticket. Opposition to the negro vote was manifested here also, but the votes were finally accepted. At Defiance shows a Democratic gain. Peck for Congress has a majority. Hamilton went largely Democratic. Dayton was carried by the Democrats. Only a part of the negro vote was polled. At Massillon the Republicans defeated the Independent ticket. Alliance turned in a Democratic majority, but the Republican vote carried the county. Wooster is close, and the only points where the negro vote was not straight Republican were Cleveland, Londonville and Delphi—all Democratic. That the Republican vote was reduced by negro votes is made apparent by a Democratic gain throughout the State.

The denial of the colored votes in the several localities was based upon articles in the Democratic organs, to the effect that the informal announcement from the President by telegraph was insufficient. Also, that no recognition had been made by Congress. Governor Hayes was telegraphed in some instances for information upon the point, also the Mayor of Cincinnati, regarding the course of action in the city, but no response were obtained from either source.

The Republican majority in Cleveland is about 1,000. The Democrats have gained one Connelliman, giving the Republicans but two of a majority on a full vote. The Prohibition ticket received two hundred and thirty votes in the city.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Complete returns received late last night give Fisher, Republican, for Clerk of the Probate Court, 4,029 majority. The entire city ticket averages over 3000. The Board of Aldermen will stand fifteen Republicans, six Democrats, two Independent and a tie in one ward. The City Council, with the members holding over, twenty eight Republicans, sixteen Democrats and four Independents. The School Board will stand twenty-six for the Bible in the schools and twenty-two against it.

Congressional Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, April 5.—Incomplete returns from the district indicate the election of Peck, Republican, to Congress. The Republicans also elected their city ticket here yesterday. The colored men voted.

The *Commercial* places Peck's majority for Congress in this district at over two thousand, the largest ever given any Republican candidate.

Elections in Colorado.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, April 5.—In the municipal elections yesterday in Denver, Central City, Black Hawk, Georgetown and Pueblo Republican candidates were elected to all the offices, with the exception of ten Democrats in Denver, the Police Judge in Central City, Police Judge in Black Hawk and two town trustees in Pueblo.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Testimonial to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Volunteers—The Georgia Bill Further Considered, without Action. HOUSE: Bureau of Education—Progress with the Tariff Bill—Resolution to Annex Dominica.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870.

SENATE.

The House joint resolution directing inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer Oneida was adopted.

The bill explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February 23d, 1867, allowing a tract of land to be sold to actual settlers, was passed.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to appropriate the proceeds of sales of public lands of the United States for educational purposes.

The bill requiring supervisors of internal revenue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate was reported adversely, and the bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion of the United States at the mint and branches favorably.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who, on the eighteenth of April, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the Capital, they being the first troops who responded to the first war proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN objected to giving all the credit to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in view of the immediate enlistment of thousands in Ohio and other Western States, in his own town more than two thousand men being in camp within three days after the proclamation. He friended at his side (Mr. Warner) on the second day after the proclamation reported a full company at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. CAMERON replied no such claim existed. He held the services of those Pennsylvania and Massachusetts men were more important to the government than those men enlisting at home, because they were here to defend the Capital from attack. Therefore they should receive some fitting testimonial.

Mr. MORTON said the proclamation was responded to as promptly in Indiana and citizens of Indiana claim as much as any other State.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment, but it was not agreed to—60 to 13.

The paragraph taxing cordials, &c., two dollars a gallon having been reached,

Mr. COBURN moved increase of duties to $2.50.

Without action the Committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. WOOD objected.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 5, 1870.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

It appears the City of Brussels left here with one blade of her propeller broken, an accident having occurred previous to her going into Halifax on her westward voyage.

The steamer Cambria from Liverpool arrived to-day.

Collector Grinnell has received notice from Secretary Boutwell that acceptance of money or other valuable considerations for services performed by custom house officials, either during or outside of business hours, must be regarded as a cause for removal.

The defrauded soldiers last evening listened to a letter from General Logan, which announced that the Military Committee would probably report in favor of reimbursing them.

Ninety-two of the Fagal Zouaves arrived in the Ville de Paris yesterday and started for Canada this morning.

John R. Jaffrey, head of the London house of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., died in London yesterday.

P. H. Murray, formerly editor of the *Colored Kentuckian*, addressed the colored voters of Morristown, N. J., last night, on the subject of the ballot.

It is stated that thousands of Chinese cigar makers are to be brought from San Francisco.

The residence of Clara Louise Kellogg was recently entered by burglars. As the family were absent they obtained little plunder.

The coroner's jury in the case of James O'Neill, who died from an overdose of morphine, rendered a verdict censuring Dr. John O. Bronson for being in collusion with Henry E. Madden, druggist, in writing prescriptions contrary to the usual and well known nomenclature.

The Tweed charter for New York city passed the Senate to-day by a vote of thirty against two. It now requires only the Governor's signature to become a law.

The city election bill, which passed the State Senate to-day, is very stringent. Inspectors found guilty of violating the law are liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary and to civil disfranchisement. Civil guards are provided against repeating and false registering.

The bill to seize unclaimed dividends of savings banks was killed in the Assembly to-day.

The Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendments to the New York election bill.

MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON CASE.

Eight jurors have thus far been obtained in the McFarland case. The features of the trial to-day were the questions put to Reverend Mr. Chase by Reverer Johnson, Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher or Rev. O. B. Frothingham, or read the *Independent*, affirmative answer insuring peremptory challenge from the defense. One man was challenged for expressing doubts about a article disparaging to Rev. Mr. Frothingham and announcing he was a Unitarian. Mr. Graham, of the Prisoner's counsel, during the proceedings claimed to be able to show that the affair previous to the killing of Richardson was a pre arranged conspiracy, with the approval of persons who ought to have been ashamed of it, to destroy his client.

CHICAGO.

Arrival and Departure of Gen. Thomas' Remains—Assemblage of people—The Funeral Services Yesterday.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 5.—This afternoon at one o'clock the members of the committee for the reception of Gen. Thomas' remains met at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and headed by Generals Sheridan and Hancock, with their staffs, proceeded in a body to the Union depot. The committee was large, each wearing a badge of mourning. At the depot a special train was in waiting to take them to Aleppo, Ohio. The train and locomotive were heavily draped in mourning. The train reached Riverside a little before three o'clock. The train containing the remains was a little behind time and did not reach Riverside until half past four. The funeral car was then detached and attached to the committee's train, and reached the Union depot at five o'clock. When the train passed along the breakwater, Michigan avenue, which overlooks it, was crowded with a vast multitude of people, reaching from Madison street to Park Place, more than a mile in length, in carriages and on foot, and when the train reached the depot that immense edifice and the streets in every direction were thronged with a mourning people.

The remains were then placed in charge of the Ellsworth Zouaves, as a guard of honor, and at eight o'clock were again taken in charge by the Grand Army, conveyed to the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and left at nine o'clock under an escort of a Committee from Toledo, headed by Gov. Jennings.

During the day the flags on all public buildings, newspaper offices, hotels and many private buildings were displayed at half mast. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled during the time the remains were in the city.

THE WAREHOUSE MONOPOLY.

There is evidence this evening that there will be a general breaking up of of the warehouse monopoly which has controlled the railroads for some time past, and that the railroads will hereafter deliver grain to whom consigned. It is understood the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Ranto day declared its freedom from the monopoly.

ST. LOUIS.

The National Banks and the Funding Bill—Result of the Election Yesterday.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Notwithstanding the denial from Chicago, based upon private dispatches from this city, that the Clearing House have had tabled the memorial against the passage of the funding bill, the dispatch sent from here last Saturday was true. The associated banks of this city held a meeting March 30th and tabled said memorial by a vote of twenty to nine. Subsequently twenty-seven of the thirty-six members of the Clearing House sent a dispatch to Senator Drake giving the action of the Clearing House meeting and stating they represented the majority of the banking capital and deposits of the city and were in favor of the funding bill. These banks represent nearly two-thirds of the banking capital here and have about three-fourths of the deposits. Two of the members of the Clearing House who voted against tabling the memorial signed the telegram to Mr. Drake, so the real sentiment in favor of the funding bill was twenty-two to seven.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The city election to day for fourteen aldermen, ten school directors, city register and circuit judge passed off quietly. The vote was very light. There was no opposition to negroes voting. Eleven wards heard from return eight Radical, three Democratic and one independent alderman, six Radical and two Democratic school directors. There was no opposition to Fred. W. Tuche, Radical, for city register, or George A Madill, Democrat, for circuit judge. Of the aldermen elected Sylvester H. Laflin, George Bain, Daniel B. Gale, Radicals, Elon G. Smith, Henry Overstaats, Democrats, are among the most prominent business men of the city.

Returns from all the wards show the election of eleven Radical, three Democratic and one independent alderman and eight Radical and two Democratic school directors.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Memorial Services in Honor of Gen. Thomas—The Alabama Claims—The Indian Outbreak in Wyoming—Reconstruction Business—Stolen Stamps Returned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services in honor of late Gen. Thomas were held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. The galleries were densely thronged and in the space attached to the Diplomatic Corps were several foreign ministers, attaches of legations and ladies of their respective families. The gallery opposite Speaker's chair was occupied by the Marine band. The seats on the floor were filled principally by Representatives and Senators, together with judges of the Courts of the District of Columbia and officers of the army, including Gen. Sherman. Fronting the Speaker's chair were President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Robeson, Belknap, Attorney General Hoar, Postmaster General Creswell, Chief Justice Chase and all other Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The hall was decorated over the doorway with national flags draped with crape. There was a similar arrangement on the front of the gallery, immediately in the rear of the Speaker's chair, with the addition of a large photograph of General Thomas. The arrangements were made under the superintendence of Mr. Buxton, the door-keeper of the House.

General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, presided, assisted by Vice President Colfax on his right, and Speaker Blaine on his left. General Coburn and Colonel Henry Stone acted as secretaries. After prayer by Rev. Dr. New man, the Marine band played a dirge.

Remarks were made by General Cox, who said they met to-night to pay honor to the death of one whom the nation pronounced to be one of its greatest men. He commended the character for his war record as a model man, both as a soldier and a citizen. His own claim to be here to night was that he served with General Thomas in the Cumberland and was honored with his friendship. He passed a brief eulogium upon the deceased, dwelling upon his bravery, modesty and stern integrity.

Gen. McCook, Governor of Colorado, said the presence here to-night of not only those who had served with Gen. Thomas, but representatives of the people of the United States, who conferred upon him the rank of Major, attests the grief which possesses all hearts. After paying tribute to the virtues of the deceased, Gen. McCook offered a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That in the simple but massive greatness, the exact justice, the stern devotion to the interests of his country which characterized General Thomas, we recognize his likeness to the great Washington, "first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That his name and memory can never perish from the hearts of his soldiers or his countrymen, and that the sad tribute we pay to-day to him is but record our love and admiration and our reverence.

Gen. Sherman said his mind turned back thirty years ago, when life was fresh and new, and in this connection he spoke of their intimacy while in Florida. He then briefly traced the military career of his deceased comrade, concluding with the remark that his death taught he lessons of patriotism and of the shocks that ever attend the tumults of war, and to the Providence of that God who rules all things for good.

Chief Justice Chase next said he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet and representations and all of their fellow citizens, in homage to the memory of the great soldier whom the nation mourns. He then spoke of him as a private citizen possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of informa ion. His judgment was profound and sincere, but it was not the patriotism which lives upon lips. He was without fear and without reproach.

The Arion Society then sang a dirge.

Hon. Carl Schurz was introduced as a General from the volunteer army, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of General Thomas, his eulogy was written in millions of hearts before he died. From obscurity he rose to fame. He did not reflect the glorious simplicity of his character.

Gen. Garfield said it was his privilege to know Gen. Thomas for two years. He saw him every day in some of the most stirring scenes of this life. He called attention to the fact of chivalry and the fame he left to his country. First and foremost was the patriotism of the deceased. Born in Virginia, he chose the Union State as all love our own, his heart full of its traditions, and where all he loved was centered, and this in the day of trial when he never needed to make a choice. He was on the right side: he was no doubting Thomas. Other qualities he had not show in thousands before he believed. But when the great call was made against his country's liberties, he took sides with the Republic against the Confederacy. General Garfield also alluded to the private character of the deceased.

After music by the Marine band, Gen. Barnes, of the United States Army, bore testimony from personal observation to the character of General Thomas as a soldier, dwelling on his undying fidelity, and while great as a soldier, he was also and good as a citizen; while a soldier of unsullied honor he was a loyal subjmissive to those above him.

Gen. Slocum, of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He said twenty years ago Gen. Thomas was his instructor at West Point and his commander in the field during a portion of the late war. When Lee, Jackson and others joined their fortunes with the South, and left the Union seemed in imminent danger, Gen. Thomas was asked where he was going? He replied "I am going to stay where I am." It was fortunate he did so, for the services he rendered, but more for the glory and honor he reflected on the country. He was a model American soldier and gentleman.

General Stoughton, of the House of Representatives, said General Thomas inspired the country with confidence and hope. He was daring and determined, without being rash; brave without being reckless of the lives of his soldiers; dignified, without being arrogant; a rigid disciplinarian, but eminently just. He was mindful of his own honor, but free from jealousy and rivalry. These were so blended that the force and completeness of his character impressed those around him with reverence and awe.

General Cox said that putting the resolutions to vote was a mere matter of form, but it might be nevertheless satisfactory to take the question, and he therefore stated it, when the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of General Garfield, it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The Arion society sang a dirge and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Sutton, Chaplain of the House, when the assembly separated.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The State Department has advices that the British Government desires again to discuss the claims arising out of the Alabama question. Lord Clarendon would prefer that Mr. Fish would propose terms of settlement and make an offer to that effect. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that better terms may be agreed upon by waiting than by immediate action.

THE INDIANS IN WYOMING.

The following from Governor Campbell has been received by Commissioner Parker:

Cheyenne, April 4.—The coach, with Paymaster Alvord, has arrived at South Pass, all right. It is now thought the Indians were Sioux. General Augur has sent a company of cavalry to Sweet Water.

RECONSTRUCTION BUSINESS.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning transacted business of minor importance and did not consider the general amnesty bill. Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, has not yet arrived, being detained by ill health.

STOLEN STAMPS RETURNED.

Commissioner Delano has received a letter from Cincinnati enclosing whisky stamps to the value of $465, which the writer says he stole from the Collector of the second Ohio district, and wishes to return them.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations. Wm. Gouverneur Morris as Marshal for the District of California, and Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Consul at Tripoli.

NEW MEXICO AS A STATE.

The House Committee on Territories will on Thursday consider a proposition to admit New Mexico as a State in the Union, according to the provisions of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty.

LANDS FOR FREEDMEN.

The President has declined to enter into a discussion of the subject of homestead tenure for freedmen, desired in an address recently submitted to him, in advance of the proceedings of Congress.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Captains C. O. Hartwell and H. L. Beck, of the army, have been assigned to duty as Indian Agents in Colorado. Beck relieves W. H. Morrill.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Excessive Grain Importations—Proposition to Remunerate Members of the English Parliament—Charles Dickens at the News Venders' Dinner—Political Reforms in France—Enforcement of Conscription in Spain—Unfriendliness of Prussia and Denmark.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times* says that the French cable shares have depreciated because of threatened competition.

The importation of grain from the Baltic provinces of Russia have been so heavy lately as to depress the breadstuff market here and at Liverpool.

The House of Commons in Committee continued the consideration of the Irish land bill.

The House come out of Committee, and P. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment of members of Parliament. He enumerated the antiquity of the practice and refuted the arguments usually made against it.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the inability of poor men to serve in the House of Commons. He ardently wished to see representatives of the working classes present. Hence he had approved Mr. Fawcett's bill to reduce the expenses of Parliamentary elections.

Mr. Gladstone said it was generally thought that the constituencies, as the better judges, should do the paying when necessary, as in former times, gratuitous services were the rule in England. The lords, municipal and parochial authorities, royal commissioners and public servants labored gratuitously. He hoped the motion for leave to introduce the bill would be withdrawn.

Mr. Taylor declined to withdraw his motion and leave to bring in the bill was refused by a majority of 187. The House then adjourned.

The news venders held their annual dinner this evening. Charles Dickens presided, and on taking the chair, in response to vehement cheering, said such enthusiasm was unaccountable to all other Europeans that all present believed he had once ridden in the Lord Mayor's coach, a vehicle, however, in him in common with his friends only admired from the pavement. His position to-night was more that of a spectator. He entertained, Like Falstaff, with a difference, large as the fat knight, he was to be less speaker himself than the cause of speech in others; or he was like the tobacconist Highlander, gorged with snuff, pointing the way—farer to reserves indoors. There was no better proof of the popularity of the newsman's vocation than that no toast would be offered to-night, which, indeed, it would or should be offered anywhere, which would not have connection with some one of the topics of human interest reported by him daily. How, asked Mr. Dickens, but for the newsman could we have had our table chat here to-night. Not only entertained him, therefore, last night, not merely sentimentally but substantially.

Other speeches and toasts followed, and the company broke up at a late hour.

DUBLIN, April 5.—The Waterford *Mail* announces the passage of the Irish force bill, and appears in mourning for the death of liberty of the press.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 5.—Miramier, formerly Russian Governor of Poland, has arrived here.

Telegrams from La Creuzot are more favorable. No collisions between the operatives and the troops have occurred. The mines are deserted and the iron works partially. M. Schneider, one of the largest proprietors, has petitioned the Government to withdraw the troops, as their presence tends to keep alive discontent.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the plebiscitum submitted to the people, which contained in the constitutional acts of 1852, viz: Ministerial responsibility and the division of legislative power between the two chambers, indicates the fact that the plebiscitum must precede the discussion of the new constitution, and that it is expected that proclamation of the Emperor which will explain the real character of the national note.

The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce have resolved to impose a duty of a half franc per ton on vessels with cargoes entering or leaving harbor, and a quarter franc per