THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, M. B. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$ 9.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....18

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870. NO. 96.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

### GENERAL NEWS.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* announces that the puddlers went to work on Monday, the proprietors having signed an agreement to pay the coming year the same price paid last.

WHILE Dr. Mary Walker was lecturing lately a sapient youth cried out: "Are you the Mary that had a little lamb?" "No!" was the ready reply, "but your mother had a little jackass!"

IN Beaver county the Congressional canvass eclipses everything else, and is growing exciting and bitter. So far the contest lies between two aspirants, Hon. William Henry and M. Weyand.

AN Ohio farmer thought the reprieve of a murderer, the other day, a "peaky mean game," as he had a grist at the mill, and expected to have a "darn good time" witnessing the execution while waiting for it.

GEN. ALBERT RUST, who was twice Congressman, once assaulted Mr. Greeley, and through the war served as a rebel officer, died of inflammation of the brain, on his plantation near Little Rock, Ark., on the 4th inst.

IT now transpires that the numerous Chinese women of the town in San Francisco are decoyed on board American ships in Chinese ports by their countrymen, drugged and brought to California, where they are sold at auction to the keepers of dens of infamy.

IT is reported from Mississippi by a gentleman who has visited almost every portion of the State during the past four days, that everybody, almost, everywhere has given his best energies to the pitching of a cotton crop, and very often to the entire exclusion of everything else.

"The Savannah *Republican* thinks it "somewhat remarkable" that no Southern man is named by either party in connection with the nomination for the next Presidency, and it enters its emphatic protest against this "slight," so far as the Democrats and Conservatives are concerned in it.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper defines one of the politicians of that State as "a political disjunction, always to be found in a comfortable position between two political contradictory extremes, who may be parsed as belonging to and connecting the party that has office to give, and the party that is going to have office to give."

THE rumored intention of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to obtain control of the Kentucky Central is reaffirmed. It is understood, however, that this action will be dependent upon a decision of the suit pending to determine ownership. It is thought the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern are working in harmony with the Thompson clique.

**A Wealthy Clergyman—The Will of Rev. Dr. McClintock—An Estate Worth $150,000 to be Divided.**

The will of Rev. Dr. John McClintock was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Morris county, New Jersey, last week. Commencing life in straitened circumstances, and engaged always in "preaching and teaching," he found time to compile works upon educational and theological subjects, the sale of which brought him a considerable income. Careful investments increased his gains, so that he was at the time of his death worth about $150,000.

The will, which is dated May 31, 1861, commences as follows: "I, John McClintock, minister of the Gospel and President of Drew Theological Seminary, being of sound mind but of uncertain health, do hereby make my last will and testament, in the name of Almighty God, in whose mercy I humbly trust through the redemption of Jesus Christ, His son."

The will leaves the effects to his family relatives in annuities. An explanatory paragraph is added to that containing the bequests showing that Mrs. McClintock and her children by a former husband, Bishop Emory, had separate incomes of their own, and that other members of the family had already received legacies from the testator amounting to a considerable sum.

Attached to the will is a schedule of the property left by the testator. First upon the list is the literary property. Copyrights of four Latin and Greek text-books (familiar to all students) are estimated to be worth $1,000 per annum. The copyright of the three published volumes of the *Cyclopædia* is set down at a valuation of $35,000 or $30,000 per annum. The manuscripts for the volumes not yet published are worth, by the estimate of the author, $15,000. His manuscripts and collections for a biography of Bishop Asbury are held to be worth $500. Among the effects of the deceased are many other valuable manuscripts, which are left to be published under the supervision of J. Emory McClintock and Rev. Drs. Foster and Nadal, of the Drew Theological Seminary.

The other property left by the testator consists of real estate and mortgages upon property in Bergen, N. J., stocks and bonds of Iron, Insurance, gas, railroad, gold mining and oil companies, United States bonds, and notes made by persons to whom money had been loaned.

The doctor's library is an extremely valuable one, worth, according to his estimate, $8,000. He bequeaths to his wife one hundred volumes, to be selected by her, and to his children, brothers and sisters, each fifty volumes. He then directs that if he sold to the Drew Theological Seminary for $5,000.

**The Legal Tender Cases.**

During the hearing of the legal tender cases on the 20th, Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the right of the appellants to withdraw their appeals, and asked for a conference. After a brief conversation among the judges, the Chief Justice announced that the Court would retire for consultation, which they accordingly did. They returned in a few minutes, when the Chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the Court, as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the Court had determined to deny the motion of the Attorney General for a rehearing in the Hepburn and Griswold case.

This is the case in which the Court heretofore decided that the Legal Tender act is invalid as to contracts made before its passage. The Chief Justice said the reason why the rehearing was denied was that none of the four Judges now on the bench who concurred in the opinion in that case desired to have the case reheard, and under the rule of the court, without the consent of some one of the judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard.

Justice Bradley said according to the practice to which he had been accustomed an appeal in a writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party, but as the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise, he had yielded a cheerful concurrence.

The refusal to rehear leaves the decision as it was heretofore made in the Hepburn and Griswold cases.

**Lost at Sea—The Steamship City of Boston.**

The New York *Herald* states that a boy named George W. Doty, residing at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, while playing along the beach at that place yesterday, in company with two other boys, picked up an ordinary soda water bottle, tightly corked. The lad broke the bottle and discovered in it a piece of hard, coarse brown paper, such as is ordinarily used for wrapping hardware and cutlery, and upon it were written, in lead pencil the following words:

STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON, March 9, 1870.—As I write this note (perhaps my last on earth) I hear the wails and moans of my fellow passengers, as they see the last vestige of safety lost and swamped in the deep. The vessel caught fire from the engine room this morning, and is fast driving the passengers to the bow of the boat. They have just attempted to launch the lifeboat, but it got swamped with about forty persons, male and female. The captain is doing his best. I must hurry and finish. God help us.

JAMES NAS.

The "Oneida" Disaster—Arrival of Forty-nine of the Survivors—A Statement by One of Them.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

The steamship America arrived in this port yesterday from China and Japan, and among her passengers were 49 of the survivors of the terrible disaster by which the United States steamer Oneida was lost.

Soon after the arrival of the America one of our reporters had an interview with one of the survivors who was a principal witness in the investigations which were held soon after the catastrophe occurred. He gave the following account of what he witnessed. He was on deck when the Bombay was first descried coming on the starboard bow of the Oneida. The night was clear and starlit, and only a moderate sea running. The Bombay was coming broad on the Oneida's starboard bow with her helm ported, when it should have been, to avoid a collision, put to starboard. The Bombay kept her helm a-port till within one hundred yards of the other vessel, when she must have starboarded, for she paid off a little but not enough to clear, and struck the Oneida almost full on her starboard quarter, just forward of the mizzen rigging. The shock was terrific, but the headway of the Bombay was hardly checked for an instant. As she cleared, the startled officers and crew of the Oneida took in at a glance the fearful extent of the injury to their ship. Nearly the whole of her starboard quarter was shivered and swept away, and a broad opening cut into her hull clear down to the water's edge. That she must fill and go down in a few minutes was plainly terribly evident, and as the Bombay was still on her course, and the shore was distant between two and three miles from them, the case looked desperate. However, after the collision, Mr. Stewart, Executive officer of the Oneida, hailed the Bombay and received a response. Then her steam whistle was sounded and the order given to bring powder from the magazine to gun No. 1, starboard—as it was rightly judged that one would be the last above water. The men responded with alacrity; and while the Bombay was still in full view, and within plain hearing distance, three guns were fired in rapid succession.

There was no response from the other ship—no check or change in her course. The ill fated Oneida was settling rapidly by the stern; and while the brave gunners were trying to charge their piece for the fourth time, she went stood over the knees in water, and could only load the gun without firing it.

Instantly on the occurrence of the collision, the order was given to clew sails, and get out boat ready to steer by, as the steering-apparatus was gone. The men obeyed this order, also, as if they were not confronted by the prospect of instant death.

When it became apparent that the Bombay would not stop, and that the Oneida could not float but a moment longer, panic seized all hearts, but no panic followed.

The navigating officer, Mr. Muldeau, called out to Capt. Williams, who stood on the bridge, "Captain Williams, the ship will go down in three minutes by the stern. You had better go in the boat."

But he responded, "Save yourself and all you can; never mind me. This is my place; I will stay here." Then, thinking that possibly the ship might be in sounding, he called to the men forward and aft over the decks, "All hands lay out in the rigging!" Quartermaster Clapp, says our informant, every part of the rigging was black with the poor fellows, who, like so many wingless, helpless birds, perched and clung in it and on the yards, hoping to thereby lift themselves above the profound abyss of waters which seemed already yawning beneath them. The third gun had been fired, the water followed the powder into the chamber for the fourth discharge, the gunners stood knee deep in the sea, they could not fire again, the last signal was given but one. The *Oneida* trembled, as if conscious of her doom; she shook, settled by the stern, her prow pointed a second skyward, and then the fated ship plunged like a shaft sternforwards. As the surging waters parted to receive and engulph her, one concerted, piercing shriek from every line and mast and spar was given by her and all was silent. The *Oneida* had given her last signal for help.

The story of the rescue of the few fortunate survivors is well known. Toe ring to the commercial iron steamships and in a typhoon a short time before she had lost three boats. Some forty-two men made the shore in one boat, and considered their escape almost miraculous. Had the ship been able to have gone one hundred yards further she would have been in water sufficiently shallow to leave a greater portion of her rigging above the surface and many more would have been saved. She sank in about twenty fathoms and the water is deepest astern.

A party of divers afterwards went to the place. Soundings were taken and the position of the wreck determined. It was found that men in boats could reach down and grasp the lightning rod on the foremast gallant yard truck. At low water and on a clear day, portions of her rigging could be distinctly seen. Divers descended and went through the vessel. They found the immense opening in her hull, but could find no bodies in the wreck. They brought a cutlass and glove box up. The water was extremely cold. It was thought there was a possibility of raising the vessel, and bids for such an enterprise and for her sale were talked of.

The Japanese are too superstitious. Shortly after the disaster, some of these people fishing near the place found a number of bodies in their nets, but threw into the sea again! When a reward was offered for their recovery, the fishermen overcame their scruples! By them the body of Ensign C. E. Brown was recovered about the 23d of March. It was identified by his sleeve buttons, which bore his name.

THE *N. Y. Tribune* remarks:

Were the Senate's Funding bill this day a law, we believe it would be changed for the better. We should resume our march to specie payments, and therewith the steady appreciation of our paper currency. The authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund, at his discretion, the greenbacks in the new four per cent. bonds, is, in our view, one of the most important and salutary provisions of the bill. It is high time the greenbacks should cease to be a national lie. "The United States will pay five dollars to bearer" is a fraudulent promise unless they are to be paid at *some* time in something or other. Let us have an authentic exposition of this promise, with practice to match, and our currency will rest on something like, if not exactly on, the granite rock of specie redemption. Pass the Senate bill, and the currency premium on coin can hardly be forced above ten per cent.; and, if put above that point, cannot be kept there.

Until we make some effective provision for funding our national debt—ultimately, the whole of it—we shall have ample complaint of dull times. We live in a state of uncertainty, of expectation—of course, from hand to mouth. Few make heavy contracts for goods, apprehending an appreciation of currency and a consequent reduction in prices. Labor refuses to adopt its wages to a specie standard, not believing that standard about to be assigned; capital is reluctant to employ labor at paper prices, believing that paper may soon be assimilated to gold: hence a hiatus, a chasm, an interregnum, which it is the general interest to terminate as soon as is practicable.

SEVERAL ministers and citizens of Montreal have petitioned the City Council to enact laws for the better observance of the Sabbath, but the Council says it is powerless to do so without an amendment to the city charter. Two French Canadian members, in speaking on the subject, defended velocipede riding on the Sabbath.

—It is stated that the cold weather of last week destroyed nearly all the fruit, except apples, in the Alto (Ill.) district, and probably two-thirds of the peach crop in the southern part of the State.

## FIRST EDITION.

*MIDNIGHT.*

### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

**Northern Pacific Railroad Bill Passed—Tariff Bill Not Considered—Louisiana Election Cases—Patents and Copyrights—Navy Appropriations.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws, so that farmers who sell their own produce shall not be taxed.

Discussion was resumed upon the reference of the bill for Australian mail service, which finally went to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPENCER, from Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill incorporating the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad Company, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Mr. KELLOGG, from same committee, reported without amendment the House bill declaring the Iowa river, north of the town of Wapello, not a public highway.

Mr. THAYER introduced bills for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations and relating to suits of the United States against the same.

The Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by proposed bidders was passed.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to the Black Bob Indian claimants was concurred in.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was discussed by Messrs. Cassarly, Stewart and Howard.

An amendment, requiring the free transportation of troops, stores, and munitions of war, was rejected.

An amendment that lands not sold five years after the completion of the road be subjected to preemption at $2 50 per acre, was adopted.

A proviso was inserted that American iron and steel be exclusively used in the construction of the road.

The bill then passed—ayes 11, nays 11, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES stated that Mr. Schenck was still and unable to go on with the tariff bill to-day.

Mr. STOKES desired to present a petition and memorial of loyal citizens of Carroll county, Tennessee, for protection.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

The discussion of the Louisiana election case was reopened, upon the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Kerr, providing for the notification of the Governor of a vacancy.

Mr. STEVENSON made a speech in defense of Mr. Sypher's claim, remarking that if the House adhered to its vote, all the seats from Louisiana would be vacated. He proposed therefore that the resolution be withheld until that fact be decided.

The resolution was finally tabled and the House resumed the consideration of the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights.

Amendments were adopted reducing the salaries of Librarian of Patent Office to $1,800, First Assistant Examiner to $1,800, and Examiners in charge of interference to $2,500.

All public buildings amendments were rejected and the bill passed. The House then went into Committee on the naval appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,641,845.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ills., made a general statement as to its provisions. He condemned the action of Secretary Welles in reviving allowances to naval officers that were in existence prior to 1855. As to the condition of the navy, he said ships of the navy did no credit to the country at home or abroad. The condition of the navy was most humiliating, the war ships of the United States being the derision of the world. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England, he said that by them what little American commerce there was left could be swept from the ocean in a few days. He thought it well to consider whether the United States might not wisely divert part of the money now spent for the navy in encouraging the building of a class of ships that would be useful in peace and in war.

Mr. HALE defended the navy at length.

The Committee took a recess till evening. Upon reassembling, there being but a dozen members present, Mr. Hale yielded to a motion that the Committee rise, when the House adjourned.

### THE FENIANS.

**Their Congress—Message of General O'Neil—Protest Against Immediate Aggressive Movements.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Fenian Congress permanently organized yesterday by the election of General J. J. Donnelly, of Utica, New York, Speaker. General O'Neil's message was read, in which he referred at some length to the coordinate relations of the Senate and himself, and fervently hoped that the petty difficulty, or rather misunderstanding, between them and himself would be entirely swept away by harmonious counsels, and forever forgotten. He alluded at some length to the fact that he desired an immediate invasion of Canada. In reference to that he would say from his heart, that his desire was as had been stated, to be first in the heart of the common enemy, and strike hard.

Delegates Colonel Cosgrove and J. F. Finnerty, of the Chicago *Republican*, and Captain McLaughlin were finally admitted last night. Mr. J. F. Finnerty, as representing the Chicago delegation, addressed the Congress, and stated that no matter how much the general body of the organization was desirous of striking the Canadian provinces, and General O'Neil's desire to peril the lives of any members of the organization who might be persuaded to join the movement against the Canadian authorities. He, as representing the entire Western portion of the Fenian Fraternity, declared emphatically against any step on the part of this Congress which would imperil it in the present, or defeat its aspirations in the future. He for one would not protest against any rational movement against the Canadian Government, but he, as representing the entire Fenian organization of the Western States, was opposed to any useless sacrifice of life, and as representing the Western Fenian Brotherhood, he would decidedly protest against a premature movement on the part of General O'Neill or any other officer of the Brotherhood which might tend to decrease the standard, reputation or efficiency of the organization. He did not believe in sudden movements; he did not believe in premature organizations; he did not think that the power of one man could govern the mind of ten thousand; but he believed that the common sense of the delegates present would enable them to distinguish between right and wrong, and to determine what was feasible and what was not.

### CANADA.

**The Red River Refugees—Troops Ordered to the Frontier—Supposed Fenians Observed.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, April 21.—The writ of *habeas corpus* was discharged in the case of Father Richot and Alfred Scott, Red River delegates, who remain in custody.

MONTREAL, April 21.—The provisional battalion, consisting of four companies, has been ordered to the frontier, headquarters at Lasalle. Two car loads of suspicious looking characters, supposed to be Fenians, are reported to have passed over the Ogdensburg road last night.

Sir Stafford Northcote has arrived from England.

### CRIMES.

**Fearful Tragedy in Baltimore—A Woman Kills Her Four Children and Her Mother.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Mrs. Catharine Marsh left her house this afternoon, borrowed a butcher knife, went to a school near by, called out her son James, aged eight years, and cut his head nearly off. She rushed for another little boy named Burnett, who ran and escaped. She then returned home, went into the yard, seized another son, William, aged seven years, from a swing, and cut his throat. Then she grasped her daughter, Mary Jane, aged four years, and cut her head completely off. Then went into the house and cut the throat of her youngest child, George, aged two years, nearly severing the head from the body. Then she cut the throat of her own mother, Mrs. Duryea, aged 54 years, so badly that she will die. Mrs. Marsh was arrested and taken to the station house. Her husband has been absent some eighteen months in search of employment, and is believed to be working as a barber in New York. Mrs. Marsh has always bore an excellent character. She is undoubtedly insane, but to-night appears conscious of the terrible deed.

**Desperate Attempt at Suicide.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 21.—Captain Edward McConnell, son of the late General Murray McConnell, mysteriously murdered at Jacksonville last year, attempted the other night to commit suicide while laboring under delirium tremens. His friends kept watch, and he broke away from them, secured the revolver, and exploded all the caps, and of course without injury to any injury. He then took a penknife from his pocket and slashed his forehead, face and neck in a shocking manner, making ugly gashes two or three inches in length and of considerable depth, and leaving scarcely a space of an inch that was not mutilated in a shocking manner. He then descended to the kitchen, obtained a sad-iron, and beat his face and head almost to a pulp. His wife, in the room, became unconscious from loss of blood, and remained so until he was discovered in the same, was unexpectedly called away. Governor Merrill, of Iowa, will be here to-day for the same purpose. Favorable action by Congress is anticipated.

TROUBLE WITH SPAIN RUMORED.

There were rumors afloat here this morning that we are on the eve of war with Spain. In anticipation of speedy trouble with that country immense orders for naval stores have been sent hence this morning by responsible parties. The Cabinet was in secret session this morning.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONVENTION.

An important and significant meeting, made up mainly of Republican journalists and other prominent leaders of the party, not members of Congress, from all sections of the country, but mainly from the West, has been in session in this city for the last two days. The meetings being entirely private, the proceedings have not been made public, but it is understood it was determined to call a mass convention of all friends of revenue reform, to be held at an early day to which select delegates from every congressional district are to be invited. The character of the gentlemen attending this meeting render it one of unusual importance.

**Shocking Tragedy in Michigan.**

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The facts of a shocking tragedy near this city have just transpired. Over a year ago a Miss Lydia Chapman married a Mr. Duville. They lived in great hostility until recently, when, by mutual agreement, he settled upon her twenty-five thousand dollars with divorce. Yesterday morning Duville came to this vessel in company with Charles Moore, and left immediately he had signed no such disgraceful bargain, and did not know the parties to whom they were addressed.

GEORGIA BILL.

General Butler, Chairman of the Republican Committee, goes to Massachusetts to-morrow night, and proposes the amended Georgia bill shall be over ten days.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Adam Badeau Consul General; London; Edward Phillips, Marshal of Arizona; Fred. Morley, Register of Land Office, Detroit.

MAY INTEREST.

No order is yet issued for the payment of the May interest, but it will be commenced before the 1st of May.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts last week amounted to $4,903,940.

## NEW YORK CITY.

### McFarland Trial Interrupted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 21, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—THIRTEENTH DAY.

Much argument arose this morning from the fact of the illness of Recorder Hackett. Many were the surmises as to whether the court would sit or not. When, however, the jury had arrived, and after them the counsel, with the exception of Mr. Graham, had made their appearance, the general opinion was that the case would be proceeded with. One of little Percy McFarland's friends told him there would be no Court, as his father the little fellow was very much disappointed.

At ten o'clock Judge Bedford arrived and very soon after Mr. Graham, whereupon a consultation was had between the counsel, and it was concluded to adjourn until Monday, in consequence of the illness of the Recorder.

### MORMONDOM.

**Arrival and Reception of the New Governor—He will Enforce the Laws.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORINNE, Utah, April 21.—Governor Shaffer arrived at eight o'clock to-night. The people turned out in hundreds and escorted him from the cars to the Mints Hotel, where he was welcomed on behalf of the citizens by Mayor Monroe. The Governor briefly replied, stating that he is in Utah for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States; that when he can't do this he will return to his home. The Constitution and laws must be respected and obeyed wherever; this Territory will be made no exception. Judges Hawley and Strickland, of the Supreme Court, and General Maxwell, Register of the Land Office, followed the Governor, showing the intention of the Government to suppress polygamy and compel Utah to submit to the authority of the Republic. The time has now arrived to put an end to the abomination. Remonstrances from the disloyal and traitorous will not stay the action of Congress. The city is illuminated with bonfires and fireworks, and the people are parading the streets, cheering for the first real Governor Utah ever had. Such is the reception the first Governor of the Territory received from its people.

**Illinois Farmers in Council—The Subject of Transportation.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., April 21.—A Convention of Illinois farmers met yesterday to consider the subject of the transportation of farm products. A letter was read from Governor Palmer, severely reflecting upon the exorbitant charges of railroads for transportation of produce, and expressing the hope that some effort would be made to convince the people that they have the power to rid themselves of the intolerable burdens of which they have such just cause to complain. The Convention adopted resolutions denouncing the rates charged by the railroads as exorbitant, and opposing the present system of delivering grain in warehouses owned by private individuals, and compelling shippers to unreasonable charges and frauds, and denying that the people have surrendered their vested rights to railroad companies. Resolutions also declare that water channels are the only practicable check upon railroads in charges for freight or transportation, and the Constitutional Convention ought to modify its action regarding canal improvement. The present rates for transportation are declared unreasonable and oppressive. A dispatch was received from the Chicago Board of Trade endorsing the movement. A committee was appointed to organize town and township transportation leagues, and to call a meeting of delegates from them to form a State league.

## SECOND EDITION.

*FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.*

### THE CAPITAL.

**The British Red River Expedition—Important Political Conference—Unfounded Rumor of Trouble with Spain—River Improvement in Wisconsin—The Georgia Bill, &c., &c.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1870.

A STATEMENT DENIED.

The statement that the British Government has applied for permission to send troops through our territory to the Red River country, is simply a repetition of a story contradicted on good authority three weeks ago. No application of the kind has been made, nor would it be granted on any condition by this administration. Every reason there is to believe that there is not a single member of the Cabinet who favors such a thing for a moment, and what is more, the British Government is well aware of the fact that Thornton did not ask our Government as an act of courtesy to allow the Dominion troops to pass through our territory without authority. The Winnipeg disturbances, together with a note of the latter. In his proclamation the Emmanuel fire throws the responsibility of the *plebiscitum*, the character of which is understood since 1860 up to the present moment, and dwells on the fortunate results to come from them, namely, stability of government, and the entire exclusion of power to the heir of the throne. The formula of the *plebiscitum* is brief and simple, and only objected to elsewhere; this Territory will be made no exception. Judges Hawley and Strickland, of the Supreme Court, and General Maxwell, Register of the Land Office, followed the Governor, showing the intention of the Government to suppress polygamy and compel Utah to submit to the authority of the Republic. The time has now arrived to put an end to the abomination. Remonstrances from the disloyal and traitorous will not stay the action of Congress. The city is illuminated with bonfires and fireworks, and the people are parading the streets, cheering for the first real Governor Utah ever had. Such is the reception the first Governor of the Territory received from its people.

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### NEWS BY CABLE.

**The Constitutional Reforms in France—Time Fixed for the Vote on the Plebiscitum—Inspection of Convents in England—Marine Disasters, &c.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Siecle* publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote *no* on the question of personal government. Among the signers of the appeal are Messrs. Arago, Bancil, Cremieux, Gambetta, J. Ferry, Garnier, Pages and Jules Simon.

The *Figaro* says M. Daru and Buffet left the ministry because they received a letter from the Duke d'Amanele, telling them to do so, or else the Orleanists might vote for the plebiscite. The *Figaro* adds that the Emperor has a copy of this letter in his possession.

The bullion in the Bank of France this week is 4,700,000 francs greater than last.

The committee in favor of the plebiscite has already collected 3,000,000 francs towards defraying expenses.

It is reported that the makers of wall paper will join the strikers to-day.

The President of the Senate, M. Rouher, to-day presented to the Emperor the *Senatus-consultum* as unanimously voted by the Senate.

The Imperial printing office will to-morrow commence the publication of the *Senatus-consultum* and the plebiscitum, together with a note of the latter. In his proclamation the Emperor gives the reasons why the plebiscite is introduced since 1860 up to the present moment, and dwells on the fortunate results to come from them, namely, stability of government, and the entire exclusion of power to the heir of the throne. The formula of the *plebiscitum* is brief and simple, and only objected to elsewhere; this Territory will be made no exception. Judges Hawley and Strickland, of the Supreme Court, and General Maxwell, Register of the Land Office, followed the Governor, showing the intention of the Government to suppress polygamy and compel Utah to submit to the authority of the Republic. The time has now arrived to put an end to the abomination. Remonstrances from the disloyal and traitorous will not stay the action of Congress. The city is illuminated with bonfires and fireworks, and the people are parading the streets, cheering for the first real Governor Utah ever had. Such is the reception the first Governor of the Territory received from its people.

—A Miss McCullough attempted suicide by jumping into the river at Wheeling, on Wednesday. She was rescued in a senseless condition.

—A steam mill, at Millford, on the B. and O. Railroad, exploded a few days ago, demolishing the building and seriously injuring three men.

—Gov. Hoffman, of New York, urges in a message the adoption by the Legislature of a resolution for the payment of the State ante-war debt in coin.

—The excitement about the new silver mines in New Mexico is spreading throughout the territory. Over three hundred men are in the mines.

—A Manch Chunk, Pa., dispatch says the miners at Andanoch have struck, demanding three dollars per day. The operators offer two and a half.

—It is stated on unquestionable authority that the British Minister has not made and will not make any protest against the Darien Ship Canal treaty.

—The market house at Gallipolis, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. A man imprisoned in the station house, in the same building, was burned to a crisp.

—The colored people of Wheeling and vicinity yesterday celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, with all the usual appurtenances of a general jollification.

—The Mississippi Legislature has appointed a committee to address the Governor, asking the removal and impeachment of Judge Stackelford for releasing Yerger, the murderer, on bail. The committee will report on Monday.

—One thousand immigrants, mostly Germans, arrived at New York on Wednesday.

—The Government purchased yesterday $1,000,000 of its bonds at 107 87-100@107 90-100.

—General Sheridan is visiting the Illinois Constitutional Convention, at Springfield.

—The House of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday rejected the ten hour labor bill by a vote of 173 to 35.

—Late Arizona advices state the small pox had subsided at Gaeson and vicinity. The native population suffered most.

—The balance in the National Treasury yesterday was, gold, $83,218,722; currency, $3,100,030; general balance, $37,441,221.

—E. A. Sauder & Co., of Philadelphia, whose suspension was recently announced, show assets more than double their liabilities.

—The steamship Ohio, from Bremen, reports speaking the steamer Venezuelan, on the 15th inst., but she declined assistance.

—Anson Burlingame's remains arrived at Boston yesterday and were deposited in Faneuil Hall. The public will be admitted to-day.

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### OIL NEWS.

**The "Big Well" near Brady's Bend—Its History and the Owners—Movements around Hillville.**

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HILLVILLE, April 21.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Presuming your many readers would like to have something reliable regarding the "Big Well" and its surroundings I will endeavor to give the result of a few hours' observations. The well that has created such an excitement among the oil operators is situated near the head of Armstrong Run, one mile from Hillville and two miles from Brady's Bend, accessible by tolerably fair wagon roads. Operations from either point on this well were commenced eight months ago by some gentlemen of Brady's Bend, aided by a few outsiders. On Monday morning at ten a large crevice was struck, the tools dropping three or four feet. The gas and oil came up in a torrent, overflowing the ground in the neighborhood. Unfortunately no precautions had been taken against a deluge of this kind, the belief in big wells having given way to uncertainty when the bottom fell out of Pithole, and the well was soon in a blaze. The fire was not extinguished until noon of Wednesday. When first struck the well was estimated at 1000 barrels, a rather wild exaggeration when we consider the the excitement and the breadth of territory brought into the market in consequence of the strike.

Empty barrels were brought from all points in the vicinity, and was put in position and everything was working smoothly yesterday evening when the accident occurred from the carelessness of some person in lighting a cigar. The tank and quite a number of barrels that had been filled were entirely consumed, between two and three hundred barrels of oil being lost. This morning two wooden tanks are being put up, and another hundred barrels of oil per day will be available. Owing to the fire last night, two pipes leading from the parties who have the pipe to the Pithole the oil to pass through but one pipe, and persons present, who pretame to know all about production, estimate the flow at four hundred barrels, holding from four to six hundred barrels in reserve to be added to its present yield in case of a tank fire, which is not the oil is of a bright amber colored gravity of forty-seven degrees. The owners are R. Johnston, President, W. D. Black, of Brady's Bend; Chas. T. Neal, J. McC. Creighton, of Pittsburgh; Jas. A. Barron, Jno. B. Finlay, and a few others, Jas. K. Fleming, telegrapher at Brady's Bend, owning a twentieth. The company have twenty acres in the flood plain, and propose sinking other wells immediately. The territory around the well is being leased rapidly for one eighth and one quarter royalty, operations to be commenced at once. A tract of 80 acres hillside, lying within four miles from the well, is held by parties in hands yesterday evening, for $33,000. A tract of 20 acres, three-quarters of a mile from the well, has been leased for one-eighth royalty, and $100 per acre bonus. Twenty-five derricks are now being located, and within a month the gully will have two first-class derricks full blast, the sites being already selected, and no doubt the usual number of fools will follow.

The company have contracted for pipe to carry the oil from the well to the river, and expect to have it in operation in a few days. This well has created intense excitement among oil operators in all sections of the country, recalling to memory the palmy days of the flowing wells of Oil Creek and Pit Hole. Among the prominent operators in the field we noticed Messrs. Egbert, Cary, Sugden, Vandergrift, the irrepressible Jenkins, from Titusville district, M. Hulings and Mr. Barger, one of the pioneers of Parkers.

Jake. Hill, of Pittsburgh, is the proprietor owner of 167 acres, part situated within a few feet of the well, and the lumbering establishment, Hillville, he is operating a saw mill capable of furnishing all lumber required in building the new city of Armstrong. Messrs. Morrison and Jennings have each large tracts of territory lying in the belt. X.

### THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

THURSDAY, April 21.—The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Louis B. Shields, action to recover the penalty prescribed for carrying on the business of a wholesale dealer without special license, and neglecting to put up a sign. Verdict for the United States in the sum of $500.

United States vs. Valentine Craft called, and on motion of the District Attorney attachments issued against Eliam Carl, John Carl and Morgan Young.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Louis B. Shields, convicted some days since on an indictment for violating the revenue law, was argued and overruled by the Court. A process for the arrest of the defendant, returnable forthwith, was awarded, on motion of District Attorney Swope. The jurors in attendance were finally discharged, with the thanks of the Court, and Court adjourned.

The Court had been in session about six weeks, during which time District Attorney H. Beecher Swope, Esq., tried a number of cases, both criminal and civil. In every one of which, verdicts for the United States was rendered. There were also thirty-seven bills of indictment presented for the grand jury during the time it was in session, and not a single one of them ignored—true bills in every case! Taking into consideration the fact that this is Mr. Swope's first term, the result is certainly a flattering one, and speaks well for his ability and legal attainments.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, April 21.—The case of Appleby vs. Spencer, McKay & Co., previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

19. Hueston vs. McAboy.
21. Graham in trust vs. Graham with notice.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, April 21.—The case of Finney vs. Brown, previously reported, was renewed and will be concluded Friday.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

52 Pgh. & Connellsville