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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Ohio Legislature adjourned without passing the appropriation bill. Members will have to wait for their own pay until the next session.

A DEVOTEE of the P. R. at Baltimore, the other day, escaped death as his rival's hands only to meet it in a fall from a fence which he scaled in fleeing from the officers.

MRS. JOHN WOOD has became so worn down with her double duty as manager and actress in London, that her physicians have compelled her to a temporary retirement.

SOUTH CAROLINA finds its sable law makers expensive luxuries. Their salaries, contingent expenses, etc., only exceed the estimates of a few hundred thousand dollars.

CANADIAN papers talk about red tape, in view of a regiment of volunteers in rags because the pants required to complete their uniforms are not forthcoming from the mother country.

A BALTIMORE lady vindicated the rights of her sex in a crowded car the other day by ordering the solitary seated male passenger to vacate in her favor. Meekly blushing, he obeyed.

A JERSEY lunatic escaped the other day by jumping from an upper window. Trotting off in a limited line of wearing apparel he was taken for a pedestrian in training and not detained.

SOME burglars at Sacramento, who entered the sleeping room of a Catholic priest in the dead hours, a few nights ago, to rob the parish safe, met with such a warm reception from his healthy young coadjutor that the survivor was glad to flee.

THE Senate Foreign Relations Committee authorized Senator Sumner to report a joint resolution to return to the Chinese Government four hundred thousand dollars surplus now in the State Department of Chinese Indemnity fund, all American claims having been settled.

THE Venango *Citizen* says: Hon. C. W. Stone, member of Assembly from Warren county, in this legislative district, has proved himself the right man for the position. There was no abler, or more popular man in the House, and he discharged the duties devolving upon him with satisfaction to the great majority of his constituents, who will no doubt give a hearty approval of his acts when the proper time comes.

SENATOR CAMERON intimated that nearly all the Senators had shares of stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that the grant is worth $70,000,000, if the bill passes. Its opponents think it will have a rough time in the House, where, so far this session, not a single hard job has been brought to a vote. It is said the jobbers are waiting to get a batch of land grants over from the Senate, and then expect to log-roll them through.

THERE is the strongest reason for believing that the President is well satisfied with the prospects of the ultimate passage of the San Domingo treaty. A gentleman who is known to be in the confidence of the President has positively stated that seven additional Senators had tendered their support of the treaty within the last week, and that by actual count there are two more than the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate to vote for the bill when the proper moment arrives. This gentleman, who, by the way, is well known in connection with the treaty as the President himself, further remarked that an effort would be made to force a decision on the question at the earliest possible date. Time will show whether the President's confidence is well founded.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has recently adopted a new and very appropriate as well as handsome badge. It is cast from captured cannons, and represents a five pointed star. The centre is a figure of the Goddess of Liberty, on its right a soldier and on its left a sailor, both clasping hands, in symbolism of the object of the Grand Army to perpetuate their war principles, and to protect and provide for the widows and orphans of their comrades who lost their lives in the service. Each corps badge is illustrated on a key stone, united with its neighbors, and all massed around a central emblem, which is the national flag. This represents the devotion of the Association to the country, and its readiness to defend it whenever it may be necessary in the future as it has done in the past.

THERE does not appear to be any possibility of the Georgia bill, as amended and passed by the Senate, getting through the House. The Democrats will vote solidly against it, or rather, perhaps they will do as their colleagues did in the Senate, *dodge*. The Republicans are, of course, divided upon it. The amendment offered by Logan is Bingham's, and will be advocated by him in the House. Cesna's amendment is understood to meet the views of General Butler. It consists of the original House bill, without the Bingham amendment, and contains three new sections, one being the Williams amendment, providing that no election for members of the Legislature shall be held till November, 1872; the other the amendment offered in the Senate last night by Senator Morton and adopted, authorizing the Governor of Georgia to organize a militia force, and the third is the Sherman amendment, also agreed to by the Senate last night, empowering the President to employ the regular army to suppress insurrection and domestic violence in the State.

THE action of the Supreme Court in dismissing the Legal-tender cases, upon the motion of the counsel for the plaintiffs, does not finally dispose of the question at issue, but merely postpones the subject until the next term of the Court, when a new case, similar to the ones dismissed, comes up for argument. The announced decision of the Court stands, however, as a law until the next session of the Court, or until the other cases in dispute are disposed of. Ever since the Attorney General called up those cases there has been the most desperate efforts made from all parts of the country to influence the Court to apply the legal tender decision in the case of Hepburn against Griswold, to those cases. Having failed in this, and the cases being called on the 20th for hearing, the counsel for appellants dismissed their appeal. There are grave suspicions in the minds of many that the appellants have been satisfied in their claims in some manner, in order to prevent a rehearing of the legal tender point, and a possible reversal of the Court's decision. The manner in which the cases have been gotten rid of leaves the conviction in the minds of many prominent legal gentlemen that the decision in the Hepburn and Griswold case will not stand as the final decision of the Court. In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn, that of O. B. & O. B. Latham vs. the United States, the Court of Claims had ruled, as a conclusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, whether due under its special contracts set forth in petition or in any other manner whatsoever. The "special contracts" above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of the Treasury in the years 1855 and 1856 agreed on behalf of the United States pay to the Lathams good and lawful money of the coin of the United States. There is a misleading remark in the report from Washington, which it may not be amiss to correct. It is stated that the decision of the Court of Claims (one of the withdrawn cases) that legal tender notes satisfy a debt incurred previous to the war "remains undisturbed as a valid judgment of the law of the land." That particular judgment stands, of course, if the Supreme Court does not overrule it; but in every future case of the kind the Court of Claims will be compelled to respect the decision of the Supreme Court, as they would have done in this very case if their judgment had followed instead of preceding the Supreme Court decision.

SAVINGS BANKS AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Since the publication of the pamphlet on the "Evils of Life Insurance," I have been charged with inconsistency, in holding the position of President of the Dollar Savings Bank. It has been said that one who has been, from its organization, the head of an institution whose object was to induce all to provide for the future, could not consistently oppose the plan of Life Insurance.

To a superficial observer this charge may seem to carry great weight; but, a careful examination of the principles which govern a Savings Bank, and of those which are the foundation of the Life Insurance system, will convince thoughtful men that the two institutions have nothing in common.

A Savings Bank, properly conducted, is not in opposition to any revealed principle of Divine wisdom, but is in perfect accordance with eternal justice and equity. It is a place for the deposit and investment of funds that are not needed for the maintenance of the person or family. The gains and profits of these deposits are clearly stated. Each man, woman or child knows that every dollar deposited will yield an income of six per centum per annum. No more is promised, no less will be paid. By a simple calculation each one may learn just what his money will yield. The whole transaction is governed by the plain rule of interest. There is no room for chance or hazard. If any person will deposit thirty dollars each year, for ten years, the average interest and principal would amount to $426 18; in twenty years, on $600, to $1,185; in thirty years, on $900, to $1,905; and so on in the same proportion.

If instead of placing the amount in a Savings Bank it be invested at 10 per cent. per annum, the $300 will in ten years be $327 18—in twenty years $600 will be $1,905 49—in thirty years $900 will be $5,474 27—investing $1,200 for forty years will amount to $14,999. These results may be surprising to many, but the simple rules of interest will fully establish them.

The amount deposited in a Savings Bank, with its accrued interest, is an available fund at any time. That which was once over and above the supply of all needs, becomes a means of support in the dark and troublous days.

When the account is drawn from the bank there is in the heart the consciousness that the money has been truly and honestly earned, that each dollar received has been gained by the labor of body or brain. The facts that the individual deposits are small and that the aggregate amount of these deposits make a large capital, seem to prove that a Savings Bank is one of the best methods of uniting money for the good of the community.

A Savings Bank may be regarded as one of the elements in the formation of habits of economy and thrift. When one has deposited a dollar in such a bank he naturally desires to place another with it. When he has a credit of one hundred dollars he wishes to make it five hundred. Governed by this feeling, he is restrained from the useless expenditure of money. That, which would have been wasted in the satisfaction of the lowest passions of human nature, is placed where it may be a means of good to the family. A fund is surely but slowly created by the surplus earnings, which would otherwise have been wasted.

The same principles will not apply to the system of Life Insurance. The gain or loss of a policy is dependent on chance or hazard. The value of a policy cannot be accurately determined by any fixed rule. Its actual value depends on the Providence of God. Its worth, to those who are interested in it, is enhanced and made real by the messenger of death. Until death comes the Life Insurance policy is an expense to the holder. It is of no benefit to him in life. The money he has paid in premiums might as well have been cast into the fire. The talent which was given for the good of all has been buried. The policy holder has confessed that his death will be more profitable to his family than his life,—he has acknowledged, that other men, or corporations, can so use his property that his income will be larger than was within his own skill or wisdom would produce.

Placing the argument on the very lowest ground, we declare our belief that Life Insurance does not yield an equivalent to those who have been infatuated to these false and vicious reasoning so freely used by unscrupulous or ignorant agents. In common insurance one pays the premium cheerfully, and the amount thus paid has never been regarded as wasted. An honest man who has paid insurance premiums for many years, and whose property has not been burned, will thinks that he has acted wisely. Can a man who has had carried a Life Insurance policy for many years, who has denied himself many comforts, that he might be able to meet the exhorbitant charges, who has paid premiums whose aggregate (even without interest) exceeds the amount of the policy, ever feel that he has wisely invested his money?

Life Insurance costs too much—the rates are too high to make it a profitable investment. Of all the houses insured against fire, perhaps not one in twenty will be burned, but each man who takes out a policy must die at some time. When he dies the company, if it be solvent, must pay the amount insured. In order to do this, the company must receive from the persons insured, an aggregate amount equal, at least, to the average losses. A certain proportion of persons insured must pay, by their annual premiums, an amount that will meet the losses occasioned by the death of those whose policies have been of short duration. This is made evident by the carefully prepared and widely published tables of every Life Insurance company. And just here the element of chance or hazard comes into operation, and the gambling spirit begins to develop itself. A man who takes a policy reasons thus: Death may come at any time; my payments may be but few, and my family will reap a large harvest from the small investment I have invested. He does not desire a speedy death, but he comforts himself with the belief that if he should die in one or two years he will have provided for his family at a small expense to himself, and this very element of chance and hazard, against which we so strongly object, is the one that possesses such a fascination for the patrons of the system. The dependence on chance, which is the alluring charm to the devotees of the bull fight, the horse or boat race, and all other forms of gambling, is most fully developed in Life Insurance. The patrons and actors in the former are men who honestly avow their belief in chance or trickery, but in the latter we are confronted by men of high position in the Church—ministers, elders or persons actively engaged in Sunday schools—who insolently and boldly say to a Christian man, who hesitates before he yields to their sophistries, that, "he is worse than an infidel, if he does not provide for his own household." It is reported that a minister announced from his pulpit that he was an agent for a Life Insurance company. We admire the wisdom of the managers of the company that elected a minister as their agent, and commend the worldly foresight that selected a "spiritual guide" to advance their material interests. Disguised in the garb of religion, the most pernicious errors may grow and flourish.

We would ask the consideration of another point, by Christian men. The average tables of an Insurance company are made up from the lives of a certain number of men,—say one thousand, selected indiscriminately. Among these will necessarily be found the too-totaler, the temperate, and the drunkard, the chaste and the licentious—those who regard their bodies as "temples of the Holy Ghost," and those who find their satisfaction in pleasures which they share with animals. Of course the temperate and chaste world form the class from which any Life Insurance company would choose its subjects. These are to be found among Christian men. The principles of the religion they have accepted, will have a tendency to prolong life. The sharp and shrewd managers of Life Insurance companies want Christian men to take out policies. They will pay more, and *pay longer*, than any other class. We are not surprised that the so-called religious papers are filled to repletion with glaring advertisements of Life Insurance companies. The subscribers to these papers are just the men whose policies will prove most profitable to a company.

But do these Christian men ever think that they must pay a largely increased premium to make up the loss sustained by the company in payments of losses that have been caused by improper and vicious habits? In this view of the case, will it be a wise and profitable investment to insure one's life?

A Savings Bank is founded on the sure principles of equity—the products of the amount deposited can be easily ascertained by definite rules—the money is available at any time—the pass book shows the amount due each depositor.

A Life Insurance policy has no fixed value—in many cases the premiums are more than the amount paid, after death—the whole matter is dependent on chance—its value may be destroyed by inability to meet the premium—its holder may have to pay an enhanced premium by reason of the vices of others—and finally, he confesses that an irresponsible corporation can use his money to better advantage than he can himself: that by his life he cannot create a competency for his family, and by his death he may possibly do it on a hazard.

G. ALBREE.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Swindle of the Age.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 20.)

Public attention all over the country is now directed to the huge robberies of the public domain. Senator Thurman is doing yeoman's service in the much needed exposure of these frauds. It was made the statement a few days ago in his place in the Senate that land grants to four of the Pacific Railroad Companies—the Union, the Central, the Atlantic and the Northern—as shown on the public record, amount to an aggregate of *one hundred and twenty four millions acres!* Nearly as much land as there is in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Five times as much land as there is in the State of Ohio. In addition to this 38,000,000 acres have been granted to other railroad corporations, making 162,000,000 acres in all—a grant, in the aggregate, more than the entire territory of what used to be called the Great Northwest. This was said while the bill of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about which there has been so much talk in and out of Congress, was under consideration—the road, which of all others, as Senator Harlan, of Iowa, clearly proved, has been the greatest beneficiary of the Government, but which is yet crying for more. Its present application has for its object three things, viz: to make a land grant for the branch line from Portland, Oregon, to Puget Sound, which now has nothing but a right of way; *to authorize the company to mortgage its whole line, and all its lands*, and to give it more land than it can now get under existing laws. The original act of six years ago gives the company the odd sections of land within twenty miles on each side of the line in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon, and within forty miles on each side in all the Territories. Since it was passed settlers have taken up some lands in the States, and the company now asks to have the original grant made good by *an extension of ten miles on each side the line*, of the limit within which it may make selection—thus giving the company half the land *for a hundred miles wide* across the continent. Philadelphia has been the great centre of the manipulation necessary to the revival of this six years' neglected crime. Some five millions, more or less, of 7 per cent. gold-bearing bonds were originally divided in twelve shares, a "ring" of operators, to be again divided and sub-divided, until they finally fall into the hands of small capitalists and people who are illy able to bear the loss which must be experienced before the work can become productive, if ever it should. The five millions of bonds now being sold are intended for the construction of two hundred miles of the eastern end of the road, at a cost, as experts estimate, more than twice as much as is necessary for the purpose, leaving the very handsome margin, if the estimate be correct, of over two and a half millions of dollars as profit to contractors and their confederates. There are two reports circulating in connection with the resuscitation of this enterprise, which may or may not be entirely correct. One is that the millions of bonds being placed on the market is at a cost of 12 per cent., or six hundred thousand dollars on the entire five millions, as given by Thurman, indicating extraordinary risk; and the other is, that the control and direction of the work is to be confined to the "ring" of directors who have a man who has carried a Life Insurance policy for many years, who has denied himself many comforts, that he might be able to meet the exhorbitant charges, who has paid premiums whose aggregate (even without interest) exceeds the amount of the policy, ever feel that he has wisely invested his money?

The promoters of this road (the Northern Pacific) when they asked for it and obtained this enormous grant of land, such a grant as never had been made before, profess that with it, and without any money subsidy, and without any mortgage on the road, *to defraud anybody*, they would go on and make the road. They professed extreme honesty. I infer from the charter that was passed giving them this grant, that they would not put any bonds upon the market by *which anybody could be deceived or by which the road could be sold out*. They would not ask any money subsidy from the government at all, but they would raise the necessary capital and go on and build the road, and rely on the land subsidy to reimburse themselves, together with the profits of the road. Now, sir, what is it that they ask? They ask that Congress shall authorize them to make *a mortgage, not simply upon the road, but upon forty dollars worth of property, real, personal or mixed, that they own*; and not only that, but upon their corporate franchises and franchise of being a corporation. If that mortgage is given—a mortgage given before there is one single shovelful of earth dug out, before there is anything done whatever; a mortgage put upon this road without any limitation whatsoever as to the price for which they shall sell, or the interest which they shall bear? Does any person who has the least experience in the history of railroads in this country know that *there can be but one outcome to such a mortgage as this*, and that *is the sale of all this property under that mortgage and its purchase by the "ring" in the company itself?* That is the common history of railroads—the sale of everything under this mortgage and a purchase by the "ring" among the stockholders themselves. That is to be the long and short of it. After the profits that shall have resulted from manipulating the bonds, after the commissions that shall have been paid to some banker or broker, perhaps an interested individual in the concern, after he shall have squeezed the orange and got all he can get out of it, in the end the whole thing will go to sale under the mortgage, and all the property belonging to this company, and given to it by the Government, will become the property of a "ring" in the corporation itself, and freed from its liabilities because sold under the prior lien of the mortgage. Then those who are creditors to that company, then those to whom it has become indebted, may whistle for their pay. This "ring" will have the road and all its property under the prior lien of the mortgage, and the stockholders who are not in the "ring," and the creditors who are not secured by the mortgage, may whistle for their pay.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Annexation of Winnepeg—The British Expedition to the Northwest—The Calendar Taken Up and Bills Disposed Of. HOUSE: Consideration of Tariff Bill Resumed—The Iron Question.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, presented and asked for the printing of a voluminous report of the testimony taken by the sub-committee relative to the Southern Transcontinental Railroad route.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely the bill to pay Mr. McKenzie $44,006, in addition to $25,000 already paid him, for defending Fenian prisoners.

The Senate then took up Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the Committee of the United States to appoint commissioners to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnepeg district as a territory of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had offered the resolution, in the interest of peace and good will, and proceeded to give the reasons upon which the negotiations should be commenced. First, that government had shown itself incapable of protection by maintaining itself for some time against all attempts for its suppression; Second, that our own free Republic, which has invited the world to come here in and occupy the entire continent, could not countenance the theory of a Dominion on our borders, that to a large portion of it belonged to a crown; Third, that the injury inflicted upon us in the haste of the British government to acknowledge the rebels as belligerents, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, and her spoliations on our commerce during the war, must now be repaired and made good.

Mr. Chandler continued at some length on the consideration of his propositions, closing as follows: Referring to the existence of the Canadian Dominion as antagonistic to our institutions, he said that if the British Government designed to continue indefinitely her sway there, she must be prepared to continue it by such force as would withstand the Government of the United States. He hoped, in the interest of humanity, the rumor of the sending out of an armed force to suppress the Red River insurrection would not prove true, as their ultimate destruction would certainly follow. An army of less than a hundred thousand British regulars would be utterly futile, and if the American people should protest, even these would not be better than a force of one hundred. He then referred to the facility with which American volunteers were disciplined and inured to the hardships of war, as compared with the soldiers of other nations, claiming that the United States had a Wisconsin and Minnesota to spare on the earth, and only needed to manifest its strength to secure a favorable hearing by foreign governments.

Mr. POMEROY inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner, what disposition he would make of the resolution he introduced similar to the one now pending. He thought the subject would come up previous to the adjournment. The action of of the British authorities in organizing the Canadian militia, in sending over British regulars, and selling to the Indians between the west coast of Lake Superior and Red River, would require the attention of the American Government.

Mr. HOWARD desired to know whether the Canadian Government were enlisting Indians in their service?

Mr. RAMSEY replied there was no doubt of the fact, and that the coming conflict threatened to involve other Indians on our frontier. He also called attention to the report that a British force of expedition was to proceed by way of the Sault St. Marie Canal, in the State of Michigan. He read from a private letter in connection with this statement, to show the difficulty of transportation for the expedition in any other than American vessels, that might be chartered for the purpose.

Mr. HOWARD expressed assurance that the Michigan State authorities would not permit the use of the St. Marie Canal in furthering any military operations by the British authorities. The country near the City first anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in New Jersey will be held next Tuesday.

—At Montreal, Thursday evening, four men were arrested on the arrival of the American train, on suspicion of Fenianism. They have come hence from Plattsburgh. Can a man who has carried a Life Insurance policy for many years, who has denied himself many comforts, that he might be able to meet the exhorbitant charges, who has paid premiums whose aggregate (even without interest) exceeds the amount of the policy, ever feel that he has wisely invested his money?

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We would ask the consideration of another point, by Christian men. The average tables of an Insurance company are made up from the lives of a certain number of men,—say one thousand, selected indiscriminately. Among these will necessarily be found the too-totaler, the temperate, and the drunkard, the chaste and the licentious—those who regard their bodies as "temples of the Holy Ghost," and those who find their satisfaction in pleasures which they share with animals. Of course the temperate and chaste world form the class from which any Life Insurance company would choose its subjects. These are to be found among Christian men. The principles of

mission of frauds, and said it was to the interest of the people of southern Illinois to sustain the Committee of Ways and Means in the matter of iron.

Mr. LOGAN resented the pretensions of the gentleman to represent the people of Illinois, and said he had been talking of what he knew nothing about. There was no desire on the part of any man in Illinois to have that gentleman as a representative in the matter of tariff. It was therefore offensive in that gentleman to make appeals on behalf of the people of southern Illinois.

After further discussion by Messrs. Randall, Coburn, Beck and Maynard, Mr. Brooks' amendment was adopted—63 to 59.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by striking out the words "one cent per pound," and inserting "eighteen dollars per ton."

Mr. McCORMICK moved to reduce the duty to $2.50 per ton.

Mr. KELLY opposed both amendments, and said he had no doubt the House would revise the action of the Committee of the Whole in regard to pig iron. In reply to Mr. Logan, he said he was an American citizen, and had a right to advert to the great resources of northern Kentucky and southern and western Indiana and Illinois, without reproach from any gentleman.

Mr. LOGAN was sorry to see the gentleman from Pennsylvania so irritable.

Mr. KELLY declared he was not irritable. He was in perfect good humor.

Mr. LOGAN said he had said nothing to detract from the gentleman's great abilities, but he should recollect he was only the representative of one district; he had no right to represent Illinois, and he (Mr. Logan) would protest every time he attempted to do so.

Mr. KELLY—I voted for Pennsylvania, but I speak for my whole country.

Mr. BENJAMIN, in further criticism of the remarks of Mr. Kelly, said the wealth of Missouri in iron was but as a drop in the bucket compared to her great agricultural resources, and in the doctrine about creating a home market, it was all nonsense. All the iron workers in Missouri could do was to furnish a market for a district. All the iron manufacturers in the United States, with their wives and children, could not be fed from the surplus products of his Congressional district. Wheat was selling to-day in the market of St. Louis, right under my feet, cheaper than it could be there, cheaper than for the last thirty years.

After further remarks by Messrs. Schenck, Beck and Mungen, Mr. McCormick's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECK moved to reduce the duty to three-fourth cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. PORTER moved to make it sixteen dollars per ton. Rejected—62 to 69.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Allison's amendment was agreed to, 67 to 59.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass, moved to add a proviso that on all ends, punchings, turnings and borings of iron, fit only to be manufactured into bagging hars, a duty be paid of eleven dollars per ton. Adopted—79 to 51.

Mr. CONKLING moved an additional pro viso, perfecting all such ends, clippings or punchings, cut, stamped or partially prepared for any articles of manufacture.

The Committee took a recess.

Evening Session.—The entire evening was occupied in an effort to obtain a quorum: Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—New York has had its first base ball match this season.

—The New York canals will be opened on the 10th of May.

—The colored people of Iowa celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment at Des Moines, on Thursday.

—It is reported on official in the Government service at Philadelphia is a defaulter in $60,000.

—Mr. Wm. String's block, at Lockport, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; partly insured.

—The United States Hotel at Warsaw, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $10,000; half insured.

—Investigation is making of irregularities said to exist in the office of Pension Agent Forbes, at Philadelphia.

—The income tax of the First Ohio District for the last year is about $280,000, fully equal to the preceding year.

—Ex-Governor Austin A. King, who had been engaged in the U. S. Court at St. Louis for some days, died yesterday.

—At Quebec volunteers are still under arms. The Fifteenth Battalions have offered their services for the Red River expedition.

—Capt. Wheeler, U. S. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died April 8th. He was Lieutenant aboard the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama.

—The track of the Southern Pacific road was completed to Springfield, Mo., Thursday. The formal opening will take place on the 3d proximo.

—At Trenton a grand celebration of the City first anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in New Jersey will be held next Tuesday.

—At Montreal, Thursday evening, four men were arrested on the arrival of the American train, on suspicion of Fenianism. They have come hence from Plattsburgh. Can

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fenian Excitement in London—The Pall Mall Gazette in Peril—Spirit of the English Press—Constitutional Reform Election in France—The King Question in Spain—Duel Between Gen. Prim and Admiral Topete—Bismarch Recovering—Advices from Cuba.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 22.—The seizure of two hundred rifles and a lot of ammunition is reported at New Castle, and also of many revolvers; and a large quantity at Manchester. Twenty constables guard the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is threatened by the Fenians.

All the English steamship companies have formed formidable combinations, and have informed the United States agents not to receive wheat freight at present under fourpence a bushel.

The Queen and Princess Alexandra today had a narrow escape. While driving near the Clyde their carriage became frightened by a runaway team with a heavy wagon attached. The driver of the royal carriage, by a brilliant management of the horses, avoided a collision.

The *Morning Post* applauds the Supreme Court of the United States for its refusal to reopen the legal tender question and expresses the opinion that the balance of American legal authority is adverse to the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

The *Examiner*, admitting there are objections to the use of the bills, finds the latter should not be forbid experiments.

The *Times* approves the proposed World Exposition, to be held in New York, and thinks it may achieve lasting and beneficial results.

It is reported that the famous Esmonde will case in Dublin has been compromised.

The London Fenians have threatened vengeance against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on account of the vigorous course taken by that journal in favor of enforcing the law for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. The proprietors of the *Gazette* called upon the police authorities for protection and every night since they have been stationed at Carrollcled Craven, Northumberland and other streets in that vicinity. A house in that neighborhood is supposed to be the headquarters of Fenian operations, and is consequently closely watched. There is considerable excitement and London Fenians are unusually active.

Seizures of arms and other war material were made by the authorities at Manchester and Newcastle.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 22.—The *Journal Franciaise*, organ of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies that Count Daru and M. Boffet have resigned from the Ministry, but promise instructed to do so in a letter from Duc D'Amale.

It is understood a decree will be published shortly announcing the adoption by the Senate of the *senatus-consultum*, and convoking the French people at the polls on the 5th of May to vote on the *plebiscitum*.

The members of the party of the Left, who refused to sign the manifesto yesterday, will nevertheless vote against the *plebiscite*.

It is announced as certain that the French army, which never votes, will participate in the vote on the *plebiscitum* on the 8th of May next.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 22.—Regent Serrano has urged Marshal Prim to conclude the election of a King of Spain, and proposed three candidates—the Duke of Montpensier, Espartero and Prince Leopold.

—Ex-Governor Austin A. King, who had been engaged in the U. S. Court at St. Louis for some days, died yesterday.

—At Quebec volunteers are still under arms. The Fifteenth Battalions have offered their services for the Red River expedition.

—Capt. Wheeler, U. S. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died April 8th. He was Lieutenant aboard the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama.

—The track of the Southern Pacific road was completed to Springfield, Mo., Thursday. The formal opening will take place on the 3d proximo.

—At Trenton a grand celebration of the City first anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in New Jersey will be held next Tuesday.

—At Montreal, Thursday evening, four men were arrested on the arrival of the American train, on suspicion of Fenianism. They have come hence from Plattsburgh.

—The famous silver mines, claimed to be the richest in the world, are ascertained to be in Arizona instead of New Mexico. Miners were arriving from all directions.

—At Baltimore yesterday an immense concourse attended the funeral of the murdered Marie Children. The mother, who is confined in the city jail, is a raving maniac.

—Mrs. W. G. Wheaton, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, lectured Thursday night against woman suffrage in the Hall of the Illinois House of Representatives, at Springfield.

—Commissioner Osborn, at New York, has decided that the Postmaster General can prevent the mails being made the medium for the circulation of swindling circulars.

—Wm. Plaeger, who had been on trial at St. Louis for some days for killing Kate Sievers, for being too intimate with his (Plaeger's) wife, was acquitted yesterday.

—A petition to Congress is being numerously signed at New York asking the passage of a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations by States for sectarian schools.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that instructions have been issued by the Military Department to withdraw all volunteers from the front, no trouble appearing to exist there.

—The contract for building a railroad from Toledo to Lexington, Ohio, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was closed at Tiffin, Ohio, yesterday, with J. Edwin Conant, of New York.

—The remains of Anson Burlingame were laid in state yesterday in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, guarded by a detachment of cadets. A large number visited the hall. The casket was not opened.

—A resolution proposing an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the use of any public funds for sectarian schools, was objected to in the New York Senate as out of order.

—Southern Arizona advices to April 10th report the Indians ravaging the country in the limits of the military forces. There is one known murder and four others reported during the week.

—Some excitement prevails in Charleston, S. C., among city officials and holders of city securities, owing to the movement of certain owners of overdue city stock to levy upon city property to satisfy their judgments.

—A jury in the Circuit Court of the United States at Cincinnati yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty on six counts against John J. Robbins, tobacco manufacturer, charged with violations of the revenue laws.

—Five wholesale and retail liquor establishments in Worcester, Mass., were tipped on Thursday by the State Constables, and 85,276 gallons of liquor and 13,000 gallons of ale seized. Only dealer had $4,000 worth of liquor. No resistance was offered during the seizure or removal.

—The Pilgrims' Memorial Convention will be held in Chicago Wednesday and and Thursday next, pursuant to a call. It is designed to raise $5,000,000 during the year for the purpose of extending Puritan ideas and doctrines. Five hundred delegates have signified their intention to be present.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 22.—The King of Prussia, in inaugurating the Customs Parliament, made a speech, intimating that bills had been prepared taxing prepared sugars and treacle, and increasing the duty on coffee; also, approving of the commercial treaties made with the Zaud which Islands and Mexico.

The latest telegraphic bulletin from Vargin reports Prime Minister Bismarck better.

The Chinese embassy have arrived at Berlin.

MUNICH, April 22.—The introduction of the ballot in the elections in Bavaria is proposed.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 22.—The Marathon brigands are surrounded by troops, but retain their prisoners and refuse to surrender.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 22—*Evening.*—Consols for money 94¼; on account 94¼@94⅝. American securities steady: '62, 88¾; '67, 81¼; '65, 87¾; ten-forties, 90; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 113¾; Great Western, 27. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton: sales of the week 50,000 bales; exports 4,000; speculators 7,000; stock 494,000; American 292,000; receipts of the week 48,000; American 20,000; quantity afloat 327,000; American 216,000; market firm with sales to-day of 12,000 bales uplands at 11½d; Orleans 12¾@12¾d. Manchester market firm. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days 10,000 quarters American; sales of 75,000 quarters. California white Wheat at 9s 1d, red western No. 2 7s 2d and winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn: No 2 mixed 30s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d. Provisions—Pork 97s 6d. Beef 102s. Lard buoyant at 69s. Cheese 73s. Bacon quiet and steady at 58s for Cumberland cut. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, April 22.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Whale Oil easier at 38@39s. Linseed quiet and steady. Linseed Oil dull.

PARIS, April 22.—Bourse quiet at 74f 92c.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—Bonds closed active and firm at 95¼.

HAVRE, April 22.—Cotton steady and quiet at 131¼f afloat.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Petroleum firmer at 51½f.

—The Montreal police profess to have discovered a plot to seize Prince Arthur and carry him off to an obscure place on the United States frontier, to be held as a hostage for the good treatment of Fenian prisoners that may fall into the hands of the authorities.

THE CAPITAL.

Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement—Nominations—Cairo and Fulton Railroad—Darien Canal Treaty.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

ITS ENFORCEMENT.

Senate Judiciary Committee was engaged this morning in the preparation of a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment and make such progress that it is expected a comprehensive measure of that nature will be reported next week.

TIME EXTENSION.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day heard Congressman Roots, of Arkansas, in favor of the resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton R. R., and unanimously agreed to report it to the House with the recommendation that it pass.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to day by the President: Benj. J. Waters, to be Associate Justice Supreme Court, Nevada; Lewis Field C. Humphreys, Alabama, to be Associate Justice Supreme Court, District Columbia.

PRESENTAD.

The new Haytian Minister, Preston, presented his credentials to the President to-day.

TREATY REJECTED.

Private advices from Bogata say the Darien Canal treaty was rejected by Colombian Congress.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Fenian Congress—Vessels Burned at Sea—Fisk Surprised but Not Caught, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 22, 1870.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The committee of conference appointed by the New York Fenian Congress to confer with a committee