THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
F. B. PENNIMAN. JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$ 9.00
Delivered by carriers, per week..... 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant, should be without it.
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,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870. NO. 98.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

MAGNOLIAS are maturing at Macon.

FOREIGN relations—cousins German.

THE surest labor movement—with the arms.

PRINCE ARTHUR is expected home in August.

DUKE of France showed a retiring disposition.

KATE RYANONLDS is the present delight of St. Louis.

KENTUCKY's grass and grain prospects are flattering.

FOX, Jr., is Executable in his Colonel's uniform.

OFFENBACH has evolved another opera—La Grand Lama.

KANSAS CITY's fire apparatus has just been seized for debt.

PRINCE BONAPARTE is going to live in Italy instead of Epiona.

VERDI has witnessed "Une Folie à Rome" at the Paris Anthenee.

A NEW burlesque, popular in London, is "Don Carlos, or the Infante in Arms."

PEACHES are in full bloom in Kentucky, in the absence of other amusements.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is the Pearl of New Haven just now, as well as of Savoy.

SAN FRANCISCO has a Tammany Hall, at which a female minstrel troupe is the attraction.

A. T. STEWART and others are said to be plotting a gigantic crystal palace in New York.

A ST. LOUIS woman rose from earth the other day by falling through six stories of her hotel elevator.

SO many people dropped letters into a Baltimore pump that it wouldn't work. They thought it a pillar letter-box.

AH CHOW has been arrested in San Francisco for stabbing some of his Celestial friends. Ah! Chow's a bad Chow.

ST. LOUIS has a McFarland sensation. A German seeking a divorce from his wife shot a man who took her to the theatre.

THE thieves, burglars and rogues generally in this city, will now try to get on the other side of Jourdan.—[*N. Y. Evg. Post.*

CARLYLE is bringing out a Greenock shoemaker who has written some sewing sketches, having a good thread to them.

THE Marquis d'Aux de Lescout, Gentleman of the Chamber to Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and peer of France, is just dead.

A LITTLE boy out west punished his tipsy sister for not eating her breakfast by shooting her dead and hiding her body in the brush.

DON PIATT thinks the Russian Government better keep an eye on Catacazy since he has taken to diplomatically controversial letters in print.

A FIRE in Indiana was averted by one of the principals fainting when brought to the scratch; the other magnanimously refusing to "shoot a sick man."

THE 'Frisco fruit growers have resolved to pay only seventy-five cents per day for Chinese labor, and Sacramento sees them and goes twenty-five cents less.

THE British Consul at Rome thinks he cannot get along with any reduction of staff in future, "having been his own staff for the past eleven years."

A MAINE youth's courtship is embittered by the fact that his lady-love's house is haunted, and the ghosts make it lively for him every time he calls.

AN amorous San Francisco has achieved the penitentiary twice in his brief career, each time for stealing funds to defray the expenses of a wedding tour.

A SABLE doctress of Florida "cures" rheumatism by doses of pine knots, parched and boiled. The mortality has been large since she opened her office.

THE collegians of a Western town have annual festivals, at which they tear up all the sidewalks carelessly left out doors. The festivities are over for this year.

A WESTERN member has a proposition to abolish the income tax, and substitute in its place an additional tax on spirits, liquors of twenty-five cents per gallon, but Congress will hardly agree to it.

WORK will be commenced in earnest this summer on the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from the mouth of Mahoning to Driftwood, by way of New Bethlehem and Brookville.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR has no intention of tendering his resignation, either now or next fall, or at any other time, but is making his arrangements to remain until the close of General Grant's administration.

COMMISSIONER DELANO has decided that any person or company delivering Lake Superior iron ore to a furnace company, and receiving pig iron in exchange, must regard the transaction as a sale, as must also the furnace company, and both must enter the sale upon their revenue returns.

IN the United States District Court at Trenton, on Tuesday, during the progress of an argument by the District Attorney, Judge Field, who was on the bench, rose from his seat, and with his face to the westerly wall of the Court, lifted up his hands, beat the air wildly with them and shouted out, "Its no use, its no use, gentlemen, you must indict the Judge!" and then shrieked and fell toward the wall, but fortunately was caught and conveyed, in an insensible condition to his chambers in the State House. The scene created much excitement and confusion. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and it was learned about half an hour afterwards that the attack had resulted from over application to study and to worry of mind.

THE assault made upon Pennsylvania, in the present free trade contest, has been so vehement and determined that we feel sure one conspicuous feature in it was to make the position of the interest appear generally selfish, monopolizing and odious, while securing under cover of this attack a vast number of other objects. The *Free Trader*, the organ of the sect, acknowledges this in the following Jesuitical style:

"The prize of the entire war is recognized by both parties. No word has been falsely spoken, yet every one knows that the fight is for the abolition of the iron duties. This duty, the most iniquitous, most injurious, and most inexcusable burden ever placed by cupidity upon the backs of an unreflecting people, is doomed! The year 1870 will see iron placed upon the free list!"

Murder in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, April 21.—The particulars of a double murder, committed a week ago, at Cottonwood Point, about a hundred miles above Memphis, came to light yesterday. They are as follows: At the time named, a lumber raft, in charge of a man named McIntyre, left Cairo for Vicksburg. The crew consisted of five men, named McGuire, Dowd, Wilson, Ferguson, and a negro. After leaving Cairo, McGuire and Dowd had a difficulty, and were rowed ashore to fight it out, but settled it amicably and returned to the raft. They were on watch that night, during which they armed themselves, one with an axe, the other with a knife, and proceeded to where the balance of the crew were sleeping, with the supposed intention of murdering them. Ferguson saw them and gave the alarm. The two murderers then attacked Wilson and McIntyre. McGuire, stumbling, dropped the axe; McIntyre sprung up, seized it, and buried it in McGuire's skull; and observing Dennis about to plunge the knife into Wilson, dealt him a fearful blow on the head, killing him instantly. The bodies of the would-be murderers were thrown into the river. When the raft reached Memphis, McIntyre and Wilson left, but were subsequently arrested there by the police as suspicious characters, but released. On the arrival of the raft here information was given the police, and search is now being made for them.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Income Tax—House Refuses to Concur in Senate Amendments.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the credentials of Erasmus D. Peck, member elect from the 10th Congressional District, Ohio, in place of Mr. Hoag, deceased.

Mr. Peck took the oath.

Mr. DAWES offered the following as a question privilege:

Resolved, That leaves of absence heretofore granted for an indefinite length of time shall in no case extend beyond Monday, 2nd May next, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the House.

Agreed to.

The bill relative to the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, passed—90 to 54.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the Senate amendment to the Income Tax bill and moved non-concurrence, stating, however, he would not ask for a Committee of Conference.

After considerable discussion the House refused to lay the bill on the table and then refused to concur in the Senate substitute, leaving the Senate to ask a Committee of Conference, if it chooses.

During the discussion Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit the amendments increasing the income tax exemption, and said the Committee of Ways and Means would in due time report a general bill on the subject. The inquisitorial nature of the tax would also be modified. He did not believe the tax could be abolished without continuing other taxes more odious and vexatious. The total number of persons who paid income tax was 272,813. Of this number over 107,000 paid twenty dollars, or less, and if the exemption were made to $2,000 that class would be cut off. The second class, that paid between $20 and $50, numbers 67,184; third class, that paid between $50 and $100, numbers 41,196; fourth class, that paid between $100 and $200, numbered over 45,000, and those who paid over $200 numbered 9,464.

Mr. VOORHEES favored the continuance of the income tax and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of being too inquisitorial, he would make it more so.

Messrs. Coburn, Judd, McCreary and Farnsworth expressed similar views, after which action was taken as above stated.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Allison and Cox as a Conference Committee on the census bill.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Fenian Congresses—A Row in Camp—Exposures Threatened—San Domingo Annexation, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 23.

THE FENIANS.

John F. Finnerty, chairman of the Chicago delegation, whose propositions for union were rejected by the Fenian Congress, states, that in case of an attempted raid by General O'Neill, the party he represents will endeavor to frustrate the movement by bonfires and opinions of the attempted movement, in order, as they say, that the reckless sacrifice of life may be avoided.

The Fenian Congress adjourned this evening. One day after O'Neill has been re-elected President. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in reference to the proceedings of the Convention, but the impression among those claiming to be well informed is that a war policy has been determined on.

The Fenian Congress before adjourning elected Wm. Egan, of New York, Vice President, and M. J. Cunningham, of Utica, P. Forsythe, Detroit, Sweeney, Lawrence, Mass., John Shelley, Louisville, F. H. Grady, Albany, P. O'Neil, Troy, Thos. Ryan, N. O. Day, Buffalo, members of the Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Venezuelan was towed into this harbor to-day.

One Pierce was arrested in San Francisco for concern in the robbery of Morrison, Son & Co. of $100,000 in Government bonds, and of the proceeds "dollars" worth were found on his person.

Hill, the defaulting teller of the Scotland Bank, was bailed for the action of the Grand Jury.

It seems settled that Sanford E. Church is to be the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Recorder Hackett is much better and will be able to proceed with the McFarland trial Monday.

Jas. Gardner and Geo. Phelps, two notorious counterfeiters and burglars, have been arrested for dealing in counterfeit money. Others of the gang are on the eve of arrest.

A thirty thousand dollar clerical defalcation in the Surrogate's office, before the present incumbent, Mr. Hutchins, was elected, is reported.

Jno. McCormick, alleged partner of Tweed, in the Erie ring, has given bonds to answer a charge of winning $4,000 at faro from a Pennsylvanian.

Baron Oxtenascken, Russian Consul General, has sailed for Europe.

Major Sigourney, claimant of the authorship of "Beautiful Snow," relative of the poetess, committed suicide yesterday.

City Comptroller Richard B. Connolly is about to resign.

An ineffectual attempt was made today to sell the United States steamer Seminole at auction.

The planing mills of Allendorf & Schofield, Thirty-eighth street, were partially destroyed by an incendiary fire last night, and a man named Lawrence arrested therefor.

The steamer America, from Southampton on the 20th, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1870.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

A Haytian letter of April 12th reports the people again excitedly discussing the San Domingo annexation question, on account of information that a United States war steamer has taken possession of the Bay of Manzanillo, on the northern frontier of Hayti. The feeling is more bitter than ever. It is understood this movement of the United States authorities is for the purpose of preventing Laporen entering Cibao east of San Domingo with hostile intent. The Severn called at Cape Haytian in search of Laporen, but he made his escape in an English schooner.

THE FENIAN IMBROGLIO.

The Fenian Executive counsel elected by the recent Chicago Congress has issued an address to the order announcing the removal of the central office of the brotherhood to Philadelphia and the appointment of John Brennan as Treasurer. The address charges President O'Neill with usurpation and malfeasance in office, the misappropriation of eight hundred dollars, funds of the order, during the past two years, and the Chicago delegates protest against the recent treatment they received from the recent New York Convention. They intimate in strong terms that military operations will soon be begun, and promise an early statement of the work of removing to the complete equipment of the forces.

—In the Court of *nisi prius* at Philadelphia, Saturday, a preliminary injunction was granted, prior to argument, restraining the Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting income tax on dividends and earnings applied to the extension of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Ten or twelve leading railroads in the State have refused to pay the tax and await the action of the Court.

—It is reported that the Mormons north of Salt Lake are buying all the arms and ammunition they can obtain, the ostensible object being protection against Indian hostilities, but the Indians have never been hostile to the Mormons.

LIFE INSURANCE VS. GAMBLING.

The characteristics of Gambling consist of an absence of mutual benefits to the players.

So in Life Insurance; no party thereto will usually gain, except at the loss of the correlative party. The chance of gain is also adverse to the insured, as is demonstrated by the large surplus profits, which Life Insurance Companies announce the possession of; and which profits, like the foot prints around a slaughter house, may admonish those who are entering that the current inwards greatly exceeds the current outwards. Life Insurance is promoted by the same artifice as Lotteries,—the publication of every case where an adventurer dies, soon after the commencement of his Insurance; while nothing is said, where the insured abandons his policy, in disgust, or from sickness, poverty or inadvertance, after having distressed himself for many years by annual premiums; nor where a person pays much more than his heirs have to receive back on his death.

A man became married at twenty-five, whose support consisted of a small annuity; insured for five thousand dollars at an annual premium of eighty dollars, which he could badly spare. Interest on two years' premium, $177.19; should he continue the process twenty-four years, he will have paid, in principal and interest, $5,088.60, being $38.60 more than his widow would have received at his death. He is young and robust, and should he live seventy-five years, his payments, with compound interest thereon, would amount to $37,000, and his widow would lose $62,000 in Life Insurance.

Men need the coercion of necessity, and not the anodyne of security. But gambling lures men from industry, frugality and accumulation by hopes of going through processes less slow than these, and less self-denying. In this respect also, Life Insurance assimilates with gambling. "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die," and a Life Insurance will provide for our families, is the tendency of Life Insurance, whether conducted by corporations, which catch large adventurers, or by Clubs, that catch humble people, or by Health Societies, that wring from manual laborers their petticoat surplus earnings. To paralyze a man's efforts, no surer means can be devised than companies and clubs, which shall care for him in sickness, bury him when dead, and provide for his widow and orphans. By like influences the heirs of rich men exhibit, rarely, self-denial in expenditures, or energy in business, and become drones in society. Necessity is nature's expedient to vanquish man's love of ease. Providence intends that we shall take care of the future by taking care of the present, and take care of our descendants by taking care of ourselves, just as a horse takes care of its hind steps by taking heed where he places his fore feet.

Whatever supplies the office of thrift, supercedes thrift. No man is so reckless as to remain in bed when the house is on fire; but he may remain in a dilapidated house till it falls and crushes him, if the catastrophe be not imminent. So, if no Life Insurance would provide for our families, after our decease, no Insurance of Health company would bury us when dead, we should provide for those purposes by self denying accumulations.

A man's performances are graduated by his efforts. A civilized man's wants are numerous, an Indian's comparatively few; hence the civilized man labors more than the savage, and thence proceeds the difference in their performance. Every man's productions will, similarly, be thus proportioned to his efforts; therefore some governments stimulate efforts by protective duties and honorary distinction, but where a man aspires to only present necessities, and to a Club for assistance in sickness, and a Life Insurance for his widow and orphans, he will accomplish only what he aspires to. A man's efforts dilate, like the atmosphere, in proportion to the vacuum which his efforts are required to fill; hence the man who strives for present affluence, as his only provision against sickness and death, will find his efforts expand with his aspiration, and his accomplishment will increase with his efforts. These principles are true of States and Nations. A city nearly destroyed by conflagration, will awaken and arouse the sufferers to efforts that will make them more prosperous than if the providence had not happened. Every man's efforts are graduated by his necessities. What the poor expend in tobacco we lament, forgetting that his men labor by only the coercion of wants, and that Diogenes, who lived without labor, lived without wants, by being disciplined. Tobacco and other superfluities perform, for the poor, what paintings and gorgeous furniture, perform for the rich. Our organization is peculiarly adapted to keep us active by the coercion of wants, that new wants arise in every man spontaneously, as fast as he can satisfy old ones. Napoleon, in the zenith of his prosperity, craved more dominion, augmented by present possession. The designs of Providence to thus keep men active by pressure of wants, Life Insurances companies and Clubs counteract; like the multiplying of Almshouses, is the surest course to multiply paupers.

A. B. L.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

In view of the uncertainty of getting the tariff bill through both Houses during the present session, and in order to gain time for the transaction of other business, there is some talk among tariff men of tabling the bill and simply adopting the free list. It is believed that there will be little opposition to the free list, which is, after all, the most important change in the present law, and which, instead of injuring, would to a great extent benefit the general industries of the country. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, her special interests are better protected by the law now in force than they are likely to be in the present bill, even should it become a law. There are elements of demoralization at work, tending to insure the recommittal of the measure or the adoption of a substitute. It is already reported that the Pennsylvanians are willing to give up the bill, though it is incorrectly published here that they have held a formal meeting and agreed to do so. A substitute was presented to-day by Mr. Judd, proposing a graduated reduction of the existing tariff and internal taxes, amounting in a rough estimate to a reduction of $50,000,000. Of course this will hardly pass in that shape, but it is an indication of the way western Republicans and Democrats feel on the question of taxation. Another dispatch states that the Judd substitute proposes a graduated reduction on iron, coffee, sugar, &c., and of internal taxes, which, if adopted, will reduce taxation about $60,000,000. The fuller report to the New York press states that the Judd bill fixes the duties on sugar, salt, coal, and pig and scrap iron at one-third less than existing duties, and on coffee, tea, and on all manufactures of iron, except railroad iron, at one-fifth less, provided that no manufactures of iron shall pay less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on all woolen and cotton manufactures and on railroad iron at one-tenth less, provided that no woolen or cotton manufactures shall pay less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Also, to reduce the income tax to three per cent. on incomes over $3,500, and to repeal all special taxes on distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, brewers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, cigars and snuff, and banks and bankers. The Chairman decided that the substitute might be offered now, but could not be considered or voted on until all the sections on those subjects had been passed on.

ANOTHER day has passed without any further consideration of the tariff. These repeated delays with only one fourth part of it concluded, are almost fatal to its passage, even if it should be made comparatively acceptable to the interests of tariff reform. With pig iron at $5 or $4, lumber, salt and coal free, and with the reduced rates of the bill on sugar, coffee and tea, many of the friends of reduction would probably vote for the bill on final passage.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Political Excitement in France—Proclamation of the Emperor Submitting Proposed Reforms to the Ballot—General Labor Strike—Fenian Sensation in London—Funeral Demonstration at Dublin—Activity in Iron Trade, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 23.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the Imperial decree calling upon the people of the nation to accept or reject the project of the following plebiscitum on the 5th proximo: "The people approve of the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860, by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the Senatus-consultum of April 20, 1870." Other parts of the decree contain directions for the manner of voting. The ballot boxes are to be opened at six o'clock in the morning, and remain open until six o'clock in the evening. The canvass of votes is to commence, in the morning after the close of balloting. Form of vote is "yes and nay." Legal electors of the army and navy will vote at their place of garrison or residence at the time of the election; returns of the vote in each district will be canvassed in public session by three Counselors General appointed by the Prefets of the different departments. The general returns, from all departments, will be finally canvassed in the Corps Legislatif. The decree is signed by all the Ministers, and bears date of April 23d.

This is followed by another decree containing directions relative to the voting of the French naturalized citizens in Algiers. Following this again is a list of Senatus-consultum, fixing the Constitution of the Empire as voted by the Senate at the session of April 20th, and authorizing the public assemblies for the discussion of the new Constitution. These assemblies will meet between the 23d of April to the 3d of May, and every elector, without regard to precinct or department where he may be at the time, will accede the right to participate in the deliberations.

Professor Barelli, at Marseilles, has discovered a new comet.

The manifestos of the International Association and Federal Chamber of Labor Reform of Paris, issued to-day, recommend to the members and others to abstain from voting altogether on the 8th of May. Yesterday a grand reunion of the workmen of all trades was held in this city, and after a debate resolutions were adopted favoring a general strike.

In all the districts of Paris the former electoral and democratic committees have been reformed. The *Moniteur*, organ of the Left Center, comes out in favor of voting affirmatively, and the *Francais*, also the organ of the Left Centre, announces that many members of that party resolved to vote *no*, because their adhesion is requested to the Senatus-consultum as well as the proposed reforms. The *Univers*, ultramontane journal, says it has not yet taken a decided position in regard to the *plebiscitum*, because it wishes to ascertain, first, what is to become of the unsatisfied points of points now visible in that measure.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at the Tuileries. The Emperor presided. It was decided, after a debate of about two hours, to identify the ministry with the plebiscite and publish a proclamation, signed by each minister, the proposed regulations attached to it to be inserted in the proclamation. M. Ollivier at first objected to this, on the ground that the regulations and all the matter referred to would be duly published to-day in the *Journal Officiel* and the insertion of proclamation be known through the same source to-morrow, (Sunday), and also, if ready, a proclamation by the Emperor explanatory of the documents.

A discussion arose on the subject whether the plebiscite of the Emperor's dynasty and hereditary succession should be inserted in the proclamation. The Emperor objected to this, on the ground that for him the acknowledged representative of the people, to now ask for a ratification of the vote of 1852, would be in real terms an expression of doubt of the loyalty of his subjects. It was decided that the Emperor, being elected by eight millions of votes, will not address not propose at the present day the question of dynasty to the people, on the ground that in 1852 his Majesty demanded the consecration of the principle of his elder, which is the foundation of all national property, and that in 1870 he demands the assistance of the people to enable him to found and consolidate liberty in and for France.

The ministerial proclamation criticises the conduct of the oppositionists, and asserts that their course is inexplicable. It says that if the electors vote *no* on the *plebiscite*, they will avow themselves adversaries of liberty by so doing.

The French republicans have resolved to hoist their party flag openly and publicly on the occasion of the electoral vote. At a meeting of that body, held last night, it was resolved to establish a Parisian International Association of workingmen, and that the artisans' motto on flags, &c., should be, "*The Republic with all its consequences, and death to its enemies.*" This is an echo of Rochefort. The audacious announcement is already reported in copy before the Procureur Imperial for consideration and action.

PARIS, April 24.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation by the Emperor: "Frenchmen—The constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of the power which you gave me, and ratified by the eight millions of votes which re-established the Empire, has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, which have not been without glory. It has insured order and left the way open to all improvements. Thus more security has been confirmed. The larger part is has taken in the progress of liberty. But successive changes have altered the basis of the plebiscitum, which cannot be modified without appeal to the nation. It becomes indispensable then, that the new constitutional fact shall be approved by the people, as were formerly the constitutions of the Republic and of the Empire. At those two epochs it was believed, even as I myself believe to-day, that anything done without you was illegitimate. The constitution of Imperial and Democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental provisions which cannot be changed without your consent. Your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of government. Time lost too often in barren and embittered controversies may be more usefully employed hereafter in seeking for means of increasing the moral and material well being of the greatest number.

I address myself to all of you who, from the 10th of December, 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head. To you who for twenty-two years have without cessation, guarded by your suffrage and sustained by your co-operation, rewarded me by your affection. Believe me by a new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot box an affirmative vote, you will exercise the menaces of revolution, you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son. You have almost unanimously for eighteen years clothed me with the most extensive powers. Be also equally unanimous to-day in supporting the transformation of the Imperial regime.

A great nation has no way of attaining its development without resting on institutions which guarantee at the same time stability and progress. The call which I make on you is to ratify the liberal reforms realized during the last ten years. Reply, *Yes*, as for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue penetrated by your thought and fortified by your will, and confiding in Providence shall work without cessation for the prosperity and grandeur of France.

[Signed.] NAPOLEON.

CHERBOURG, April 21.—The iron clad Rochambeau, late U. S. steamer Dunderburg, is now used to carry eight three hundred pounders and two four hundred and fifty pounders. Visitors are rigorously excluded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Observer* says the Fenians here mean mischief. The government has been authentically warned of their intention to destroy the offices of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* and other projects equally mischievous, but the publication of the particulars is withheld.

Increased activity in the iron trade is noticed throughout England.

The *Times* hints the Grecian Government is responsible for the capture of foreigners so near its capital, especially when those foreigners are members of a foreign legation.

Several communications appeared in the English papers lately, written by Americans, correcting the misstatements of the Edinburg *Review*, touching the ballot in the United States.

The sugar brokers complain bitterly of the ruinous effects of Lowe's sudden remission on sugar duties. Many holders bought their stocks when the current price was 29 or 40 shillings per 100 weight for No. 20 Dutch standard. When the budget was presented to the House of Commons, recommending a reduction of duties on sugars, the price suddenly fell to 32 shillings, at which figure it now stands.

The *Spectator*, Whig organ, says anarchy in Ireland and England is the alternative of the passage of the Land bill.

The celebrated horse Blue Gown, which was sold by Sir Joseph Howley to a Prussian company, will, after a continental campaign, be brought to Ascot to train for the great race for the gold cup in June.

Lord Romsence has declined to postpone the Mordaunt divorce case beyond next Wednesday.

A collision occurred on the Great Northern Railroad to-day. The cars were badly wrecked and a fireman killed. Several were slightly hurt.

Continental cable service is somewhat disordered to-day from an unexplained cause.

The money market, which has been quite active at times during the week, closed quiet this evening.

The excitement here again in this city was occasioned by the filing of information with the chief of police that a large number of Fenians had recently arrived from America for the purpose of the wild, unlawful purposes, and that together with other buildings the offices of the *Times*, *Pall Mall Gazette* and others were threatened with destruction by them. Protection asked for was accordingly granted.

The *Globe* says the police authorities are recording the names of all lodgers at hotels and boarding houses as a measure of safety.

The trustees of the Peabody fund have declined to purchase the Magdalene Hospital.

Correspondents of the London papers assert that fully one-third of the guests at the British charity ball, recently held at the British Legation in Paris, were Americans.

LONDON, April 24.—The first scheme de dogma of the Œcumenical Council has been published in Rome.

The Chinese Embassy have left Berlin for Brussels. The Russo-Chinese boundary question has been practically settled.

A Constantinople telegram says the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his Government the capitive returned on ransom in the hands of the brigands, near Marathon, have been killed.

PRUSSIA.—Extensive preparations are being made for the great Fenian demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of the late George Henry Moore, the celebrated Irish member of parliament. Deep feeling is everywhere expressed at his sudden demise, and the unfortunate event has called forth the deepest commiseration and sorrow. All the principal Irish societies will participate in the demonstration. The Government has made excellent police arrangements and taken every precautionary measure to prevent disorder.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The steamship companies are making determined efforts to control the rates of freight. On grain they previously demanded 7d. per quarter bushel. They have notified their agents to take no more than 6d. for corn, gray gram, even on their own account. The companies will allow steamers to return in ballast rather than submit to the views of shippers for a reduction of freights.

WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO, April 14, via. Havana, April 23.—The revolution continues. Gen. Cabral has been declared an outlaw for calling Salnave into the hands of the Haytians.

CARACOA, via. Havana, April 23.—The government is rapidly crushing the insurrection.

HAVANA, April 23.—The English man-of-war Lapwing has arrived from Nassau. The officers say General Jordan, of the Cuban forces, together with six companions, arrived at Nassau on the 12th. Jordan was expected to reach New York.

The *Prensa* announces to day that the insurgent General Peralta had appeared in the jurisdiction of Holguin with five hundred men.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 23.—The Reichsrath having passed upon the principal measures in connection with a policy of liberal reform, for the consideration of which it was convened, it is probable the sessions will soon be terminated by a decree of dissolution from the Emperor.

New Governors have been nominated for the provinces. An election has been ordered on the question of a liberal constitution.

There is a strong movement in Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church in case the question of infallibility is pressed upon the Council.

ITALY.

ROME, April 23.—The Prelates are active in destroying the pamphlets recently issued by Fanuchen and Swarzenburg against Papal infallibility. The photographs of these gentlemen have also been seized.

A public meeting of the Œcumenical Council will be held at St. Peters on Sunday. After Mass the Fathers will vote orally, in the presence of the Pope, on the first acts of the Council. Then the Pope will solemnly promulgate the acts. There are comparatively few strangers in the city.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 23.—The Spanish government officially denies the recent alarm dispatches reporting reverses to the Spanish arms in the district of Bayamo, in Cuba.

MADRID, April 24.—The rumors that Montpensier had been wounded at Seville are pronounced false.

In the Cortes yesterday, Minister Moret, in reply to an inquiry, said the news from Cuba was satisfactory, but gave no particulars. The Senate is considered vague, and creates some uneasiness.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—An Armenian manifesto relative to the Œcumenical Council, which was issued in this city, was torn down by a Turkish mob yesterday. A serious riot being imminent the police were called on to preserve order.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—There were great demonstrations here on the arrival of the steamer City of Brussels. Crowds collected, cannons fired, etc.

GLASGOW, April 23.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived at Moville to day.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The steamship Calabria arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

QUEENSMOUTH, April 24.—The steamer Allemania, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 23.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 94½; account 94¾. American securities steady; 5-20 bonds '62, 88¾; '65, 87¼; '67, 89¼; 10-40s, 86. Erie 19½; I. C., 112¼; G. W., 27½.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton market firm; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 1d@9s 2d; red western 9s 2½ 9d@9s 10d; winter 8s 7d@8s@8d. Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn—No 2 mixed 32s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d. Pork firm at 97s. Bacon 56s. Lard 63s. Cheese 72s 5d. Bacon 56s for Cumberland cut. Tallow 44s. Sugar 32s@32s 6d. Clover seed 47s. Calcutta Linseed 50s@50s 6d.

THE CAPITAL.

The British North-west Expedition—The War with Spain Canard—Small Pox Infected Buffalo Robes—Balance of Trade—Fraud in Cigars—Freedmen's Bureau Inquest—Alabama Question—The Tariff.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

BRITISH NORTHWEST EXPEDITION.

Late dispatches in regard to the views of President Grant and Secretary Fish on the question of allowing the Dominion forces to pass through our territory to the scene of the Winnipeg revolt, have led to some discussion. What the British authorities want is to carry their expedition through the canal of Sault St. Marie, precisely what the administration will not permit on any account, and precisely what Thornton has been instructed to understand in a quiet and respectful manner. Sault St. Marie Canal being in the State of Michigan is of course within the territorial jurisdiction of this country, and to allow British troops to pass through it for hostile purposes of the kind proposed would be just as objectionable as to allow them to march through Minnesota. Authority that cannot be doubted says that Secretary Fish would sooner resign than consent to extend such privilege to the British authorities.

AFTER THE FORGERS.

Admiral Porter has instituted an investigation with a view to ascertain the party or parties who used his name in sending bogus gold-mining stocks over all over the country to the effect that a war was imminent between the United States and Spain. The Admiral made application to the telegraph company for the dispatch, but the manager refused to allow him to see it, alleging that it was against the rules to show a telegram except upon the order of the party sending it.

INFECTED BUFFALO ROBE.

Information having been received at the War Department that a large number of buffalo robes were obtained from Indians who have been suffering from small pox, and that they were undoubtedly infected with virus, were packed with a view to early shipment to leading points in the country, the Quartermaster's department has given instructions to commanders of military posts on the river to prevent the shipment or transport of any boxes containing the infected robes by their posts.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR RULE.

Supervisor Bloomfield writes to the Internal Revenue Office that the distillers of Peoria express satisfaction with the forty-eight hour period, and that the distillers of Bloomington are also working under it.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1870.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the nine months of the current fiscal year, the value of imports exceeded the exports, in gold coin, by only $36,935.72, against $336,621.78 for the corresponding period last year. The returns of foreign trade for January, 1870, exhibit an excess of exports over imports of $3,005,834.

A DENIAL.

Dr. Boynton, first President of Howard University, was yesterday before the committee on Education and Labor, and testified that he had nothing whatever to do with the instigation of the charges made by Rev. Wood against Gen. Howard, and knew neither new or heard of them before they appeared in the newspapers.

FRAUD IN CIGARS.

Information having been received from the west that manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or outlines of the Revenue stamp on the boxes and doubling over the edges of boxes so finely printed as to escape observation except upon close examination, the attention of Internal Revenue orders the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels.

THE INDIANS.

A letter has been received at the Indian Bureau from Capt. G. M. Randall, agent at Cheyenne Agency, of April 9th. He states he is subsisting six thousand five hundred Indians, being three thousand more than the number anticipated, and others are daily expected.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

There is no indication whatever of the opening of the Alabama claims question. The subject has not even been mentioned for several months. It appears that each government is waiting for the other.

IN DANGER.

The Tariff bill is in danger of defeat. The friends of the Pennsylvania iron interests will vote against the bill should the House concur in the reduction of the duty on pig iron made by the Committee of the Whole.

PARAGUAYAN QUESTION.

The Bonos Ayrean Minister, Foreign Affairs will make a voluminous report this week on the Paraguayan question.

—The lecture of Mrs. Wheaton, of Michigan, in the Illinois House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, talking ground against woman suffrage, was a very able one, and is said to have worked a revolution in the minds of members of the Constitutional Convention, who were before inclined to extend the ballot to women. A meeting was extemporized after the address, and remarks highly complimentary to the lecturer were made by a number of gentlemen, and resolutions were adopted inviting the lecturer to repeat her address. It is said it is the intention when the report of the Committee on Elective Franchise comes before the Convention for final adoption, to make a motion to strike out the section adopted in Committee of the whole, submitting the question of woman suffrage to the people, and that it will pretty surely prove successful.

MEETINGS are holding by the citizens of Maryland, without distinction of party or race, on the new condition of affairs under the Fifteenth Amendment. At a mass meeting in Bladensburgh, resolutions were passed acknowledging and accepting the propriety of the amendment as regards the state, which is one of those most directly interested, and pledging the participant to a cordial submission. A committee composed of four white and three colored men was then appointed to prepare a plan for the organization of a permanent club. Benj. G. Harris has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in this district, on the platform of opposition to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and this movement is said to be intended to organize the moderate Democracy and conservative Republicans is opposition to him.

POSTAL CHANGES.—Jones' Mills, Westmoreland county—Dean M. Pile, vice A. H. Pile, resigned; Tipton, Blair county—Alexander Dysart, vice W. R. Dysart, deceased; Perrine, Mercer county—Bennet B. Perrine, vice T. D. Mackey, resigned. Strongton, Indiana co.—Mary Burke, vice Wm. B. Keller, moved away. Delight, Green county—L. D. Sprage, vice John A. Brock, resigned. Pollock, Clarion county—James Pollock, vice Allen Anchors, declined. Cass, Venango county—John F. Sayers, vice E. M. Potter, resigned. Cardville, Washington county—John D. McCabe, vice J. A. Galbraith, moved away. Established—Barkville, Venango county—A. Humberger, Postmaster. Donley, Washington county—R. Snodgrass, Postmaster. Re-established—Ceylon, Green county—D. C. Stephenson, Postmaster.

A WONDERFUL phenomenon has taken place at Far Rockaway. On Wednesday night of last week the inlet at that well known watering place was swept clean away, and the beach carried out a distance of some four miles, where it settled down into the great oyster beds, causing destruction to the growing bivalves, some millions of which were killed, and loss to the amount of $25,000.

THE United States frigate *