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The Intelligencer.

The Message.

Our space is largely taken up with the President's Message this morning. The document was sent into Congress at noon yesterday and promptly transmitted by telegraph to this and other points. It will be found in extenso on our third page.

No one would pick the President out for a professional writer of state papers. There will be no suspicion that any pen save his own was employed in getting up the message sent into Congress yesterday.

It bears evidence of emanation from an unpracticed writer—from one to whom composition is an unfamiliar and probably an ungenial employment. Nevertheless the message is an easily understood document. It is a business paper all the way through.

Its chief feature is its opening discourse on the finances. The views of last spring are renewed and reinforced with considerable warmth. In fact the President manifests a zeal that almost borders on impatience and apprehension in regard to specie payments. He is a long way further on in that direction than he was this time a year ago. It was his message of December, 1873, that misled Congress as to what he would do with the inflation bill, and that satisfied such Republican leaders as Morton and Logan before the country. The marvelous Jones—who is credited with the inspiration of the April veto—is still a potent spell on the Presidential mind.

The present bold reaffirmation of the views then expressed leaves no hope whatever that Mr. Grant, who Mr. Grant says is a very "stubborn man," will change. Henceforward, therefore, we may count upon his active influence in favor of the repeal of the Legal tender act and a resumption of specie payments. And in his efforts to this end the country will gradually acquiesce. We say gradually, for, as we remarked yesterday, there is going to be nothing done of a definite character in regard to the finances either by this or the next Congress. The Republicans will let the subject alone in the hopes of retrieving their losses in the late elections, and the Democracy will avoid it for fear of endangering their success. And thus the business will be laid on the table until after the Presidential election of 1876.

As for the other topics treated upon in the Message they are not of sufficient moment to call for special comment. The late Louisiana imbroglio is alluded to and the action of the government explained and defended in regard to the attempted usurpation. The President very properly refers the whole matter to Congress, and reminds members that they failed to do their duty in the premises at the last session. He also gives a short history of the Arkansas troubles, and turns over to the attention of Congress. For further particulars we refer readers to the document itself.

The Pittsburgh Lockout. The Pittsburgh papers of yesterday give the proceedings of the final conference that took place Saturday afternoon between the iron manufacturers and puddlers. There was some warmth of feeling manifested in the discussion, but as a general thing the language used was that of moderation. Both sides evinced firmness of purpose and if the puddlers have any intention of an ultimate compromise their spokesman did not declare it in the meeting. The Gazette conjectures that the lockout will throw about 15,000 persons out of employment, including puddlers, coal miners, and laborers. That paper also says that it has been ascertained that the treasury of the Puddlers Union contains \$100,000, to be used in just such an emergency as the present lockout, but on the other hand it is alleged that the members have been assessed one dollar a week each to support the strikers at Troy, New York, and that the funds are hard to come by.

According to the card now in force the puddlers were getting \$6 per ton, and were making five heats per day, equal say to one and one-eighth ton, or \$6 75 per day. Out of this they paid their helpers \$2 25, leaving them \$4 50. At the proposed reduction they would have earned \$3 75 per ton, and their helpers \$1 85.

Our Pittsburgh dispatch this morning shows that the lock-out has commenced in dead earnest. Out of 800 puddling furnaces in that city and vicinity but 73 are lit up, and these only temporarily. Zag's Mill shut down on Saturday evening and discharged 300 hands. This was done irrespective of compromise, as the proprietors allege that even at the reduction there is no inducement to run. It costs \$25,000 a year in interest, insurance, &c., for this mill to stand idle. And yet it has closed rather than run at present prices for its product.

The Gazette understands that at some of the mills there is a six months supply of "muck" iron. It also understands that the orders on hand among the manufacturers do not amount to much, and that they can therefore afford to go slow until prospects improve. Owing to the present difficulty a good deal of money will retire from circulation. It is estimated that the mills at Pittsburgh and vicinity circulate about \$1,000,000 per day. The expense of the American Iron Works, (Jones & Langhans) are alone \$30,000 per day. A certain amount of this money will of course now lie dormant and thereby cause no little distress.

During the conference on Saturday Mr. Banner stated that all the mills in Philadelphia, with one exception, have stopped. Also that the Troy mills are all standing idle.

WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1874. NO. 57.

BY TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

(By the Western Union Line. Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe Sts.)

CONGRESS. SENATE.

OPENING SESSION OF U. S. CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, December 7.

The Senate was called to order promptly by the Vice President Wilson. Hev. Dr. Sunderland, in the opening prayer thanked to Divine Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon our Nation, and said: We acknowledge our chastisements and pray that we may be corrected through them. We beseech thee to show thy favor upon this people and help the Government in its great responsibility and help the Congress of the United States, and may the candle of the Lord light them through every difficulty.

Mr. Phelps asked unanimous consent for the introduction and immediate consideration of a bill to repeal the law known as the press gag law.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Mass., asked whether it was the custom to transact business before the reception of the President's message.

Mr. Butler, of Mass.—Oh, yes. The Speaker—The usage is not to transact business after the committee is appointed to wait upon the President until the President has been heard from.

Mr. Cox—Let the bill be read, and perhaps there will be no objection. The bill was then read. It extends the second section of the act of October 23d, 1873, by providing that the provisions of the 33d section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 shall apply in all cases except in actions of libel and slander in the courts created by the act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y.—I object, unless the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House at 12:35 took a recess of half an hour. The recess was further extended for half an hour, and at the end of that time the Speaker read a message received and read by the Clerk.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:45. It was ordered printed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, from the same committee, reported a naval appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Wheeler, from the same committee, reported an army appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Laughrize, from the same committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for next Friday week.

Mr. Starkweather, from the same committee, reported the fortification bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday, the 23d of December.

The amount appropriated by the several bills reported by the committee is \$110,053,943; navy \$10,476,000; army \$27,701,000; Indians \$4,881,507; fortifications \$50,000.

Mr. Tyler, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of scales for the use of the Postoffice Department, in executing the law relating to the prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Cox wanted to offer an amendment exempting from operation of law cases where subscriptions were taken prior to the 1st of January, 1875, and allowing postage in those cases to be paid at the place of destination.

Mr. Tyler declined to allow the amendment to be offered. Bill passed. Mr. Cox thereupon introduced a bill to carry out the object indicated by him. Referred.

Mr. Phelps gave notice that he would next Monday, if he got the floor, move to amend the rules and pass the bill which he would introduce and have passed to day to repeal the press gag law. Adjourned.

Weather Report. WAS DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—8:00 P. M. PROBABILITY.

For the Middle States, New England and Lower Lake regions, cloudy and colder weather, with areas of light snow, north or west winds and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, clearing weather and light variable winds, with no decided change in temperature, and rising barometer east of the Central Mississippi river.

For the Upper Lake region, areas of light snow followed by partly cloudy weather, low but rising temperature, northerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the North west, increasing cloudiness and rising temperature, with south or west winds and falling barometer.

For the Canal regions of New York and the northern portions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the temperature will fall below freezing point during Tuesday night.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, December 7.—Yesterday some boys playing on Erie street in the north Division, discovered in the coal vault belonging to a large mansion which was burned during the great fire, the skeleton of a man sitting upright. Shreds of what had evidently been fine clothing were clinging to his bones, and a silk umbrella was lying by his side. In his pockets were found a revolver, several foreign coins and an empty vial labelled hydrochloric. On one finger was a seal ring marked H. B. but beyond this there is no clue to his identity.

The fire at No. 630 West Madison street yesterday, damaged the carriage factory of Benckhoff Bros., \$5,000, and the dry goods store of Tiffany & Co., \$3,000. They were insured in the local companies.

Hanged by a Mob. ST. LOUIS, December 7.—The Republic has a special saying that Dr. Rush, charged with committing several burglaries, and among the past few months in Concordia, was hanged by a mob last night six miles from that village.

Military Consultation. ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Pope, with several members of their respective staffs, have been in conference with Gen. Sherman today, but the nature of their consultation has not transpired.

Ed Noonan was killed in Beaton Sunday morning in a fight with some unknown persons.

Riot in Vicksburg, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The following telegram was received to-day at Gen. Emory's headquarters: JACKSON, MISS., December 7. Major D. Platt, Adjutant General Department of the Gulf, New Orleans: Adjutant General Packer reports to Gen. Ames from Vicksburg by telegraph that a riot and fighting began there at 10 o'clock this morning, that the militia are powerless to maintain order, that the mob has possession of the Sheriff's person and holds the Court House with an armed force. The extent of the fighting is not yet known.

ARTHUR W. ALLYS, Captain 10th Infantry. NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The following is a special to the Bulletin: Vicksburg, December 7, 12:15 P. M.—Our citizens were called out through 3 o'clock this morning. The negroes advanced on our city in three columns and commenced an attack on the Cherry street outposts. They were driven back with the loss of four killed and quite a number wounded. One citizen was slightly wounded. The negroes are now advancing on the Warren road, and another conflict is momentarily expected.

CITY ATTACKED BY 700 NEGROES. NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—A Bulletin special from Vicksburg says 700 negroes attacked the city this morning on three roads. They were driven back by the citizens with a loss of 25 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners. The whites lost one killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of retaining the Court, Sheriff's offices and the city hall, which they had previously captured. The negroes in the country are reported to be burning the dwelling and gin houses.

Vicksburg, December 7.—Engagements took place this morning between the whites and negroes on the various routes leading into the city. The negroes were repulsed and routed at all points with the loss of 15 or 20 killed, and the same number wounded. Thirty or forty prisoners were captured and lodged in jail. One white man named Oliver Brown, of Sneider's Bluff, was killed, Policeman Barton wounded, and Geo. Batchelor, a negro, shot through the eye. The citizens are still under arms and the roads are picketed. The excitement is subsiding. In town the negroes took no part in the difficulty whatever.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT. VICKSBURG, December 7.—There has been some time past trouble between the citizens and the county officials. The Sheriff was setting without a legal bond, and the Board of Supervisors refused to order a new one, until the resignation of the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. All did except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, and he signed his resignation. On Saturday a card appeared on the streets, bearing Crosby's signature, calling on all the Republican citizens of Warren county, white and black to come to the city and support the resignation of the Sheriff. Crosby publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card. Yet this morning armed bodies of negroes appeared advancing on the city from six different roads. The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock and the citizens gathered en masse to meet the negroes on Baldwin's Ferry road. The negroes were met just outside the city, near Trone street, about 200 strong. The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused, and immediately firing commenced from both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile and again made a stand in an old breast works and a house, but were soon routed. The loss in this engagement was one citizen, Oliver Brown, killed, and about 12 or 15 negroes were killed, several wounded and about 20 were taken prisoners. On Hall's Ferry road about 250 negroes were found and routed, and the engagement in which several of the negroes were killed and wounded. Andrew Owens, the negro who commanded the negroes on Baldwin's Ferry road, was captured and committed to jail.

In an interview with a Herald reporter Owens said that while he was fully armed that Peter Crosby has caused armed negroes to march on the city, and should therefore be held mainly responsible for all the blood that has been shed, we recommend all good citizens to abstain from inflicting any personal violence upon him, and that we use still further efforts to have him removed from office in some legal manner. LATER.

The evidence just received renders it absolutely certain that Gen. Ames and his Attorney General George E. Harris incited and advised invasion of this city by the negroes to-day. This evidence has been laid before the ablest lawyers of the city with a view to arresting and bringing these parties to this city for trial.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. COLUMBIA, December 7.—In the Senate a bill was introduced for the appointment of three commissioners to revise and codify the Ohio laws to compel foreign insurance companies to deposit \$100,000 in bonds before commencing business in Ohio. A bill was also introduced to amend the law relating to the Soldiers' Orphan's Home only those children born since the close of the rebellion.

Becher-Tilton. ALBANY, N. Y., December 7.—In the appeal case of Rev. H. W. Becher against Theodore Tilton, the Court takes the ground that the Court below had a right to order the bill of particulars asked by Becher.

Ed Noonan was killed in Beaton Sunday morning in a fight with some unknown persons.

NEW YORK.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD. NEW YORK, December 7.—Suits have been brought by Henry W. Depany against the Atchafon, Topoka & Slou City Railroad, George Opatka & Co., Sherlock & Hill, Kidder, Peabody & Co., all of New York, and about twenty other defendants, to recover about \$400,000, which, the plaintiff claims, is due him as his share of the profits of the road and the sales of lands, bonds, &c.

THIRTY CASES OF FOREIGN GOODS BELONGING TO REV. J. P. NEWMAN, who is abroad inspecting United States consulates, were discharged from the steamer Katie Keary, from Hong Kong, and conveyed to the seizure rooms at the Custom House. Their contents are not known.

BECHER CASE POSTPONED. It is stated that in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Becher case must be postponed.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY ELECTION. Francis Alexander was to-day unanimously elected President, and Wm. H. Fogg, Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR. George Hunter, one of the editors of the Excelsior, was murdered Saturday night, on 13th street, near 3d avenue. No arrests.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The Vicksburg reports in circulation last night that a large body of armed negroes were on their way to the city to take possession of the court house, were confirmed this morning at nine o'clock, when the alarm being rung by the Watch Company. The business houses of all kinds are closed and the whites, under arms, are marching out on the various roads to meet the enemy. The court house is in the possession of the whites and the negro sheriff a prisoner. Great excitement prevails.

THE CITY ATTORNEYSHIP. City Attorney Lacy resigned a few days ago and suggested the necessity of one filling the vacancy. The City Council accordingly elected B. F. Jones City Attorney. When he went to take possession of his office this morning he found one of Mr. Lacy's assistants in possession, with a commission from Gov. Kellogg and a note from the City Attorney, viz: Lacy resigned. The city administrators met, and after examining the law became satisfied they had power to elect a city attorney, and that Walsh was an interloper. They went to the city Attorney's office and requested Walsh to turn it over to them, which he declined to do, but as the administrators were there to put him out, he finally turned over the keys, books and papers to Mayor Leeds, and withdrew under protest, stating that he would contest the matter before the courts.

The city charter provides that the new Council at the first regular meeting shall elect the first regular City Attorney. The law was complied with. It is stated that Jones was elected in less than ten minutes after Lacy's resignation was read by Council. Therefore, when Walsh was appointed there was no vacancy. The Council has power to dismiss the City Attorney. They will adjourn to-day and dismiss all appointees of Governor and employ counsel to attend to the city legal business. The Council also has power to regulate the salary of the City Attorney. If they can't get rid of Walsh any other way they propose to reduce his salary to one hundred dollars per annum.

The administrators are determined not to have Walsh or any other Kellogg appointee in the City Hall. With a quorum in both Houses the Returning Board will then refer the contested parishes to the Legislature, and the law will be put in force. The Conservatives will call the throw out the Conservatives and call upon the returning board to sustain them. Prominent Conservatives assert that this is the radical programme.

SLOW PROGRESS. The Returning Board is getting along slowly. Returns from about twenty parishes were contested and laid aside; about fifteen of them gave Conservative majorities, and the balance of the majority will promulgate the returns for other parishes giving a Republican majority in the Legislature.

PITTSBURGH. ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS. PITTSBURGH, December 7.—At the annual meeting in this city to-day of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Menden Cohen, of Baltimore, Wm. B. Bisell, of Pittsburgh, Wm. Keyser, of Baltimore, John T. Donnell Smith, of Baltimore, Wm. H. Perkins, of Baltimore, H. G. Vickery, of Baltimore, L. Sisson, of Hagerstown, Charles Webb, of Baltimore, Israel Cohen, of Baltimore, and George R. Dennis, of Frederick, Maryland. President Cohen was unable to submit the reports of the road, owing to the shortness of the time between the close of the fiscal year and the present meeting. At his suggestion the date for the close of the year was changed from October 31st to September 30th. The next meeting will be held on the 1st Wednesday in February next.

OLD BOARD RE-ELECTED. At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. to-night the old officers were all re-elected. 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