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VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 46. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

The Nation's Opportunity.

The distinguished colored lecturer, Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, will speak in the City Hall, Pittsburgh, next TUESDAY EVENING February 26th. Subject, "The Nation's Great Opportunity." Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents each. A part of the proceeds will be given to two charitable associations, whose mission is to help the poor, viz: The Ladies, Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny E. R. League. Doors open at 7 o'clock; the lecture will begin at 8 o'clock. The public is earnestly invited to attend.

Rev. JOHN PAGE, } Committee.
S. A. NEALE, }

She spoke for nearly an hour and a half, her subject being "The Mission of the War, and the Demands of the Colored Race in the work of Reconstruction," and we have seldom seen an audience more attentive, better pleased or more enthusiastic. Mrs. Harper has a splendid articulation, uses chaste, pure language has a pleasant voice; and allows no one to tire of hearing her. We shall attempt no abstract of her address; none that we could make would do her justice. It was one of which any lecturer might feel proud, and her reception by a Portland audience was all that could be desired. We have seen no praises of her that were overdrawn. We have heard Miss Dickinson, and do not hesitate to award the palm to her darker colored sister.—*Portland Daily Press.*

Hernia or Rupture.

It will be observed that we have published for some time past an advertisement of Dr. George H. Keyser, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in reference to Trusses and other mechanical appliances for the cure and relief of hernia, and rupture, besides various broken down conditions of the human body which are usually beyond the reach of medication. Dr. Keyser has given this branch of the business great attention for several years past, and we think we are justified in saying that he comprehends it thoroughly. You can get at his store, shoulder Braces for weak breasts, Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Pile Props for the cure of Piles, and, in fact, every variety of mechanical appliance. Dr. Keyser is the inventor of a Truss for the radical cure of Hernia or Rupture, so perfect in its parts and so comfortable to the wearer, as to elicit the the admiration of all who may need such an appliance.

He would respectfully solicit the attention of all those who have been unable to get relief from other sources to call and see his great improvements in that department of mechanical surgery.

He has recently been in communication with some of the ablest and most experienced truss surgeons in the United States, and feels satisfied that all those who have been plagued or annoyed with ill-fitting and uncomfortable trusses, can be accommodated by calling at his consulting rooms, No. 140 Penn street, or at his Medicine and Truss Depot, No. 140 Wood street. Office hours from eight to eleven A. M., and one to four P. M.

Beauty Fades Away.

"Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good—
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly,
A flower that dies when first it 'gins to bud,
A brittle glass that is broken presently,
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour."

So much, truthfully says the poet. We should not wait for the morrow, but while health and beauty rest with us, should have one of those excellent, time lasting substitutes which none but Dubbs, 95 St. Clair street, takes so admirably. We owe it as a duty to our friends, if not to ourselves, that our portraits be taken ere time or disease enfeebles what beauty may have been given us. Mr. Dubbs takes all styles of pictures, from the tiny miniature or watch-dial portrait to full life size cabinet photographs. His works of art will compare favorably with any exhibited in the photograph line in America. Pictures are taken equally as well in all weather.

All Shakespeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous," so said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simple man, was slim because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he were living to-day he would not be so grandiose, because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do, and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cassius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-boned.

The Best Known Tonic.

Caswell, Mask & Co.'s Combination of Iron Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by CASWELL, MOAK & CO., New York.

For sale by all druggists.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

GEO. HEAVEN.

Much Sickness with Children,

As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Browns "Vermifuge Comfits" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. Remember the place! Remember the place, No. 84 Market street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

To-day,

The Greatest Bargains ever offered in this City, at the Great Closing Sale, No. 60 Fifth street.

Boots and Shoes

Giving for a mere trifle, at the great 60 day sale of the Opera House Shoe Store.

Still Continues,

The great rush at the popular Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

50 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

Pittock has them Stereoscopic Views, good qualities.

Everybody goes to Pittocks.

Gold Pens Wallet's Pittock's.

New books Pittock's.

Photo's at Pittock's.

Dairies at Pittock's.

Albums Pittock's.

CITY ITEMS.

From a Former Student of Duff's College.

"At the age of seventeen I graduated in your College. I have since kept books in banks in Springfield, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, until my health compelled me to return to this vicinity, where I am keeping the books of this extensive firm. It is due to you to say, that the longer I have practiced upon it, the more I am satisfied that your judiciously arranged and diversified course of study is superior to all others that I have seen, in preparing a young man for any branch of business." T. K. BANCOCK, Book-keeper to the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa.

Will Open March 1st, 1867.

E. R. Gardiner having disposed of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth, March 1st.

Astonishing.

How low they are selling their Gents French calf boots at the Opera House Shoe Store. *Go and see them.*

Spring Styles of Hats and Caps,

At the fashionable Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Selling Ladies' Furs,

At the first class Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Anything in Pittock's department at lowest prices.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that large numbers of Americans lately emigrated there, are forced to beg their living, as they can get no employment.

The Wabash river is now at a stand, and the water is higher than ever before known. It is reported that steamboats are running over the prairies on the Illinois side picking up corn and other freight. The water lies miles wide and the tops of houses are barely visible. The fences are all gone and considerable damage done.

The steamer Rising Star, with California dates to the 20th, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings nearly a million in treasure. Among her passengers is Senator Nye, of Nevada.

Panama dates of the 12th state that the attempted revolution in Canea was quelled by killing several of the insurgents.

Three hundred delegates, from sixty working men's unions, met in convention at New Haven, Conn., yesterday, but failed to even organize. Their time was used in confused rambling debates. The Convention finally resolved to make no nominations for state officers. It passed resolutions favoring the eight hour system.

The Illinois Legislature adjourn next Monday.

Business was very generally suspended yesterday in the principal eastern and western cities.

General Thayer, Senator elect from Nebraska, started from Omaha for Washington yesterday, with the official act of the State Legislature of Nebraska, accepting the conditions of Congress.

McLaw's grocery, on Broadway, between Washington and Carr streets, St. Louis, and two small stores adjoining, were burned the city appropriation bill. The amendments, striking out appropriations for the *Daily* and *Congressional Globe*, were, on the recommendation of the committee on Appropriations, non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $60,000 to facilitate telegraphic communication between such Atlantic and Pacific ports as may be deemed most important, was concurred in. The other amendments were non-concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS also reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill.

The Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no money shall be expended in violation of the test oath, and no cadets be admitted from rebel States, was non-concurred in; also, the amendment relieving the chaplain from academic duties; and directing him to hold daily services in the chapel. The other amendments were concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS also reported back the Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The Senate amendment, making the provisions of the Portugal Mission, was non-concurred in, and other amendments concurred in.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to re-consider the vote on the resolution of instruction in regard to Portugal, was non-concurred in. Motion to re-consider laid on the table.

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The Committee on Ways and Means was requested to report a bill for the expediency of bringing in a bill to establish a National School of Science.

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The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Internal Revenue Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that after the first of September, next, no tax shall be levied on cotton grown in the United States.

An amendment relieving insurance companies of a tax of one and a half per cent. on gross receipts for one year, was defeated by a tie vote.

A large number of articles was added free list.

The Committee rose a motion to support the report was lost by a tie vote.

A motion was adopted that the debate on the pending section be closed in one minute.

The House again went into Committee on the Tax Bill. The amendment offer of the tax on income was lost, and the income tax remains at 5 per cent. on an excess of $1,000.

Recess.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

Evening Session.—The Senate bill to amend the act for the safety of passengers on board of steam vessels, was passed.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. PIKE from the Select Committee on the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, made a report with leave to Mr. Cooper to present the views of the minority. The report was ordered to be printed.

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The House considered the bill from the Judiciary Committee to declare valid and confirm certain proclamations of the President, and act done in pursuance thereof. In the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. PIKE moved to extend the limit to December 1st, 1866, instead of 1865. Adopted.

In answer to Mr. Eldridge, Mr. WILSON said the purpose of the bill was to prevent civil courts from interfering with their jurisdiction, in the proceedings of military power.

It was finally arranged that the bill come up to-morrow, after the operation of the previous question, some time being allowed for debate.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. No material amendment was made to the voluminous clauses referring to income tax.

The Committee came to the thirteenth section, imposing a tax of two dollars per gallon on distilled spirits.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved an amendment providing that the act should not be construed as prohibiting the continuance of distillation of whisky by distillers.

After debate, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment that the tax shall not be collected from spirits manufactured in Tennessee, and consumed prior to August, 1866, which was rejected.

Mr. BUCKLAND moved to reduce the tax on spirits from $2 to 50c on the gallon. Rejected.

In the discussion on the whisky frauds Mr. ALLISON attributed much of these frauds to the appointment of unfit persons by the Secretary of the Treasury, not of his own choice, but in obedience to the will of the President.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that if the Secretary had not manhood enough to resist the appointment of unfit persons he should be held responsible for frauds committed.

Mr. PAINE asked Mr. Allison whether he knew a single instance of the Secretary appointing an improper person an inspector.

Mr. ALLISON replied that he knew of a great many who were totally unfit appointed to such positions.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, mentioned the case of an inspector in his district to whose unfitness for the position he had called the attention of the Secretary four weeks ago, and which still held the office. As a general rule most unfit persons had been selected.

The motion of Mr. McKEE, making the salary of the inspectors of distilleries payable by the United States, was lost.

The remaining business of the session were disposed of in rapid reading by the Clerk, of the several sections establishing rules in reference to distilled spirits. The reading of the bill was concluded, but it was still left in Committee, in order to admit of the offering of an amendment to-morrow.

The House, at 11:15, adjourned.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Case of Interest to Wool Importers —News From Australia—Manufacturers Getting Material Secured—Death of an Old Citizen.

A CASE FOR WOOL IMPORTERS.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A case of considerable interest to wool importers was decided in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Smalley. The suit was brought to recover ten thousand dollars excess of duty paid on an importation of wool from Buenos Ayres. The purchase price was less than twelve cents, which made it liable to three cents a pound duty. The importers, by some computation of the exchange value of money in the two countries, added to the invoice price, making it over twelve cents, and imposing according a duty of six cents on the pound. It was to recover the excess the action was brought. Verdict for defendant.

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES.

Australian dates of the 8th of January says that a ship from London was buried in the harbor of Sydney by the action of the officials in the cargo.

The Captain and crew of a trading schooner were murdered by the natives of New Hebrides, and the vessel plundered.

Eleven ships arrived from California with breadstuffs and lumber.

A ship is loading wool for New York.

American goods are in good supply at the west coast.

COUNTERFEIT IMPLEMENTS.

A valuable press, two engraved plates of 25 cent. currency, 1,000 sheets of bank note paper, tools, ink, &c., was seized last night by a Treasury detective, on Hoecker street. No arrests.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Daniel Devlin, for many years City Chamberlain, died this morning.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Depot, Broadway, near the corner of Broom street, was badly damaged by fire this evening.

THE DUNDERBERG.

The ram Dundenberg made a trip down the harbor to-day to test her steering gear.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

A Proposition to Extend Government Aid to the Suffering Poor—A Loan to the Planters to be Secured by a Lien on the Coming Cotton Crop.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—A Committee on behalf of the St. Louis Board of Trade, consisting of James E. Yeatman, George Partridge and A. G. Brann, have issued a memorial to Congress, on the subject of relief to the South. After setting forth the condition of the Southern planter, and the distress of the people generally, is consequence of the failure of the cotton and corn crops, and the importance to the nation of a good cotton crop, the Committee urge Congress to make an appropriation of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, or limited as to amount, only by the necessities and wants of the suffering districts, for the purpose of supplying with provisions all who are engaged in producing cotton, and, who are unable to procure provisions in any other way; the cost of supplies so furnished to be a lien on the crops, and to be paid for out of the first proceeds of the sales of the cotton; the provisions to be purchased by the commissary department of the army, and distributed through the Freedmen's Bureau or officers of the army. The advances thus made are to be collected through the agents of the Government for collecting Revenue tax on cotton, with proper checks and balances, such as can be readily established between the War and Treasury Departments. A system can be put in operation, to continue for one season, which will afford perfect security to the Government, and which will give the desired relief.

The Committee claim that this plan will not only relieve the Government of the threatened necessity of feeding the destitute, as an act of clemency, but will fully employ the labor in the country, and prevent a famine in the land.

FROM MEXICO.

The Capital Evacuated by the French —Marquez Declares Martial Law.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent says: On the evacuation of the capital by the French, Marquez declared martial law. The United States Consul inquired of him if some of the provisions of his proclamation, which were more than usually strict, applied to American citizens, but received no answer.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1867.

The special order, the law for a more impartial selection of Jurors, was amended by striking out Philadelphia, and passed.

The act relating to the law of evidence to allow persons interested to testify, and the act protecting wives and children of husbands and fathers who had deserted them, were passed.

Adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1867.

SENATE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The CHAIR submitted the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature certifying to the ratification, by that State, of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill for the repair, preservation and completion of public works, with amendments, prominent among which is one striking out the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for improvement of the Desmoines Rapids of the Mississippi river, and another, striking out the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. POMEROY called up the joint resolution to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to benefits of the act donating public lands to the States for the establishment of an Agricultural College. A proviso, adopted in the House, to prohibit any person who ever held office under the Rebel Government from holding a Professorship in the College, was stricken out and the bill passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The bill in relation to the Indian Bureau was taken up. Mr. DOOLITTLE and others opposed the House amendment, which was disagreed to and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The Senate also agreed to a Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A similar course was taken on the Military Academy and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

MAIL LINE ON THE PACIFIC.

A bill was passed directing the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals for monthly steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu—the cost not to exceed $100,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Joint Resolution, supplementary to that for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, was considered and passed. It appropriates $25,000, in addition to $150,000 previously appropriated.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. STEVENS composed back, with amendments, the Senate amendments to the civil appropriation bill. The amendments, striking out appropriations for the *Daily* and *Congressional Globe*, were, on the motion of Mr. Stevens, the committee of Appropriations, non-concurred in.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Murder of Union Soldiers at the South.

NECESSITY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT PLAN DEMONSTRATED.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

A VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL CERTAIN.

John Surratt and His Sister.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1867.

MURDER OF SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The report of the Special Committee on the Massacre of Union Soldiers in South Carolina, and the release of persons convicted thereof, gives the names of the murdered men were Corlett, and Privates Ewer Smith and Mason Brown, of the First Battalion Maine Volunteers. The Committee gives a circumstantial account of the outrage, and add that no special cause was assigned at the trial for this cold-blooded murder. The young men assassinated had been stationed at Anderson, about two months, and were returning from a public meeting held at Anderson two days after the murder, certify to their good conduct while there; their military officers seem to have been wearing the uniform of the Rebels and showing their superior officers. Of those committing the murder, the boys family seems to have been one of the most prominent in Anderson, and flowers was a man of sufficient consideration to have been at one time a member of the Georgia Senate. This assassination was committed while General Sickles was in charge at Charleston, and General Sickles states that when he took command he directed his officers to call his attention to this case as one of great atrocity, and one which the interests of the service, in his estimation, required a thorough investigation. A military commission was convened by General Sickles, and proceeded to try those charged with the murder, who were released, except Peter Keys and the person who was not recognized by Ewer Smith and Corlett. A long and cautious combination of witnesses was made, occupying thirty days. The defense was skillfully managed; an alibi was attempted to be proved on the part of Keys, and witnesses who first testified to this fact, but subsequently had changed their testimony and swore they had been trained by Slowers to make their previous statements. Slowers attempted to shake the testimony of Howell and Bryant in various ways; but after a diligent comparison of statements, the Commission found the facts as we have already detailed them. The evidence is spread over many hundred pages of record, and it amply sustains the conclusion at which the Court arrived. The Commissioners find the two Keys, Slowers and Bryant guilty, and sentenced them to be hung. The sentence was approved by General Sickles, as to the elder Keys and Slowers, but on account of their age, and being under the influence of their accomplices, the sentence was commuted to the cases of the younger Keys and Bryant to imprisonment. The case was immediately presented to the President, and applications were made for pardons. Letters from several leading men of the South, such as Alex. H. Stephens, Governor Orr, and H. V. Johnson, appeared among the papers laid before the President, and with other assurances of a petition insisting upon it that the President's avowed policy led the petitioners to ask with confidence his interposition in behalf of the culprits. Hon. O. H. Browning, now Secretary of the Interior, as a friend of the South, argued to the President in behalf of the young men, and urged that they be brought within range of the writ of *habeas corpus* in a Northern court. Numerous politicians in Washington urged the President to direct the officers having the prisoners in charge to respond to a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the expectation that the courts, after the evidence of the Military Commission, would declare that without authority of the law. These papers were referred by the President to the Judge Advocate General, who reviewed the case at length and affirmed the action of the military tribunal. Subsequently, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the United States District Court of South Carolina, by Judge Bryan, in a case where it was claimed that the conviction was a just one, and consequently the prisoner was discharged. The President commuted the sentence, which was to be hanged, to imprisonment for life at Tortugas. They were transferred to Fort Delaware, there released on habeas corpus, and then arrested.

General Grant left for the West last night to be absent two days.

The Fortieth United States colored troops will start for Texas on the Quartermaster's to do duty in that Department.

The bankrupt bill is now in the hands of a committee appointed to-day, and we shall probably hear nothing more from it for some time.

Since the incarceration of Surratt, no one has been allowed to visit him except his counsel and the officers of the prison Surratt's sister and mother have been refused admission to visit him except the officers of the prison, but to-day, yesterday, Judge Hall presented himself at the Arsenal, and claimed that he can now promenade the corridor of the prison, but is, of course, prevented from having any communication with his fellow prisoners. Thus far he has bore his imprisonment with cheerfulness, and apparently relishes his prison fare. His trial will take place early in the March term of the Criminal Court.

FROM EUROPE.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Apprehensions of a Revolt in the Austrian Danube Provinces.

BISMARK RECOVERING HIS HEALTH

AUSTRIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, February 22.—Baron Von Beust, Minister of State of the Austrian Empire, says that Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces. So far as Cretan affairs are concerned, the Baron says that it is the policy of the Government to avoid the question uptirely.

BISMARK MUCH BETTER.

BERLIN, February 22.—Count Bismark is much better, and it is now thought he will recover.

POSTAL SERVICE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, February 22.—The English government promises to issue a blue book giving a complete account of the postal service between Great Britain and the United States.

TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, February 22.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasantry in the Austrian provinces, on the Danube. A large number of arrests have been made by the government authorities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 22.—Consols declined to 90¾; Erie, 27¾; Illinois Central, 77⅝@78 73⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—*Evening.*—Cotton market heavy, and prices materially declined; sales of 8,000 bales. The following are the prices at the close: Middling Uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾d.

The Manchester market for breadstuffs was very heavy. Corn declined to 32s 3d per quarter for mixed Western. Barley is quiet at 45 6d, per 60 pounds. American Wheat, 11s 3d for California. Provisions firm. Lard is considerably advanced and closed at 2ls per hundred weight, for American produce. Refined Petroleum is firmer but unchanged. Rosin is 8d per hundred weight for common. Linseed oil, 37s 10d. Spirits Turpentine, 37s 6d for American.

LONDON, February 22.—It is proposed to put the Greek loan in market.

LONDON, February 22.—*Evening.*—Consols, for money, 90⅝; Erie, 27¾; Illinois Central, 77¾; Five-Twenties, 73¾.

PARIS, February 22.—*Evening.*—United States bonds, 73¾.

FRANKFORT, February 22.—*Evening.*—United States bonds, 77.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Gov. Brownlow Renominated and Gen. Thomas Urged for Next President.

RENOMINATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE IN RHODE ISLAND.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Hon. Ms. Wisner presided. Governor Brownlow was nominated for re-election by acclamation, and responded in a characteristic speech. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles of the party; approving the administration of Brownlow, and sustaining the Federal Government. The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Tennessee look upon General G. H. Thomas as their adopted son and the savior of their State capitol from the hands of traitors, and as the man who never made a mistake, and never lost a battle.

Resolved, That he is the choice of Tennessee for the next President of the United States.

Three cheers were given with enthusiasm for Gen. Thomas.

Various speakers addressed the Convention during the afternoon and night.

PROVIDENCE, February 22.—The National Union State Convention unanimously nominated General Burnside for Governor, and William Greene for Lieutenant Governor. Colonel Willard Gatis was nominated for Attorney General; John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, and Samuel Ames, General Treasurer.

The National Union Congressional Convention has renominated Thomas A. Jenckes in the First District, and Nathan F. Dixon in the Second District.

River Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The river commenced falling here this afternoon, having attained a depth of four feet. Considerable damage has been done to property in this neighborhood by the flood, but no serious inconvenience has been occasioned to the railroads. Navigation will be entirely suspended in several places. The Ohio and Mississippi finished its last train, and all train will go through without delay.

CAIRO, February 22.—Arrived—Quickstep, Evansville, returning; Ben Franklin, from Louis, New Orleans, 12 M., midnight; Belle, New Orleans, St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Laura Lee, Memphis, Louisville, 2 A. M.; Emerald, New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Silver Moon, Memphis, Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Mollie Able, New Orleans, St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Glendale, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, 8 A. M.; Nonpareil, Cairo, Paducah, 12 M.; Olive Branch, New Orleans, St. Louis, 12 M.

CAIRO, February 22.—The river has risen eight inches in the last twenty-four hours, with a depth of two feet and a half on the water mark. Weather cloudy; mercury 46. Arrived—Sam Patten, from St. Louis for Pittsburgh, 7 P. M.; Colonelan, from St. Louis for New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Virginia, from St. Louis for New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Mariner, from Memphis for Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; David Weaver, from Memphis for Evansville, 7 P. M.; Armada, from Evansville and return, 7 P. M.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—Clear and pleasant day; generally observed as a holiday. Arrived—From Nashville, Ruth, from Jobson; from Vicksburg, Magnolia. Departed—for St. Louis, Sky Bird; for Portsmouth, Sherman; for Louisville, Stonewall and Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—The river is falling one-half inch per hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Report in it gives by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

A Strange Biography.

A man giving his name as Smith was recently brought to the Western Penitentiary from somewhere in Ohio, charged with horse stealing. On his way hither he was very communicative, and to those who brought him, as we learn, related the following remarkable biography:

His proper name is John H. Cooley. He was born in Kentucky in 1826, and when he emigrated to Ohio, married, Ohio, and was employed for a number of years as a clerk in a hotel. He married at that place, and had five children. He attacked one night by an Irishman and woman who chose him down and commenced murdering him. There on the floor he drew his revolver, and blew the assailant's brains out three times at his assailants. He escaped, and was gone five months without knowing whether he was a fugitive or not. He was able to see anything in the papers, and learned that the assault, if fatal, was not on the beat. He was arrested and charged with murder, but was released on bail, and was convicted and sentenced ten years to the Ohio Penitentiary. He was reprieved by the Governor, and pardoned.

He returned to Cleveland and lived with his family for five years, when he was drawn into the counterfeiting business, he was discovered and sent two years to the penitentiary.

Shortly after serving out the second term of imprisonment in Ohio he escaped, and he came near to Pittsburgh and stole a horse, which he took to Wheeling and disposed of.

Afterwards he hired two horses and a buggy from a livery stable keeper in Allegheny county, started off, sold one, and, while in the act of selling the other horse and the buggy, was arrested, taken to Pittsburgh and put upon trial. His plea of insanity was sustained, several years to the Allegheny penitentiary. His term expired on the 15th of October, 1866.

He then stopped at Altoona as a distinguished showman. Here he gulled the citizens in high style, advertising that he would give an exhibition lecture, alleging he could make roosters and chickens dance, play and raise a ring, &c. Full of the result. After taking in several hundred dollars, he told the people he was going to keep order a moment until he went to his room hard by, to procure something he had forgotten. Finally he went to Johnstown, and to Somerset. He was convicted for the larceny of a horse, and sentenced for four years and three months. On his reaching the Penitentiary, Dr. Campbell, the warden, immediately recognized the former inmate. Cooley requested to have his cell, which he promised him.

He will thus be eleven years and four months in the same cell, and as the end of the present sentence will have been thirteen years and nine months it "durance vile."

Larceny of Clothing.

Yesterday John Brown, alias John Johnson, and Edward Scott, were committed to jail by Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on a charge of larceny, preferred against them by Esau Reed, a colored man. Reed lives at Mr. Joseph Walton's, and a night or two ago had a suit of new clothing stolen from him. Circumstances led him to believe that Brown and Scott were the parties responsible for the disappearance of his clothes, and he made information before Justice Ammon, charging them with the larceny. J. N. Jarrett, the constable succeeded in arresting Scott on Thursday morning, and after a hearing he was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for Court. At the hearing he alleged that Brown, who boards with him, brought the clothes to the house, and left them to settle by a board bill. Yesterday morning Constable Jarrett arrested Brown, and a hearing was given him by the Justice. The prisoner alleged that he did not steal the clothing, but that Scott brought them to the house himself. Brown was committed to jail to answer at Court in default of three hundred dollars bail.

Yesterday Scott's bail became dissatisfied with the prospects and surrendered him. A bail piece was issued and officer Jarrett rearrested Scott, who was then committed to jail.

The Stewarstown Rape Case.

Yesterday morning, Philip Heist and William Stewart, the parties charged with being implicated in the alleged attempt to outrage Mrs. Smith, on Monday night last, were brought before Alderman Sayler for a hearing. Heist is charged with committing the assault with intent to commit rape, and Stewart with being present and abetting. Heist was required to find bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for a further hearing on Monday next, and Stewart was held in one thousand for a hearing on the same day.

Better.—We learn from Dr. McCook, that Robert Christy, the young man who made an desperate attempt on Thursday, to commit suicide with a sledge hammer at Nimick's Variety Works is, materially better of the injuries inflicted on himself, and will probably recover. His friend Mr. Nicholson, whom he also injured severly with the sledge, was able to be about yesterday.

Closing of the Universalist Fair.

On Thursday night, or rather on Friday morning, the Universalist Fair and Festival, at City Hall, was brought to a termination, after nearly three weeks of extremely successful continuance. The business of the Fair was all closed