THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
P. S. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING,
W. P. JOCKTON.....W. J. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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Delivered by carriers per week.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$6.00
Address, GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1868. NUMBER 41.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Abyssinian War.

Von Bismarck Seriously Ill.

Italy and the Papal Debt.

Closing Honors to Farragut.

Late South American Advices.

English Parliament Proceedings.

Irish Reform Bill Preparing.

The Government and Telegraphs.

Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

G F. Train's Arrest Explained.

Dublin Nation Editor Convicted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, February 16.—The New York *Herald's* special advices from headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia state that King Theodore is at his camp near the palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian Monarch is said to be in a bad strait in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies is imminent, and may take place at any moment.

Very few of the disaffected native chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore. The chief Kassi, ruler of the Tigra District, openly courts the favor of Major General Napier. General Napier fears that this chief, whose political character is bad, aims at a secret attack on him, and consequently seeks to arrange and perfect a binding treaty of alliance with him so as to hold him answerable for his future acts.

Thirty-five thousand British, of all classes, have been landed at Zobla, and the advance of the Queen's army has reached to within two days' march of Autalo, half-way towards Magdala, from the shore line, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place. The Egyptians, with a contingent embracing many Turks, are very near to Magdala, but they use no caution, and still march on in a reckless manner without the sanction of the superior officers of the English army. The English in the interior number about twenty thousand. The troops suffered considerably from the heat of the weather.

Dispatches from Suakim announce that the British expeditionary corps had occupied Adderat, and reports reached Senafe that the advance had reached Rerai and Tsiala. It was also announced from the interior that the natives who had revolted against King Theodore were again submitting to his authority.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 17.—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Mayo, late Lord Naas' Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the members that the Government was preparing an Irish Reform Bill, and would be ready to lay it before the House on the 9th of March. Other measures in regard to Ireland, he said, would be brought forward on the 20th.

Sir Charles Bright called attention to the scheme for placing telegraphic wires under Government control, and asked whether any action had been taken, or if it was proposed by the Ministry to take any such action that end. Mr. Geo. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, replied that it was the intention of the Government to purchase the lines of telegraph in Great Britain, and he presumed the plan for effecting that change, which was being matured in the Treasury office, would be submitted to the House within a week.

A motion was made for a second reading of the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hon. Mr. Fortescue, member for Andover, said he thought the motion proved that the administration of affairs in Ireland was wrong and greatly needed reform.

Sir Henry Winston, member for Waterford City, said the bill was an outrage upon Catholics, shut out as they were from their rightful share in the government.

Earl Mayo made an explanation in regard to the case of George Francis Train. He said the policeman who arrested him had received general instructions to watch persons arriving at Queenstown from the United States, and to stop all suspicious parties. When the trunk of George Francis Train was examined copies of his own speeches on Ireland were found, which led to his arrest on suspicion. He was finally released on giving a pledge that he would make no speeches, and do no act in sympathy with the Fenian cause.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The Council has at length resolved to pay part of Papal debts.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17.—The public honors to Admiral Farragut closed last week with a dinner, given by the United States Minister, Marsh. The principal American residents and visitors, a number of eminent foreigners, and several leading Italians were among the invited guests. Admiral Farragut has left Figrenco on a brief visit to Venice.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Private letters from Paraguay, dated January 18th, represent the prospects of the Paraguayans continued to improve. Lopez was taking the offensive and had twice bombarded the Brazilian camp on the Parana with effect.

The steamer from Rio also brings the following news: The Internal troubles of the Argentine Confederation were increasing. The powerful State of Entre-rios had joined Ecoas Rio in revolt against the federal government.

D. Marco Paz, Vice President of the Argentine Confederation, and President of the Senate, is dead.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 17,—*Evening.*—In the case of Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, whose trial for the publication of seditious libels occupied the greater portion of last week, the jury today brought in a verdict of guilty. The case excited unusual interest.

PRUSSIA.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF BISMARCK.

BERLIN, February 17.—The illness of Count Bismarck is serious. He is not able to leave Berlin.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris reiterate the statement of changes contemplated in the policy and Cabinet of the Emperor.

ARRIVED OUT.

LONDON, February 17.—The steamers United Kingdom and New York, have arrived out.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair announced that Mr. JOHNSON was unwell, and that he desired the vote on the admission of Mr. THOMAS to be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. DIXON presented a memorial, signed by several Generals, that the Secretary of War may be directed to appropriate a large cannon, to be placed on the monument to General Sedgwick.

Mr. CONKLIN presented the resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Detroit, on the rights of American citizens abroad.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Mr. SUMNER each presented petitions of freedmen, praying that they be sent to Liberia.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of German citizens praying for the abolition of the Presidency of the United States, on the ground that it is a copy of royalty and dangerous to the United States.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial from the South Carolina Convention, asking for aid to the Port Royal Railroad Company.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial from the citizens of Illinois, asking for aid in the construction of deep water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. All of these memorials were appropriately referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill which was referred to the Committee December 19th, providing that hereafter any election authorized by the Reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election at which the question of adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted any person duly registered may vote in any part of the State, in which he shall be registered, where he may reside at the time of said election, upon the presentation of his certificate of registration, under such regulations as the District Commanders may provide.

Mr. THUMBULL introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases. It affirms that repeated declarations of the Supreme Court have decided the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power. It declares all Courts of the United States in the administration of justice shall be bound by the decisions of the political department of Government in political questions, and that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one of a State. It further declares that no civil State government, republican in form, exists in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas, and that no civil government in either of said States shall be recognized as a valid or legal State government, unless the executive or judicial power of the United States until Congress shall provide, or until such State Legislature shall be represented in Congress; and it is further affirmed that the Reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867, and acts supplementary thereto are political in their character, and the propriety or validity of which is a political tribunal is incompetent to question, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States until such States shall be represented in Congress, or until Congress shall recognize the State government as republican in form. All such cases pending in said Court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal by writ of error, or otherwise in other proceedings, to bring before said Court for review any case, civil or criminal, or other proceedings arising out of the execution of the said reconstruction acts, or authorizing appeal from a Circuit Court in a *habeas corpus* proceeding to the Supreme Court, or which authorize the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before it for review any judgment of a lower court in *habeas corpus* cases, are hereby repealed.

MR. WILSON reported from the Military Committee a bill for the gradual reduction of the army, by discontinuing unnecessary grades thereto.

Mr. EDWARDS from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, introduced a bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President and the return of the same, stating that the Committee was unanimous in its favor.

It provides that the ten days within which the President is required by the Constitution to return bills not approved by him shall be deemed the ten calendar days (Sundays excepted) next after their receipt, and shall be computed by excluding the day on which he receives them and including the tenth day there after. The adjournment of Congress, which shall prevent the return bill by the President of any such bill to the House in which it originated, shall be construed to be the final adjournment of a session. In case of the adjournment of either House to a particular day, it shall be lawful for the President to return a bill with objections, and send a message announcing its signature, to the office of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, as the case may be, and such return or sending of a message shall be considered to have the same effect as if the House in which the bill originated were in session.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a joint resolution excepting the appropriations for the survey of the northern and northwestern Lakes from the provision of the second section of the act relative to fortifications, &c., approved March 2d, 1867. Referred.

Mr. YATES presented a petition from citizens of Sikka praying for the establishment of a civil government in Alaska and a municipal form of government for Sitka. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced bills for the protection of settlers at Fort Ridgway, Minnesota, and to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, introduced a bill appropriating condemned property to the use of Indians.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to amend usury laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the President was requested to communicate any information concerning the alleged interference of the Consul at Rome with the late difficulties in Italy.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of a colored person on the cars of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and if further legislation is needed to prevent such abuses and secure equal rights.

Mr. BUCKALEW objected and it went over.

The resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the abandonment of the Dennistown collection cases was adopted.

The Senate considered the resolution for the admission of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland.

Mr. COLE advocated it, while Mr. Mr. DRAKE gave notice that under the amendment Mr. Thomas could not take the oath or hold his seat.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke in favor of his admission.

Mr. MORTON and Mr. FOWLER opposed the admission of Mr. Thomas, when the subject was laid over until to-morrow, at which time Mr. Johnson closes the debate.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill supplemental to the act for payment of bounties.

The Senate considered the joint resolution to cover into the treasury moneys arising from sales of captured and abandoned property, and now in the hands of the United States Treasurer, but after a speech from Mr. FESSENDEN, and without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

To repeal an act regulating disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures recovered under custom laws.

An Act relative to settlers on portion of Fort Randall reservation, vacated by General Grant.

An Act providing that greenbacks be exempt from State taxation.

An Act providing for levies to secure low lands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation, and to encourage settlement.

Authorizing the United States District Judges of Iowa to appoint clerks at the several places where courts are held.

An Act relative to soldiers whose discharges are dated after their actual discharge.

A memorial from the Dacotah Legislature, asking for aid to Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and to establish the costal system.

A memorial for the establishment of branch mint in Montana.

By Mr. BINGHAM: An act to restore the State of Alabama to representation in Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill, is as follows:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the votes given at an election held on—day of February, 1868, were for the Constitution presented by the Convention of the people of the State of Alabama, and—

WHEREAS, A certain combination of citizens within said State refused to vote, with intent thereby to defeat efforts of the friends of the Union to restore said State to its proper relations to the Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the State Legislature elect under the new Constitution of Alabama be convened at the capital of said State as soon as practicable, by the order of the United States Military Commander within said State of Alabama, and upon the ratification by said Legislature of the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State as authorized by said Constitution of Alabama, said State shall be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States in accordance with law.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a resolution to pay $25,000 each to Messrs. Symes, Smith, Brown and Burch, in full for the time spent and the expenses incurred in prosecuting claims to seats in the House. Rejected by a vote of thirty-five against ninety.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution appointing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, as a Commission to establish a tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Tabled by a vote of seventy-three to sixty-five.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was authorized to report back at any time the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, stated that he was not the person who gave the information to Mr. Butler in reference to the wood screw patent case, whereupon

Mr. BUTLER said that in his remarks on Friday he referred to his colleague from the Second District, Mr. Amess, and the statement was correct in every particular.

Mr. MYERS said the bill was defeated by false statements, and he would report it again with the previous that if were necessary into inquiry of the American Screw Company it should be void.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, &c., appropriation bill. Mr. BUTLER's amendment providing for a mission to Greece was adopted.

Mr. BRUYN moved an amendment providing for a Minister to the Papal States, which was opposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the missions of Ecuador, New Grenada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay and Salvador. The resolution was debated at length.

Mr. LOGAN offered in ridicule an amendment authorizing the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations for the purchase of empires, kingdoms, rebellions, wars, volcanoes, icebergs, all which was ruled out of order.

A vote was taken separately on each of Mr. WILLIAMS' amendments and they were rejected.

Mr. BROOKS moved an appropriation for the purpose of the Church Union. Rejected by a vote of 45 to 59.

Mr. SPALDING moved to increase the item in contingent expenses of the State Department from $30,000 to $65,000. Rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, offered an amendment requiring that no fees be paid to any consular officer or diplomatic agent beyond one thousand dollars, to be accounted for and paid into the treasury, and prescribing that no salary shall exceed five thousand dollars shall be allowed for the expenses of any vice consul or consular agent.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment, providing that where fees accounted for exceed three thousand dollars, the salary, where it does not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, shall be two thousand dollars.

Both amendments were adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment requiring Consular salaries to be paid in lawful money. Rejected.

Mr. BUTLER moved an amendment striking out the words "Commissioners and Chargés to Liberia," and inserting "Minister resident to Hayti and Liberia and the Dominican Republic." After a lengthy debate he withdrew it, and the bill, as reported to the House, passed.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce and have put on passage a bill to secure the equal rights of American citizens abroad. Pending the question the House adjourned.

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FRANKFORT, February 17—*Evening.*—United States bonds are strong at 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton; there is great activity and much excitement in the market to-day, which closed irregular but buoyant, with sales of Middling Uplands in port at 9½@9¾d, and to arrive at 9d; Orleans, 9½@9¾d. The sales to-day reached 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 45s 3d for mixed western. Wheat, 16s for California white, and 14s 2d for No. 2 western. The other articles are unchanged. Provisions—Lard has advanced to 56s 6d. Bacon has advanced to 55s 6d for Cumberland Middles. Beef is steady at 115s. Pork 71s. Cheese 52s. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine have advanced to 34s. Refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s 2d. Sugar is steady at 24s. Tallow 47s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Petroleum has advanced one franc, with sales of standard white at 41 francs.

Trial Trip of the Wampanoag.—Boiler Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—The United States steamship Wampanoag has arrived here from her trial trip. She made the passage from Sandy Hook to Charleston in thirty-three hours. The greatest speed made in one hour was twenty and one half miles; the greatest speed for twenty-four hours was forty and one-fourth knots; and the average speed during the entire trip was sixteen and three-fourth knots. The trial is a complete success.

The propeller Lynn Haven, of Norfolk, exploded a boiler yesterday. No lives were lost. Loss five thousand dollars. No insurance.

New York State Democratic Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention for March 11th, to choose delegates to the National Convention, and appointed a committee to urge on the National Committee the selection of New York city as the place of holding the Presidential Convention.

—The election of a United States Senator for Kentucky, to succeed Hon. James Guthrie, takes place in the Kentucky Legislature to-day. Dr. Mervin Green and Hon. R. Stanton are prominently mentioned.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1868.

OPINION IN THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion heretofore made to dismiss the application in the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. The case will therefore come up for argument on its merits as previously arranged on the first Monday of March.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

In the case of McArdle, the Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction. The Chief Justice in the delivery of the opinion held that under the act of February 5th, 1867, an appeal lies from the judgment of a Circuit Court in an original case of *habeas corpus* to the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon the other point made in the argument, that McArdle was in military custody, charged with a military offence, and that the jurisdiction conferred by the act of February 5, 1867, being additional, therefore the Circuit Court of Mississippi had no jurisdiction of McArdle under act of 1867, the court expressed no opinion, but held there were questions going to show the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court which would come upon their minutes on final argument, on the first Monday in March next.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners by the Confederate authorities have taken a large mass of testimony, and will go to Richmond next week to pursue their inquiries.

GEN. SHERMAN'S BREVET.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs voted to recommend the return of Gen. Sherman's brevet nomination to the President, with a resolution stating it is inadvisable to confer brevet rank on an officer of the second highest grade.

SOUTH CAROLINA MARSHAL.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of Thomas Tim, Marshal of the District of South Carolina.

PATENTS TO ISSUE.

For the week ending Feb. 25th, two hundred and ninty-six patents will be issued.

Fire at Harrisburg—An Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 17.—A fire to-night in the hardware of Gerrit King's hardware store, corner of Third and Market streets, was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Report is supposed to have been extinguished, and the store was full of people, when a terrific explosion took place, by which about thirty firemen and citizens were injured. No loss of life is reported.

Outrage Upon Jews in Roumania.

A letter from Vienna contains the following:

"As a fresh outrage on Jews has taken place at Birlat, a large straggling place, half village, half town, of about 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,000 are Jews, situate about seventy miles north of Galatz. This place elected about a year ago by popular vote the Chief Rabbi of Bucharest, one Yermoff, a priest and monk of the Greek Church, having immense influence among the Jewish users of his district, and famous for his impassioned sermons and speeches against the Jews. On the evening of the 5th of January this priest died, and, from the previous Saturday he had been suffering from poison, said to have been given him by a Jewish woman, who had cooked for him his meals daily, she having been bribed to this by the Jews with four hundred ducats. At the moment of his death in the evening. An alarmation on the subject was given in a Moldavian paper, which, however, let to an attack by the Moldavian shopkeepers and poorer people of the place on every shop and house belonging to the Jews. The doors and windows were beaten in, the inmates shamefully beaten and ill-treated, and the shops and houses totally destroyed and stolen, and this went on in a fine moonlight evening from 6 to 12 at midnight, when the mob became exhausted. The prefect and other officials whom tried to interfere were beaten off by the mob.

"The riot would have been resumed next day, without doubt, but the commandant of the place, who had some fifty dorahauses (militia) under his command, received a strong reinforcement from Bucharest during the night to fire on the rioters. This soon became known, and an end was put to the attempt at outrage. The value of the property stolen is not less than 15,000, and the sufferers much more. I left Birlat on the 12th of January, and then the commandant of the district was in charge of the place with a military force, and had over sixty persons in prison charged with being concerned in these riots. The government have promised a strict inquiry into the matter and punishment for those concerned; but the result will, I fear, be about nil."

Spontaneous Combustion in Theatres.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "I was lately conversing with one of the principal manufacturers upon the late catastrophe at Her Majesty's Theatre, and he gave his decided opinion that it was probably proceeded from spontaneous combustion. He stated that large heaps of the debris and refuse of the painting and properties rooms were often swept up together, and left to accumulate for years, and that he had often had reason to complain of this practice and to point out the danger of it. The fire-proof curtain, which was in a bad bad stood in a theatre for a long period, and after many complaints he ordered the carpenters to remove it, and the moment a spade was thrust into it it burst into flames. I saw it in the *Times* a correspondent laid aside spontaneous combustion because scene painting is done with an oil varnish which is not inflammable, but the danger, though sometimes existing even in the painting-room, lies more especially in the properties room, where varnish and oil colors are largely used, and where scraps of oiled tow, rag, cotton waste, and fine or fluff are swept up together with other matters. They only need a very reasonable heat to set up uncommon practice, for the purpose of laying the dust, to induce incipient spontaneous combustion. My informant also pointed to the case of Astley's Theatre, which he stated had been twice scorched that in this way, and drew from the sweepings of the sawdust and stables and from his experience, which is very great, he is certain that many other theatres had been so burnt."

—In a recent pastoral Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe says:

"When I see the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity and wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that those who are American women are drawers to the first law of refinement—simplicity in manners and attire.

"When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments and join in dances to shocking to be named among Christians; I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilized heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians.

"When I read daily, of the most ungodly divorces and of crime against social purity and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our country women are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training.

"When I see thousands of households in which young girls are reared for a life of pleasure, without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results, nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind!

"As a christain Bishop, therefore, I make my appeal to you, Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation, by faithfully bearing your testimony against all that tends to the degradation of your sex, and the more so, when such crime is not only winked at, but receives countenance in circles which ought to be exemplary."

—The large penguins of the Antarctic Ocean exhibit a curious peculiarity in the place of deposit of the single egg laid by them. This instead of being placed in a nest, as with other birds, is held between the legs and feathers of the belly, and transported by the bird wherever it goes until hatched.

—A very large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held at the Court House, in Louisville, last night. Addresses were made by Col. P. F. Walsh and James Gibbons, of the Brotherhood.

—The freight house of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, at Danielsonville, Massachusetts, containing a large amount of freight, was entirely consumed by fire on the evening of the 15th. The depot was saved by great exertions.

—The cholera is raging terribly in Buenos Ayres, there being 150 to 180 victims a day. The citizens are flying from the city. At Villa Neuva, ten out of seventy laborers on the railroads had died almost at once, and the people are flying in all directions.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 17—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 92¼@¾. The Bank of England still continues. Five-Twenties, 71¼@71¾. Illinois Central, 88¼. Erie, 49½.

FRANKFORT, February 17—*Evening.*—United States bonds are strong at 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton; there is great activity and much excitement in the market to-day, which closed irregular but buoyant, with sales of Middling Uplands in port at 9½@9¾d, and to arrive at 9d; Orleans, 9½@9¾d. The sales to-day reached 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 45s 3d for mixed western. Wheat, 16s for California white, and 14s 2d for No. 2 western. The other articles are unchanged. Provisions—Lard has advanced to 56s 6d. Bacon has advanced to 55s 6d for Cumberland Middles. Beef is steady at 115s. Pork 71s. Cheese 52s. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine have advanced to 34s. Refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s 2d. Sugar is steady at 24s. Tallow 47s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Petroleum has advanced one franc, with sales of standard white at 41 francs.

Trial Trip of the Wampanoag.—Boiler Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—The United States steamship Wampanoag has arrived here from her trial trip. She made the passage from Sandy Hook to Charleston in thirty-three hours. The greatest speed made in one hour was twenty and one half miles; the greatest speed for twenty-four hours was forty and one-fourth knots; and the average speed during the entire trip was sixteen and three-fourth knots. The trial is a complete success.

The propeller Lynn Haven, of Norfolk, exploded a boiler yesterday. No lives were lost. Loss five thousand dollars. No insurance.

New York State Democratic Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention for March 11th, to choose delegates to the National Convention, and appointed a committee to urge on the National Committee the selection of New York city as the place of holding the Presidential Convention.

—The election of a United States Senator for Kentucky, to succeed Hon. James Guthrie, takes place in the Kentucky Legislature to-day. Dr. Mervin Green and Hon. R. Stanton are prominently mentioned.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bill to Secure a Higher Standard of Medical Knowledge—Refunding Tax Paid by State Banks—To Compel Dentists to Procure Diplomas—Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Propagation of Fish—To Create Sinking Fund for Extinguishment of Pittsburgh Railroad Debt—Repairs of Pennsylvania Charter Monument—To Incorporate Steamship Company—Tariff Law for Artizans—State Agricultural Report—General Pension Law.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia: An act to provide for the cultivation of a higher standard of knowledge in the medical profession, by authorizing degrees of Master of Medical Sciences, and blending Allopathy and Homeopathy in the proposed Pennsylvania State College of Physicians and Surgeons.

By Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams: Refunding to all State Banks the one per cent. paid under the act of 1866, which was declared unconstitutional.

By Mr. LOWRY, of Erie: Compelling dentists in this State to procure diplomas.

Also, enabling the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds, secured by mortgage.

Also, for the propagation of fish in all the rivers and tributaries in this State.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny: Creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of railroad compromise bonds and indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and a board of commissioners to take charge thereof.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CLARK, Warren: Paying Solomon Obell, grandson of Lieutenant Jenkins, the sum of fifty dollars.

By Mr. ADAIRE, Philadelphia: Granting five thousand dollars for the repair of the Penn Charter monument in Philadelphia.

By Mr. THORN, Philadelphia: Incorporating the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steamship Company.

By Mr. DAY, Washington: For the relief of officers of the Thomas A. Scott regiment.

By Mr. PHELAN, Greene: Protecting farmers against rats and vermin.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A joint resolution from the Senate urging Congress to change the tariff law for the protection and propotion of American artists and artists' productions.

A joint resolution from the Senate to print three thousand five hundred copies of the State Agricultural Society's report.

GENERAL PENSION LAW.

The general pension law for soldiers of 1812 was under discussion when the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 17.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The steaming James A. Wright was completely wrecked by the explosion of her boiler in the New York Bay to-day. Four of the crew are missing, and two were saved, but injured.

ROCK ISLAND CASE.

The Rock Island case was again before the Supreme Court to-day, when motions were made, among others one to vacate the order of reference of Wm. A. Falls, Cashier of the Rock Island Bank, on the ground that he had refused to answer certain questions touching decisions made by Judge Drake and Lincoln and another on the part of Clark, Dodge & Co. for leave to pay over half a million dollars of the proceeds of securities changed. Judge Carlozza postponed the hearing of the new motions until to-morrow, and intimated that he would name an early day for the hearing of the main motion.

PAPAL RECRUITS.

The first batch of the Pontifical Zouaves, recruited in Canada, leaves Montreal to-day for this city, on their way to Rome. Among the jokers of the city is Prince Sabas Iturbide, the youngest son of the Mexican Emperor of that name.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Preparations are now making by steamboat companies for the opening of navigation.

FORT DONELSON CELEBRATION.

The Central Grant Club celebrated the capture of Fort Donelson last night. Speeches were made by General Hugerson, of Illinois, and General Martindale, and letters from Speaker Colfax, Senator Morgan, Speaker Colfax, and Representatives Banks, Logan and Higburt were read.

YALE COLLEGE ALUMNI.

A meeting of the Alumni of Yale College was held to-night to form an association for social purposes.

SOUTHERN STATES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—In the Convention to day the propriety of prohibiting counties and cities subscribing to public improvements in their corporate capacity was discussed, without definite action.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, February 17.—The Convention, after long discussion, adopted a resolution authorizing the President to issue bonds for the purpose of funding the debt of the State.

ARKANSAS.

General Gillem has ordered an election for the ratification of the Constitution of Arkansas on the 15th of March, to continue five days, the same to be conducted as heretofore in the respective States.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, February 17.—In the Convention to-day twenty-eight members were present. No important action.

The Billings faction offer a compromise, if Billings be nominated to Congress, which the majority refuse to do.

General Meade arrived to-day. He urges both factions to reorganize, elect a new President, and expunge all records since February 2d. General Meade is the guest of D. S. Walker, acting Governor.

ALABAMA.

A special to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Unofficial returns from all but two counties in Alabama indicate that 81,000 votes were cast at the late election, sufficient to ratify the constitution and elect the State officers."

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—The latest news received respecting the Chinese rebellion is to the effect that the Imperialists have gained several victories over both the Nieuffer and Mohammedans.

—Four negroes were thrown into the river at Nashville, yesterday, by the capsizing of a canoe. One of them was drowned. The others were rescued by the crew of the steamer Umpire.

—The building owned by L. W. Bradley, on Main street, Dubuque, Iowa, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss on building and contents fifty thousand dollars. Insurance, thirty thousand dollars.

—A very large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held at the Court House, in Louisville, last night. Addresses were made by Col. P. F. Walsh and James Gibbons, of the Brotherhood.

—The freight house of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, at Danielsonville, Massachusetts, containing a large amount of freight, was entirely consumed by fire on the evening of the 15th. The depot was saved by great exertions.

—The cholera is raging terribly in Buenos Ayres, there being 150 to 180 victims a day. The citizens are flying from the city. At Villa Neuva, ten out of seventy laborers on the railroads had died almost at once, and the people are flying in all directions.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS