Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Bills to Regulate Naturalization Reported—Medical and Surgical History of the War. HOUSE: Bills Reported from Banking and Currency Committee and Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869.

SENATE.

The PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Mr. Fenton, Senator elect from New York.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSON presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to establish uniform rules of naturalization, in the following words:

Be it enacted, &c., That all white persons of foreign birth, not convicted of crime, and who have not participated in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and who now are or who shall hereafter become permanent residents of the United States, and elect to be citizens thereof, are hereby declared naturalized citizens, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER said he objected to the word "white" in the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. CRAGIN offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether he had directed the suspension or discontinuance of proceedings against parties prosecuted in New York city for frauds upon the internal revenue, and if so, in what causes and for what reasons, and if compatible to communicate to the Senate his correspondence on the subject with the United States District Attorney at New York. Adopted.

Thursday evening next was set apart for the consideration of matters from the Committee on Postoffices.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, but Mr. McCREERY objected.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of allowing each State to be represented by at least one person in the Agricultural Department, such person to be chosen by the States respectively at their annual fairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported the joint resolution directing the printing at the public printing office of five hundred copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

Mr. FERRY read a letter from the Assistant Surgeon General, setting forth that the manuscript and illustrations of the first volume were ready and could be printed, 5,000 copies at a cost of about $20,000; that two more volumes would be completed, the whole to cost about $100,000; the copies printed at the government printing office to be disposed of under the direction of Congress.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the resolution, because it proposed to do more than the gentleman in charge of the work asked for.

Mr. SUMNER favored the resolution, thinking the work of importance and the expense of comparatively little consequence.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay aside all other business and to take up his resolution in regard to Representative Butler's noisy and disorderly conduct.

Mr. CHANELER objected and Mr. DAVIS did not press his motion.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to the consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the Senate would stand by the unfinished business of yesterday, the river and harbor bill, until it should be disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN said his understanding was the river and harbor bill was to be considered at the evening session.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senate was tired of the discussion of the currency bill.

Mr. Sherman's motion was lost—yeas 19, nays 30, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill. The pending amendment was to strike out the third section appropriating $450,000 towards completing the Louisville and Portland canal, on condition that Kentucky shall cede her sight to said canal to the United States.

Messrs. Willey, Morton and Sherman, opposed the amendment, insisting that the appropriation was imperatively required by the interests of commerce, and would only put the general government in the same relation to the commerce of the Ohio that it already occupied to the commerce of the Mississippi and other rivers.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Fessenden and Morrill, (Me.) advocated the amendment, which was finally rejected—yeas 22, nays 32.

The last amendment reported by the Committee, to strike out the section authorizing the Secretary of War to make surveys at points in various parts of the country, with a view to recommending such improvements as the interest of navigation required, was rejected, and the section retained, by 23 yeas to 23 nays.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the bill with the amendments, was recommitted for further consideration by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a joint resolution proposing the following Constitutional amendment:

ART. 17. The Congress shall have power to establish a tribunal for the purpose of considering and determining all questions which may arise as to the validity of the Electoral vote of any State for President and Vice President of the United States, which said tribunal shall exercise its jurisdiction under such regulation as Congress shall make.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate the proceedings for naturalization of aliens, introduced by him December 7th. The substitute provides that the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be made, taken and had before the Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Courts of the Territorial Districts of the United States the higher Court of the District of Columbia, having common law jurisdiction, or before registers in bankruptcy now or hereafter to be appointed, who shall be ex-officio Commissioners of Naturalization, and not before any other Court or tribunal, but the declaration of intent and oath may be made before the Clerks of said Courts. Aliens are required, one month before applying for naturalization, to file with the clerk of said Courts, or with a Commissioner of Naturalization, a notice that he intends to apply, which notice shall state with great minuteness particulars of residence, name, age, occupation, nationality, personal appearance, &c., together with a full description of the Court or Commissioner with whom the respective declarations were filed. The Commissioner or Clerk of the Court shall note upon the notice the date of its receipt, and shall keep the same on file, subject to public inspection, and shall give copies thereof whenever required. Prior to admission to citizenship every alien shall make oath and furnish a witness to the fact of a residence of four years and six months in the United States and one year in the State or Territory where such application is made next prior thereto. Any person may file with the Commissioner or Clerk an affidavit that he believes such alien's application is fraudulent and that he intends to contest the same, and such contested cases shall be heard in Court and decided separately.

The substitute also provides that the declaration of intention may be filed one year and six months, instead of two years, before making the application to be naturalized, but adjudication admitting an alien to the rights of citizenship shall be made and entered on record, and the certificate of naturalization founded thereon be issued six months before such adjudication of certificate shall be effective. It is made the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish to Courts blank certificates of naturalization, in conformity to the foregoing provisions, printed on paper so manufactured and stamped as to guard against frauds, and certificates and accounts of the number so furnished and received shall be kept by the department, and the Judges and Commissioners. Certificates of naturalization issued within one year prior to the passage of the bill must be endorsed and approved by the Courts and Commissioners now authorized to issue naturalization papers, or they shall have no validity, and this approval shall be given only on evidence that such certificates were not obtained by fraud. Certificates issued more than a year prior to the enactment of the bill may also be presented for endorsement and approval in the same manner, otherwise the question of their validity may be raised when they are presented for use. The judges and inspectors of elections are required to stamp and endorse the word "used," with the date when a certificate is presented and used, and the word "rejected" if it be not received. A provision is made for annulling such rejected certificates by a proper Court of the same district upon evidence of fraud. Other sections authorize and regulate proceedings for annulling fraudulent certificates, which may be required to be produced on suspicion, and prescribe punishments of fine and imprisonment for issuing and receiving fraudulent or forged certificates, ranging from six months to three years and not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE moved to dispense with the morning hour, so as to take up the political disabilities bill. After discussion, rejected.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning hour, the call of Committees for reports of a private nature.

The bill for the relief of Knott & Co., American merchants doing business in China, was passed.

The bill to pay Leonard Pierce, Jr., late United States Consul at Matamoras, $1,843 in gold, for expenditures made by him from the 12th of March, 1862, to the 30th of November, 1864, in aiding Union soldiers and refugees fleeing from Texas, was passed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report in the case of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s contract for carrying the mails between the terminus of the Pacific Railroad Company. It exempts the Postoffice Department from all blame, and reports that the difficulty originated in an act of Congress, which threw about four hundred per cent. more mail matter on the route in question than the bids had been made for, and that the Postmaster General did the best he could under the circumstances. The report was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLARK, of Kan., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for immediate information why certain trust lands of the Sac and Fox Indians had not been offered for sale, as contemplated by the treaty of 14th of October, 1868.

Mr. HOOPER, from Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill regulating reports of national banking associations.

After discussion and amendment the bill was passed.

The following are its provisions: That every National Banking Association shall make to the Comptroller, on the first Monday of every month, a report exhibiting in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the Association before the commencement of business on the morning of the day aforesaid, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller of the Currency within five days thereafter, and such report shall be in the manner and form provided by the Comptroller, verified by oath or affidavit of the President and Cashier of each Association, and by either one of them, and two of the Directors, and shall be in lien of the quarterly reports and monthly statements required by the thirty-fourth section of the national currency act, approved June 3d, 1864. The returns of each Association on the first Monday of January and July shall be verified by oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier and attested by the signature of at least three of the Directors, certifying they have personally examined the resources and liabilities of the Association, as set forth in said report, and have found the same to be correct; and such report for January and July shall contain a statement of the gross earnings and profits of the previous six months, and be published in a newspaper where such Association is established at the expense of the Association making the same, and if there be no newspaper published at such place, then in some newspaper to be designated by the Comptroller of Currency within the county or State where such Association is located; and every banking Association shall make and transmit to the Comptroller of Currency a special report as aforesaid of its condition on any day specified whenever required by the Comptroller of Currency. Any Association failing to make and transmit such monthly or other report shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each day after five days that such bank shall delay to make and transmit any reports as aforesaid, and in case any Association shall delay or refuse to pay the penalty herein stated, the same shall be assessed by the Comptroller of Currency, and the amount of such penalty may be retained by the Treasurer of the United States, upon the order of the Comptroller of Currency, out of the interest as it may become due to the Association of bonds deposited with him to secure circulation, and all sums of money collected as penalties under this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HOOPER, from the same Committee, reported a bill prohibiting National Banks certifying checks when they have not deposits of parties covering the amount certified. Passed.

Mr. BARNES, from same Committee, reported a bill to prevent National Banks loaning money on United States or National Bank notes as collateral security.

Mr. BARNES explained the object of the bill, which is to prevent the loaning of money, and thus making a corner in the money market.

After some discussion and alteration of verbiage, the bill passed.

Mr. JUDD, from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the method of converting gold into currency. He said a bill had been reported last Saturday from the Committee on Ways and Means, containing two of the sections of his bill and two additional provisions, and he was willing to have that bill called up instead of his own.

That being agreed to, Mr. HOOPER called up the bill reported by him to prohibit the further increase of the public debt. [The bill appeared in the GAZETTE of Monday last.]

On motion of Mr. JUDD the following section was added: SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public action by a proper officer of the Treasury Department, after giving three days public notice of time and place where such sales shall be made by advertising the same for at least three days.

Mr. JUDD stated he found from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that $263,031 had been paid by the Government as commission for the sale of gold and silver since it first commenced to sell.

The bill as amended was passed.

Mr. POMEROY, from same Committee, reported back the Senate bill supplement to the national banking bill of June 3d, 1864, with various amendments.

Mr. GRISWOLD, the amendments having been read, submitted that as they were important and intricate, and were not printed, the House should not be called upon to dispose of them without seeing them in print.

Mr. POMEROY said he would submit to the proposition, but would first state the objects of the amendments. The first section of the Senate bill was confined entirely to the provision of section forty-five of the present banking act, relating to depositories of public money, and made it a penal offense for any officer of a bank to offer a consideration for procuring deposits of public money, and for any public officer to accept such consideration. The second section of the Senate bill was an amendment to section forty-second of the present act, relating to the liquidation of banking associations. The fourth section provides for sealing the existing banking associations, in order to provide twenty-four millions of currency to be distributed, one-half among the Southern States and the other half among the Western States and Territories, that have not received their proper share.

Mr. BUTLER critised the provisions of the sections relating to the liquidation of banks that are to be wound up, and opposed the provision that bonds on deposit are to be sold for the redemption of outstanding currency and greenbacks substituted for the bonds as security.

Mr. HIGBY observed there was no profit in discussing the bill now, when it was not printed, and suggested the bill be re-committted and ordered printed.

Without disposing of the bill, which was ordered printed, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for general debate.

Matters in Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The State Treasurer's report shows an excess of expenditures above receipts of 1868 of $356,900.

The appeal taken from Judge Collins' decision of the unconstitutionality of the one per cent. tax comes up in the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

The Senate bill enforcing the thirteenth article of the Constitution, known as the civil equality section, was postponed in the House. It will come up to-day for final action. It causes considerable excitement in the city.

Full particulars of the loss of the steamer Millie Stephens, in the Red River, show a large proportion of the lost were women and children. The fire originated in government hay that formed part of the cargo. There was only four thousand dollars insurance on the steamer.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate, and sent to the House yesterday for concurrence, instructing the warrant clerk to draw warrants on the Auditor to sell in open market and with the proceeds defray the expenses of legislation; also instructing him to draw warrants in favor of the members for fifteen cents additional to the amount of per diem and mileage, to re-emburse them for losses sustained in discounting the warrants.

Tennessee Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, February 13.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution of the Investigating Committee, declaring Speaker Richards innocent of the charge of bribery and corruption in the School Fund matter, by a decided majority. The Speaker resumed the Chair amid the congratulations of his friends, and made a brief speech, which elicited much applause.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

President and Vice President Elect Formally Notified—The Cabinet Not to be Announced Until After Inauguration—Sanford Conover Pardoned—Caleb Cushing's Mission—Veto Message.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1869.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

This morning, at half past ten o'clock, Senator Morton and Representatives Pruyn and Wilson, of Iowa, made their appearance at headquarters of the army for the purpose of presenting to General Grant a certificate of his election as President of the United States. Senator Morton addressed the President elect, announcing that they were the committee appointed by Congress to present him with his commission as President of the United States for four years, commencing on the fourth of March next, and in a few remarks assured the General that his election was extremely gratifying to his countrymen, and that the people felt assured he would, in exercising the duties of his distinguished office, apply the same energy, integrity and patriotism that had characterized him in a higher sphere of usefulness, and in concluding his remarks, said he would have the support of the people of the nation, even including those who differed politically from him, in administering the affairs of the Government.

In receiving the certificate of election from Senator Morton, General Grant said in accepting the office of President of the United States he assured them of his determination to carry out faithfully the obligations of that office, and referred particularly to the necessities for an honest and faithful execution of the revenue laws. He would call around him those who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment and honesty, which were desired by the people of the country. Should officers of the different branches of the Government service not satisfy him in the discharge of their official duties, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them, and would do so just as quickly with his appointments as with those of his predecessor.

General Grant stated he had not announced his Cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but intended at that period to make known the names of those whom he would invite to become members. In the interval, however, he had concluded not to make known the names of gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves, till he sent them into the Senate for confirmation. The reason for this determination, General Grant said, was because of the fact that should he do so a pressure would be immediately commenced from various parties to endeavor to induce him to change his determination; not so much probably from the fact that opposition would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which gentlemen may have for their own friends. For these, and other reasons, he had concluded to make no public announcement of his Cabinet till the time mentioned.

General Grant spoke without any reserve and with the greatest frankness and courtesy, and his remarks were received by his distinguished visitors with every mark of interest and approbation.

Afterwards Mr. Pruyn, of the Committee, addressed the General very briefly, to the effect that while the party with which he was identified differed politically from the President elect, he desired to assure him his administration, in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have their hearty support and co-operation.

The speeches were delivered more in a conversational than in a formal, set manner, and the occasion was one of quiet and most intense interest. Members of General Grant's staff were present. About twenty gentlemen were present altogether, including the Committee and staff officers.

The Committee, after leaving General Grant's headquarters, proceeded to the Capitol and waited upon Speaker Colfax in his reception room and presented him with a certificate of his election as Vice President, signed by the President of the Senate, and then severally congratulated him, to which expressions he responded as follows:

"Gentlemen, please convey to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence, by fidelity to principle and duty."

The Committee then withdrew.

A VETO.

The President has sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States: The bill entitled "an act transferring the duties of trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown," is herewith returned to the Senate, in which House it originated, without my approval.

The accompanying paper exhibits the fact that the legislation which the bill proposes is contrary to the wishes of the colored residents of Washington and of Georgetown, and that they prefer the schools for their children should be under the management of the trustees selected by the Secretary of the Interior, whose term of office is for four years, than subject them to the control of boards whose term of office depends merely on political considerations, and may be annually affected by elections which take place in the two cities. The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are at present not represented by a person of their own race in either of the boards of trustees of the public schools appointed by the municipal authorities. Of the trustees, however, who, under the act of July 11th, 1862, composed the board of trustees of the school for colored children, two are persons of color.

The resolutions transmitted herewith show that they have performed their trust in a manner entirely satisfactory to the colored people of the two cities, and no good reason is known to the Executive why the duties which now devolve upon them shall be transferred as proposed in the bill. With these brief suggestions the bill is respectfully returned, and the consideration of Congres invited to the accompanying preamble and resolutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, February 13th, 1869.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

President Johnson has purchased a large estate in East Tennessee.

The number of tickets to the inauguration ball will be limited to two thousand.

General Butler attributes the defeat of his resolution to the members being fearful of incurring the displeasure of Messrs. Wade and Colfax.

The President of the United States has accepted the office of arbitrator upon the boundary question which has arisen between Great Britain and Portugal on the coast of Africa.

Late advices from Peru show that the Republics of the Pacific coast have accepted the mediation of the United States in their war with Spain, and a Congress of plenipotentiaries from the beligerents is expected to meet at Washington during the spring.

The newspaper report of Caleb Cushing's successful mission to Bogota, in relation to the Isthmus Canal, is confirmed by the following telegram:

"*To Hon. Wm. H. Seward*—Please expect me with treaty, to-morrow.

CALEB CUSHING."

President Johnson on Thursday issued a pardon to Sanford Conover *alias* Chas. A. Dunham, convicted of perjury at the December term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Albany, New York, Penitentiary.

The Serana Islands, in the Caribbean sea, valuable for the immense deposits of guano contained thereon, have been fully recognized by the United States Government as United States territory and belonging to citizens thereof.

The friends of Gen. Sherman have purchased the residence now occupied by Gen. Grant, for $65,000, and intend presenting it to him when he is made General-in-Chief.

The President to-day nominated Louis Dent to be Minister to Chili, in place of Gen. Kilpatrick. Judge Dent is a resident of Washington, and brother of Gen. Grant's wife. As he was not an applicant for the place, he expresses much surprise at the nomination.

Speaker Colfax entertained at dinner this evening Gen. Grant, Senator Conkling and Representatives Wilson, of Iowa, Boutwell, Dawes and Blaine.

PROTEST ENTERED.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company having applied for an advance of bonds on that part of the route lying between Monument Point and Oydice, a protest has been entered with the Secretary of the Interior by the President of the Pacific Railroad Company against such advance, on the ground that the Union Pacific Company is constructing a road on that part of the route and will very soon apply for the bonds authorized by law on the completed work.

INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS.

General Webb, Grand Marshal, is perfecting his arrangements for the inauguration procession on the fourth of March, which promises to be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this country. Associations desirous of appearing in the procession should report at once to General A. S. Webb, Grand Marshal, or N. P. Chipman, Chairman of the Committee on Procession.

CANADA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, February 13.—Mayor Workman has been re-elected.

M'Donald, the Connecticut forger, is to be extradited.

TORONTO, February 13.—The transfer of lands by the Hudson Bay Company is regarded now as certain, they having conceded the important points required by the negotiations for Canada. The arrangements will probably be completed by the present Parliament, which will bring the whole Northwest under the Dominion Government in three months. The Newfoundland Assembly to-day voted on the question of adhesion to the Dominion.

The body of Whalen was buried in the jail last night. No excitement.

—Mail boxes have been missed between St. Louis and Cairo for more than a year past, and detectives have been working up the case for some time. It was finally ascertained that the robberies were committed at Odin, Illinois, the connecting point between the Ohio & Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroad. On Friday night officers were there and while the mail was being transferred from one train to another, three men appeared and undertook to carry off some boxes. The officers sprang on them, but two of them made their escape and the other was shot twice before he could be secured. The men who escaped were subsequently arrested and proved to be brothers named Alsop, aged twenty and twenty-three years. They are now in jail at Odin. The wounded man's name is Howell. He was a guerilla during the war and a man of desperate character. The people of Odin were strongly disposed to lynch him, but when he was found to be mortally wounded, they desisted.

—The New York *Times* editorially says: "The 'bulls' and 'bears' are having a fiercer fight than since 1866. There is a known short interest of forty millions, and it is surmised the aggregate must be close to double that amount, while free mention is made in the gold room of four brokers who are daily borrowers of twelve millions in gold. A powerful clique, on the other hand, have been buying heavily, and it is nip and tuck between 'bull' and 'bear' just at present, and whichever goes under will be pretty badly submerged."

—Two weeks ago, at Chicago, George Salemmeller was divorced from his wife and the next day married a girl of eighteen. The same day the divorced wife was married by the same Justice to a man of forty-five. A morning or two since, after having slept sixteen hours, Salemmeller awoke to find a sponge strongly saturated with chloroform on his pillow and his wife and two hundred dollars missing. The police are after her.

—During a dense fog two trains on the Northwestern Railroad collided at Glidden, Iowa. Joel Burch, road master, received injuries of which he died some hours afterwards, and four or five employees were seriously injured.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 14.—The Constituent Cortes organized yesterday by electing Revero President. The Provisional Government continues its efforts to baffle the schemes of the reactionists. Many arrests have been made of members of the Carlist party in this city, and a number of the Carlists have been arrested while trying to cross the frontier from France, with the alleged object of inciting insurrection.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 13.—A dispatch from Nice mentions the death of Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and representative of that government at the Conference recently in session here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 13.—*Evening*—Consols 93; Five-Twenties 77¾; Erie 25; Illinois 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western 38.

FRANKFORT, February 13. — United States bonds, 81¾.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes are firm, at 70f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.- Cotton is heavy, and sales were made of middling uplands at 12¼@12½d, and Orleans at 12¾@12¾d. The sales to-day amounted to 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions are entirely unaltered. Spirits Petroleum, 8d, and refined at 1s. 10½d.

LONDON, February 13.—Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar firm at 38s. 9d. on spot and 28s. 6d. to arrive.

ANTWERP, February 13.—Petroleum 58¼a59f.

FRANKFORT, February 13—*Evening.*—Five-Twenties higher; last sales at 82.

HAVRE, February 13—*Evening.*—Cotton steady at previous prices.

PARIS, February 14.—Bourse strong. Rentes 70f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, December 14.—Bonds 81¾@82.

HAVRE, February 14.—Cotton: tres ordinaire is quoted at 140f. per cwt. on the spot.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Jared Davis, a peddler on the cars in New Hampshire, was held for trial on Saturday, charged with robbing the mails.

—Rumor says the missing links in the chain of evidence against Maher, as the Rogers murderer, at New York, have been found.

—One of a family of eleven persons, accidentally poisoned in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the use of arsenic for saleratus by a servant, has died, and some others are in a critical condition.

—Sol. Smith, who was famous as a theatrical manager and actor a quarter of a century ago, but who has practiced law in St. Louis for twenty years, died on Sunday of congestion of the brain.

—Cottrell & Dickey, an elevator firm at Cleveland, Ohio, have failed, with liabilities of two hundred thousand and assets of fifty thousand dollars. It was rumored they were arrested on Saturday night.

—Vague reports have reached Charleston, S. C., of the mysterious embarkation at various ports on the Georgia and Florida coasts of parties partly composed of Cubans. It is supposed that these movements are connected with the revolution in Cuba.

—Mr. James Doyle, a well known lawyer of Philadelphia, was found in the street, early Sunday morning, badly wounded in the head. He died in a few minutes after being carried home. No arrests have been made and the case is involved in mystery.

—Norwich, Connecticut, suffered on Saturday night from the most destructive fire known in that city for many years. The block called Apollo Hall and two adjoining buildings were entirely consumed, with most of their contents. Total loss is estimated at $200,000.

—The will of the late banker, Jonathan Burr, who died at Chicago a few days since, is missing. Its contents are not definitely known, though it is believed he left a quarter of a million of dollars to public charities, after remembering his nephews and nieces. Burr was a bachelor.

—Thomas C. Leonard, formerly Treasurer of Shelby county, Tennessee, has been arrested at New York, on the accusation of obtaining over $15,000 on forged vouchers of indebtedness and appropriating the same to his own use. He is held for a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee.

—The Quartermaster General of the Army has just published number seventeen of the Roll of Honor, giving the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union interred in National and Public Cemeteries in Kentucky, and at New Albany, Jeffersonville and Madison, Indiana, Lawton, Millen and Andersonville, Georgia. The supplementary list gives 13,573 names of Union soldiers in those localities.

—Mont Diablo and the coast range of mountains in the vicinity of San Francisco are covered with snow. For several days the Central Pacific trains were delayed in the Sierra Nevada mountains by one of the most terrific storms ever known in that region. The snow belt extended over eighty miles, the usual distance being about fifty. The snow sheds withstood the storm, where completed, and furnished full protection to the road.

—In the Kentucky House of Representatives, on Saturday, a resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the propriety and expediency of bringing in a bill abolishing all discrimination against the right to testify in the Courts of Kentucky founded on race or color. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted—yeas 45, nays 16. A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate, but adjournment took place before any disposition was made of it.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Grain market in the afternoon quiet, and prices not materially changed. No. 2 spring Wheat closed steady at $1,16¼ for new. Corn, 58⅝c cash. Provisions inactive and prices nearly nominal. Nothing done in the evening.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Cotton is lower and dull; low middling at 27½c; good to ordinary at 27½c; stock—5,000 bales.