Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869. NUMBER 50.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature—House Bills Passed by Senate—Senate Bills Passed—Private Calendar in the House—Western Oil and Pipe Company Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1869.

SENATE.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Extending the Statute of Limitations for collecting sheriff's fees, etc., in Armstrong county.

Changing time of holding Courts in Butler county.

Reducing the capital of the Chrystal Gas and Water Co., of Venango City.

Establishing the standard weight for Coal at seventy-five pounds per bushel in Mercer borough.

Authorizing Apollo borough to issue bonds and levy a tax to build a bridge over the Kiskiminetas.

Extending the time for the commencement of Pleasant bridge, Warren county.

Authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the Peoples Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Extending the charter of the Mechanics Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

SENATE BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Hickman Run Railroad Company.

Authorizing the School District of Connellsville to borrow money.

Authorizing the Buffalo and Erie Railway Company to mortgage property and franchises.

Amending charter of Cambria Iron Company, by increasing capital stock and authorizing bonds and purchase of real estate.

Providing for the registry of lots in Allegheny city.

Incorporating the Brookville Gas and Water Company of Jefferson county.

Incorporating the Sharon Savings Bank.

Relative to Plank Walk in Allegheny city.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Finley township, Allegheny county.

Establishing license boards relative to sale of liquors in Robinson and Scott townships, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the School Directors of McClure township, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Authorizing Allegheny City to issue water bonds.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills on the private calendar were read a first time, but none acted upon finally.

Mr. AMES, of Crawford, called up the bill incorporating the Western Oil and Pipe Company, capital one million, with power to occupy lands, &c. Passed finally.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 23.—Gen. Dulce has issued a proclamation to the volunteers, announcing that he is about to commence a vigorous campaign against the rebels yet in arms. He tells the volunteers they have been misled by the machinations of their enemies, and advises them to remain quiet and obey their superior officers. The citizens are greatly alarmed and intense excitement and agitation prevailed all day yesterday, but partially subsided in the evening, when it was known the danger had been avoided by the firmness of Gen. eral Dulce. The plans of the volunteers were discovered early in the day and the officers went among the men and exhorted them to abstain from violent acts and obey the authorities; but the influence of the officers was not strong enough, and it is certain the resolute conduct of the Captain General and General Espinaro, of the regular army, alone prevented the commission of disgraceful acts.

The insurgents had a battle with the regular troops at Mayojigua, near Remedios, and defeated them, capturing the town. Frequent accounts of smaller engagements in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, with results sometimes in favor of the rebels and sometimes in favor of the troops. The rebels have possession of a tug on Damuji river, leading into Jaqua bay.

A dispatch from Spain was received yesterday afternoon announcing the organization of a force of three thousand Cataline volunteers for service in Cuba.

Noon—The city is quiet. Volunteers are guarding the streets and walls as usual. The agitation of the two preceding days has abated. The weather is very hot.

The *Prensa* publishes as authentic accounts of the situation in the Central Department. It says persons living in the country abandon their houses and estates and take refuge in cities. Insurgents are to be found in every province of the department. They subsist on the country, but take only the property of Spaniards. The rebels in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos have artillery and their cavalry is well mounted. The troops sent in pursuit of them are infantry.

The *Prensa* adds: It is useless to indulge in illusions as to the state of affairs in the interior. We must acknowledge the condition of the inhabitants could not be worse.

There is no other political news of importance.

Sugar is active; No. 12 is quoted at 10¼@10¾ reals.

Fifteen hundred insurgents entered Lajas on the 25th, burned the archives of the police headquarters, seized the guns, uniforms and equipments of the civil guard and carried off all the horses they could find. At Santo Espertu the government was conscripting all the male citizens over seventeen years of age for military service.

The city of Segua la Grande has been declared in a state of siege. An insurgent force four hundred strong is operating in that jurisdiction. Several plantations have been laid waste and the buildings on them destroyed by rebels in the vicinity of Sagua.

Sugar closed firm, at a further advance; No. 12 quoted at 10¾ reals.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: The Constitutional Amendment Non-concurred In and Committee of Conference Appointed—Military Appropriation Bill Reported with Amendments—Bill to Enforce Fourteenth Amendment Considered. HOUSE: Copper Tariff Passed Over the President's Veto—Report on New York Election Frauds—Conference Committees Appointed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1869.

SENATE.

The President presented a communication from the Attorney General in response to resolutions asking for information in relation to persons convicted of violating the Internal Revenue laws.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. DAVIS objected.

Mr. SAWYER offered a joint resolution granting prize money to seamen, landsmen and other persons in the navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any reports in his Department relating to the free port system of Mexico and the frauds connected therewith.

Mr. STEWART moved to disagree with the House amendment to the Constitution and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone this and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. Lost—yeas 14, nays 26, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Kellogg, M'Creery, Norton, Patterson, (Tenn.,) Robertson, Thayer, Vickers, Warner and Whyte—14.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds; Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hawes, Howard, Howe, Morrill, (Me.,) Morrill, (Vt.,) Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Reynolds, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson.—24.

Mr. Stewart's motion was carried.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hawes, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, (Me.,) Morrill, (Vt.,) Morton, Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams and Wilson.—32.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Kellogg, McCreery, Patterson, (Tenn.) Poole, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Vickers, Walker, Welsh and Whyte—23.

The bill to supply deficiencies for fulfilling certain Indian treaty stipulations passed.

Bills were passed authorizing certain National banks to change their names and authorizing the Western Union Telegraph to import free of duty their cables.

The President appointed Messrs. Stewart, Conkling and Edmunds a Conference Committee on the constitutional amendment.

To-morrow at 12:30 was assigned for the consideration of the joint resolution to provide for reporting and printing the proceedings of Congress.

The bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States was, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed it, because it proposed to create independent Circuit Judges. The plan had been tried in Vermont and worked badly.

Mr. DRAKE offered a substitute for the bill providing for a Chief Justice and fourteen Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and making an entirely new arrangement of circuits, which was rejected—yeas 8, nays 39.

He offered another amendment, which was also rejected.

The act as reported from the Judiciary Committee on the 3d inst., was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freedmen's Bureau and certain freedmen's hospitals; also, favorably, the bill to repeal the second section of the act making appropriations for the army, approved March 2d, 1867, which fixes the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requires all military orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued through him, and prohibits his removal or suspension except at his own request, or with the approval of the Senate.

The joint Committee on Library were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to secure copyrights of paintings, drawings, statuary and models.

The Committee on Foreign Relations were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to refund to the States of Maine and Massachusetts the interest on advances for the defence of the northeastern frontier, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill declaring that the neutrality laws shall not be held to forbid the sale or charter of vessels to foreign governments at peace with the United States, although such vessels may be wholly or in part prepared for war; provided such sale or charter is a commercial transaction, with no intent on the part of the seller to participate in any hostile or belligerent act or undertaking of the purchaser.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments. The important changes are as follows: Appropriation for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department is increased from three millions to five millions; appropriations for transportation, &c., is increased from five to eight millions; the amount for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits is reduced from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars; for payments to discharged soldiers, for clothing not drawn, reduced from five hundred thousand to two hundred thousand; section 2d, directing the Secretary of War to consolidate regiments to the minimum of three hundred in all, is stricken out.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the fourteenth article of the Constitution, as reported from the Judiciary Committee. It provides that any person who shall accept or hold an office to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment, shall be held guilty of felony, punishable by a period not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought the proper remedy for the evil the bill was designed to meet, would be to contest the seats of disqualified candidates if elected, or institute prosecution by the Attorney General of the United States, or some legal official representing the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the proposed legislation was necessary to prevent persons disqualified under the 14th amendment from holding or attempting to hold office in the Southern States. In reply to a suggestion of Mr. Whyte, he said it was necessary to have a more speedy and efficient remedy than the writ of *quo warranto*.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested this might be met by extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that the third section of the 14th amendment only applied to persons who in the future take part in insurrection against the United States, or aid or comfort its enemies. It could not have been been intended that men, without trial or conviction of any kind, should be subjected by an *ex post facto* law to these pains and penalties.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator's construction was a forced one.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN observed the section imposed no pains or penalties whatever, but simply fixed the qualifications for office, and made loyalty one of them.

Mr. MORTON, at this point, presented the credentials of D. D. Pratt, Senator-elect from Indiana.

Mr. FERRY offered a substitute for the pending bill, providing that any person disqualified from holding office by the 14th amendment, except persons who had previously been Senators or Representatives, or held other United States offices, might have his disabilities removed by filing in the Department of State a declaration that he holds true and paramount allegiance to the United States, and that he will faithfully support the Constitution thereof; the President to publish monthly, by proclamation, the names and residences of persons filing such declaration.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought this out of order, as an amendment to the bill of the Committee, because not germain to it, the latter being a bill to prevent holding office in violation of the Constitution, and this being a bill to remove political disabilities. Discussion followed, Mr. Ferry supporting his amendment, while Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Morton objected to it, the latter saying it proposed to abrogate by a general law of Congress the section of the 14th amendment imposing disabilities upon certain persons at the South, while it was intended by those who proposed and ratified the amendment that those disabilities should only be removed by Congress passing upon each case separately. He was not in haste to remove the disabilities imposed by that amendment, and he believed the people were not.

Mr. WHYTE opposed the amendment as unnecessary and mischievous.

The bill was then postponed, and that to amend the Civil Rights act taken up and passed.

The bill relative to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the last two sections.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Buckalew and Fowler, and opposed by Mr. Trumbull.

The Senate then took a recess.

At the evening session, which had been devoted to business from the Committee on Commerce, bills were passed, with amendments, to establish a post route over the East river bridge between New York and Brooklyn; giving the consent of the United States for a bridge from Philadelphia to Camden; to authorize the construction of a bridge at Portland, Oregon; to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and to protect the inhabitants thereof, with an amendment reducing the term of the lease of seal fisheries from fifteen to eleven years; and appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of additional grounds for the erection of a Custom House at Nashville.

The bill to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new American Register to the ship Agra, was opposed by Mr. Nye, and was laid over indefinitely.

The bill declaratory of the law relative to the sale of ships to friendly belligerents, was postponed, as the Foreign Committee had reported a bill on the same subject.

The bill to allow the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land their sub-marine cable on the shores of the United States was next taken up.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by adding a section providing that Congress shall have the right to regulate by general rule the tariff for the transmission of messages. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the bill allowing to Deputy Collectors and Assessors the pay of their principals when they perform their duties, and the President appointed Messrs. Cattell, Morrill and Warner a Committee of Conference on the subject.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the greater security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled by steam was discussed for a time and was pending when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COOK, of Ills., from the Committee on Elections, made a report that J. H. Casement is not elected to a seat in the House as a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the President's veto of the copper tariff bill.

The veto message was read, and the question being "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" after some discussion, in which Messrs. Blair, (Mich.) Braggs, Higby and Schenck opposed, and Messrs. Brooks, Pike and Phelps sustained the veto, the bill was passed under the previous question—years 115, nays 56.

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley, Axtell, Beaman, Benjamin, Blackburn, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Broomall, Buckland, Buckly, R. R. Butler, Cake, Collis, Churchill, R. M. Clark, Sidney Clark, Cliff, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Dawes, Delano, Dawes, Dickey, Dockery, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edmunds, Eggleston, Ela, L. D. Elliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, French, Gove, Griswold, Halsey, Heaton, Higby, Hill, Hopkins, C. C. Hubbard, Calvin S. Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, A. H. Jones, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koons, Geo. V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Lincoln, Marion, Maynard, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Miller, Newcomb, Norris, Newman, Oneill, Paine, Pettis, Pierce, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Ramm, Robertson, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, Spaulding, Stokes, Stover, Taffe, Taylor, Trimble, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Arnam, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Horn, (Mo.,) Ward, C. C. Washburn, W. B. Washburn, Walker, Thos. Williams, Wm. Williams, John. T. Wilson, Windom.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Baker, Barnes, Beatty, Brake, Broomall, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Chandler, Cook, Cornell, Cullom, Fox, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Goss, Grover, Haight, Hamilton, Harding, Hawkins, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Hunter, J. T. Jones, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Loughridge, Lynch, Marshall, McCormick, McCulloch, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Ross, Starkweather, Steward, Stone, Taber, Thomas, Tift, Van Trump, Whittemore, Jas. F. Wilson and Young.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, made a personal explanation denouncing the letter from Dubuque in a Cincinnati paper, charging him with corruption in connection with the Soux City branch of the Union Pacific Railroad as entirely false. He had read a statement from John Blair, of New Jersey, President of the road, also pronouncing the charge false.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, also made a similar statement.

The Sergeant-at-arms produced the two witnesses who refused to testify before the New York election fraud committe, Messrs. Bell and Reeves. They announced their readiness to testify, whereupon the proceedings in the House were suspended and the witnesses again taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented the report of the select Committee on New York Election Frauds, accompanied by several bills and joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. He asked immediate action on a bill withdrawing jurisdiction of naturalization from certain Courts in New York.

Mr. ROSS objected, but under a suspension of the rules the bill passed—yeas 89, nays 54.

It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the city and county of New York, and the Superior Court of the city of New York, shall not hereafter have power to admit any alien to be a citizen.

Mr. BROOKS entered a motion to reconsider, he having voted in the affirmative for that purpose.

Mr. KERR, from select Committee on New York Election Frauds, presented a minority report. It is signed by Messrs. Ross and Kerr.

The rules were suspended and Committees of Conference agreed to on the Constitutional amendment and on the Naval Appropriation bill, the amendments made to the latter in Committee of the Whole last evening having first been concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the political disability bill were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit, and Mr. Griswold, of New York, and Mr. Higby made speeches in its advocacy, after which

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to table the bill, which was lost.

The Speaker appointed Conference Committees, viz: On the bill in regard to Acting Assessors, Messrs. Schenck, Brooks and Myers; on the Naval Appropriation bill, Messrs. Spalding, Phelps and Pike; on the Constitutional Amendment, Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham and Logan.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—The legislative appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Chair.

Amendments were agreed to increase the third class clerks under the 2d section to fifty four, and second class clerks to one hundred and nine, with corresponding increase of appropriation; fixing the compensation of female clerks in the Treasury office at the same as class four, and where they are employed on work performed by clerks of higher class they shall receive the same compensation.

Increasing salaries of female clerks in the office of the Comptroller of Currency, to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to strike out the appropriation for the salary and expenses of Special Commissioner of Revenue, remarking that in his recent report he had demonstrated that figures can be made to lie.

Mr. KELLY also attacked the Commissioner and Mr. ALLISON defended him, after which the amendment was adopted.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

San Francisco Items.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—The China steamer brings no general news of the slightest interest, which has not been anticipated.

Governor Haight has received an invitation from Chicago to meet the Governors of other States in that city on the 4th of July to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad. He will probably decline on account of official duties.

Some of the Chinese of this city are reported to be armed for a struggle to secure possession of the females who arrived on the steamer to-day. The Chief of Police has taken measures to prevent riot. The Chinese companies are anxious to prevent a Chinese emigration, but have lately been foiled.

The bullion product of the Nevada mines for 1868 is given at sixteen millions.

The Overland mails continue very irregular.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Grant Announces His Intentions Concerning His Cabinet—New York Election Frauds—Proposed Equestrian Statue of Gen. Grant—Applications for Office.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1869.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS CABINET.

In conversation at Army Headquarters this morning, with Senator Thayer, Gen. Grant remarked: "I want to say to you that I shall send into the Senate the name of Maj. Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War, but it is likely he will decline and return to his position in the army. I shall then nominate a civilian for that office, and I want the Senate to know this." Turning to Representatives Dickey and Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Roots, of Arkansas, who were at a short distance from him, he said he had no objections to their hearing what he had to say on the question of the Cabinet. He remarked: "I am opposed to appointing officers of the army and navy to civil offices, and shall therefore have a civilian at the head of each department."

This statement comes from members of Congress who were present, and they expressed their satisfaction at the sentiments of the General, and believe from the conversation that he will have a straight out Republican Cabinet.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee on New York Election Frauds vindicates the judicial officers in New York from unlawful or corrupt participation in the alleged frauds; finds there were great irregularities in many of the naturalizations, but are chargeable to no political party, but tolerated and practiced by all. These irregularities demand legislation which may easily be made. The minority earnestly favor shortening the period of *bona fide* residence to one year in the country and six months in the State.

WHISKEY FRAUD CASES.

Attorney-General Evarts to-day sent a communication to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution thereof, stating the reasons for the suspension or delay of proceedings in certain cases of whiskey frauds in New York. This action was occasioned by the necessary investigation of charges preferred by Judge Fullerton against District Attorney Courtney and Marshal Murray, upon the conclusion of which he ordered the trial to proceed. In no case were orders given for the discontinuance of proceedings.

STATUE OF GRANT.

Some of the prominent friends of General Grant propose to erect an equestrian statue of him on the Southern portico of the Treasury Department. A model of the statue was received here to-day, and is in possession of General Spinner. It was executed by a Boston artist. A life size will cost $35,000, and colossal $75,000. The material is to be composed of cannon captured by Grant, and the pedestal of granite.

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Numerous applications for office under the next administration are daily received at the headquarters of the army, and also recommendations for appointment of friends. No attention is paid to any such papers.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee of Conference on the Constitutional Amendment are Messrs. Stewart, Conkling and Edmonds.

NEWS BY CABLE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 23.—In the Cortes yesterday Serano officially announced the resignation of the Provisional Government. General Prim, Minister of War, in an address, assured the House that the late dynasty would never reascend the Throne. Admiral Tapete, the Minister of Marine, asked the House to pass an act of indemnity for the navy for its acts during the recent revolution. Subsequently the House passed a vote of thanks to the retiring Provisional Government. Although the Republican members opposed it with unanimity, the House by a large vote entrusted Marshall Serano with full executive powers for the time being, and granted him the authority necessary for the formation of a new Ministry.

General Caballero de Roda is to succeed General Dulce as Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 23.—*Evening.*—Consuls 93⅛, 5-20's 78⅝; stocks steady; Erie 24½; Illinois 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—*Evening.*—Cotton active; middling, uplands 12@12¼; Orleans 12¼@12⅝; sales 15,000 bales. California white wheat 10d@9d.; Red western 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d.; Western flour 25. Corn; old 32s; new 30s. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 5s 6d. Peas 42s. Pork 86d. Beef 95s. Lard 96s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 58s. Tallow 45s. Turpentine 32s. 6d.

LONDON, February 23.—Tallow 45s; on spot 39s. 8d.; afloat 30s. 9d.; Calcutta linseed 59s.

ANTWERP, February 23.—Petroleum dull, 58¾.

FRANKFORT, February 23.—Bonds 82¾.

PARIS, February 23.—Bourse steady. Rentes, 71f. 50c.

HAVRE, February 23.—Cotton closed buoyant; tres ordinaire on spot, 140f.; low middlings to arrive, 143f.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—U. S. Bonds closed firmer, at 82¾@82½.

The Rebellion in St. Domingo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 22.—Advices from St. Domingo represent the Republicans greatly agitated by the revolutionary pronunciamentos in every part of the country. The province of Crebas was in open rebellion, and in other provinces a guerrilla warfare was waged against Creso. The rebels were threatening the town Asur, the capture of which would give them an open sea port.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There are two thousand two hundred bills before the Illinois Legislature.

—The *Agitator* is the name of a new Woman's Suffrage paper that is to be started in Chicago.

—The bill to create a park in Chicago, on the south side, passed the Illinois Senate yesterday, and now goes to the Governor.

—W. R. Brown & Co.'s bank at Toronto, Canada, closed doors yesterday morning, in consequence of heavy losses in New York.

—In a curling match between Milwaukee and Chicago clubs yesterday, for a national gold medal, the former won by twelve points.

—General John C. Breckinridge was in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, attending the marriage of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Baltimore. He left for Petersburg last night.

—J. G. Reyden, a German teacher, in endeavoring to cross the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in Chicago, yesterday morning, was run over by an engine and instantly killed.

—The boiler of the saw mill attached to Cavender's dry docks, at Evansville, Indiana, exploded yesterday afternoon with great violence. C. Parsons, a workman, was instantly killed, A. J. Cavender dangerously wounded, and four others seriously hurt.

—William A. Carncross, of Red Creed, Wayne county, N. Y., was arrested at Buffalo, yesterday, by U. S. Marshal Fowler, while purchasing a ticket for west, charged with having and selling counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Albany City National Bank.

—The prize fight between Charles Gallagher and Thomas Allen took place yesterday on Carroll Island, fourteen miles below St. Louis. In the second round Allen, in attempting to make a feint, received a blow on the jugular, which knocked him senseless and ended the fight.

Steamer Snagged and Sunk.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The steamboat Peoria City, from New Orleans for Louisville, snagged at Cole's Creek, several miles below Natchez, on Sunday night. She was run on a bar where she sunk. The passengers, their baggage and a lot of cattle were saved, but the greater part of the cargo lost.

Great Snow Storm in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, February 23.—Various reports between Windsor and Quebec indicate the heaviest snow storm of the season was experienced last night. In some localities snow fell to the depth of four feet on a level. The trains between Toronto and Montreal are entirely blockaded.

Snow Storm in Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, February 23.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed here for the past forty-eight hours. The trains on the different railroads leading to the city are two or three hours behind time.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton; sales of ordinary and good ordinary at 24@25c. Hemp firm but quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged with a small business; spring superfine sold at $4,50@5,00; fall do. $5,25@6,00; spring and fall double extra $6,25@7,75. Wheat firm at $1,60@1,70 for prime red and white fall; $1,82@2,10 for choice do. Corn dull and declining at 67@75c. Oats held firmer, but dull at 62@66c. Barley; no sales. Rye dull and lower at $1,25a1,30. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 91c. Provisions entirely demoralized; no sales were made, although meat could be bought at lower prices. Mess Pork; packers offered to sell at $31,00@31,50. Packed shoulders were offered at 12½c, and clear sides at 16½c. Bacon; shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard dull and nominally lower at 13½@19c for prime in tierces; order sales were at 19c in tierces and 21c in kegs. Receipts—3,200 bbls flour, 6,200 bus wheat, 25,300 bus corn, 5,800 bus oats.

CHICAGO, February 22.—*Evening.*—At open board in the afternoon the Grain markets were quiet; No. 2 Wheat sold at $1,15@1,15¼. Other grains are neglected. In the evening 5,000 bush No. 2 Wheat sold at $1,15¼, and more was offered at the same price. Provisions were quiet: Mess Pork was offered at $31, cash; sales were made of 100,000 bbls dry salted shoulders, 11¾c, cash, same amount, buyer, March, at 12¼c.

Beef Cattle are dull and weaker; receipts were 1,415 head; sales were made ranging from $5,15@7 for stock to good shipping steers. Live Hogs are dull and easier; receipts were 3,100 head, and but few sales were made at $9@9,65 for good average.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Cotton has advanced ¼c; middings at 28½c; sales of 3,500 bales; receipts, 4,824 bales; exports, 3,100 bales. Sugar active and higher; common 12½@13c, prime 15¼c, and yellow clarified 16¾@17c. Molasses active; prime 79@82½c. Flour dull; superfine $6,32, double extra $7,12, and treble extra $7,37. Corn scarce at 85@87c. Oats 74@75c. Bran firm at $1.15. Hay; prime $28@30. Pork declining; sales at $32. Bacon lower; shoulders 14½c, clear rib sides 17½c. Lard nominal; tierce 20c, and keg 22c. Whisky and Coffee unchanged.

ALBANY, February 23.—*Cattle Market.*—Total receipts of Cattle for the week, 5,500 head, 3,500 head of which changed hands here at 6@9c per lb. live weight, which indicates a decline of ½c; average quality of offerings good but only a few sales were made above 8½c. The steady demand for Sheep is continued, with sales at 4@9½c; receipts of 15,000 head. There was a sale of 200 Dressed Hogs reported at 15¼@15½c.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—Cotton: the receipts amounted to 798 bales; exports, 315 bales. Flour dull. Corn, 75c. Oats: white, 85c; black, 90c. Hay, $27,50@28. Bran, 25c. Cornmeal, $3,40. Pork, $33,-75. Bulk Meats were weak: clear sides, 17@17½c; shoulders, 13¼@14c. Dressed Hogs, 12@15c. Sleet last night extended as far South as the Tallahatchie River; fruit is undoubtedly killed.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—*Cattle Market.*—Cattle quiet, with a limited local demand, and prices lower, ranging from 2½@7c gross for very inferior to extra. Hogs in small supply; heavy to extra heavy sell at $9.50@10,75.

NASHVILLE, February 23.—Cotton market quiet; low middlings 26¼; good to ordinary 25½@26; stock 6,200 bales.