Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869. NUMBER 51.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Bills Concerning Local Matters Introduced in Senate—Bills Passed Finally in House—Resolution Adopted to Adjourn Over for the Presidential Inauguration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1869.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT: Increasing the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street) to $140,000.

Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railway Company to apply the bonds authorized by act of April 11th, 1867, the proceeds thereof to pay the indebtedness not secured by mortgage and to improve the facilities of the road.

Providing for the construction and maintenance of foot walks in Chartiers township, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to repay Samuel Allinder, late Treasurer of Pittsburgh, $1,250, over paid into the State Treasury.

Incorporating the Allegheny County Monumental Association, for the erection of a Soldiers' monument.

Supplement for Mount Washington borough, extending the Pittsburgh vehicle license law thereto.

Giving the Pittsburgh Treasurer the same fees as the Allegheny county Treasurer for collection of State mercantile licenses, and giving one per cent. on all collections for other corporations than Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the First Methodist Church, Sharpsburg, to remove dead bodies.

Regulating the mailing of the *Legislative Record*.

By Mr. CONNELL: Authorizing the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

Enabling Building and Loan Associations to collect debts after the expiration of charters.

By Mr. BROWN, of Mercer: Incorporating the Shaffesville and Butler County Railroad Company.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Bill to preserve the health and lives of citizens along the Allegheny River, by preventing the running of oil, tar, blood or other refuse into said river or its tributaries.

Authorizing the qualified voters of Tarentum, Allegheny county, to vote for or against granting license to sell intoxicating liquors, accompanied by petition.

By Mr. BROWN, of Mercer: Authorizing the Mercer Mining Company to guarantee the interest and principal of bonds of the Shenango and Allegheny Railway Company to an amount not exceeding $25,000 per mile.

By Mr. DAVIS, of Berks: A joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment changing the October elections to November in every year in which the Presidential elections occur.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Lower St. Clair township to Birmingham, numerously signed; also, a petition for a supplement for McKee's Ferry.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The concurrent resolution for adjourning both Houses over from Friday till March 8th was adopted.

At the Senate afternoon session the general tax bill was passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. AMES, of Crawford, introduced a joint resolution to pay the expenses of the Greenbank contested election Committee, while sitting in Philadelphia next week, to be certified by the Chairman. Passed finally.

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

For the protection of livery stable keepers in Crawford, Chester and Lebanon counties.

Authorizing Ormsby borough to borrow money.

Extending Pittsburgh vehicle license law to Ormsby borough.

Regulating the levy and collection of taxes in Ormsby borough.

Also, bill from the Senate annulling the trust executed by H. H. B. Thompson, Allegheny, to Thos. B. Hamilton, dated April 5th, 1865.

The joint resolution from the Senate to adjourn over from Friday to Monday, March 8th, in consideration of the inauguration, was lost—yeas 40, nays 53.

At the evening session, Mr. JOSEPHS, of Philadelphia, moved a reconsideration of the vote negativing the resolution, which was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for deficit in Soldiers' Orphans Department, passed finally.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint as many Notaries Public as the business of any county may require, passed finally.

The bill for an additional law Judge in the Tenth Judicial District, at a salary of $3,000, passed finally.

The bill allowing parties to contract for the payment of ten per cent. interest, and allowing ten per cent. was debated, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

The Snow in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, February 24.—Travel on the railroads east and west is still very much obstructed on account of the snow on the tracks. No trains arrived or left to-day. The storm ceased last night, but another is imminent. The storm is very severe at Pembroke, and in the lumbering regions, on the Ottawa river, to-night. The lumber operations for the winter will be completely checked.

Dinner to Carl Schurz.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A dinner to Carl Schurz will be given at Delmonico's next Saturday evening by the German members of the Grant and Colfax club of last fall.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: The Copper Tariff Bill Passed Over the Veto—Contract for Reporting and Printing Debates of the Next Congress—Military Appropriation Bill Consideration. HOUSE: Bill to Strengthen Public Credit and Legalize Gold Contracts Passed—Legislative Appropriation Bill Considered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of, the petition, &c., asking legislation to meet the existing state of affairs in Georgia, the bill to provide a more efficient government for Mississippi, the bill supplementary to the act to abolish the system of Peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States, and a memorial against a change in the bankrupt law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported adversely the bill to define felonies and misdemeanors and regulate peremptory challenges in United States Courts, on the ground that the objects of the bill are already provided for in the statutes; also adversely to the bill to preserve the purity of elections in Territories, on the ground that there was not sufficient time at this session to entertain it.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made adverse reports, signed by himself and Mr. Ferry, on the claim of Wm. McGarrahan. He said the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kellogg,) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Sawyer,) would make a favorable report upon the claim, and that as the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the Committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must therefore leave it wholly to the action of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to admit free of duty philosophical apparatus, books and charts imported in good faith for the use of instruction.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add "and chimes of bells of kinds not made in this country."

Mr. GRIMES opposed the amendment, and the bill, after a brief discussion, was laid over.

The bill to authorize the selection of a site for a Territorial prison in Idaho passed.

A message from the President of the United States was received and read, vetoing the Copper tariff bill.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.,) Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, (Tenn.,) Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Warner, Welsh, Willey and Williams—38.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, McCreery, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Whyte—12.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolution reported by joint Committee on Printing, to provide for reporting and printing the debates of the next Congress.

Mr. WHYTE said, as a member of the Committee on Printing, he had investigated the subject, and was satisfied the best course Congress could take would be to direct the Joint Committee on Printing to make a new contract with Rives & Bailey, present publishers of the *Globe*, and he offered an amendment directing the Committee to make a contract with Rives & Bailey at the rate named in their bid. The choice, in his judgment, lay between them and the government printing office, because it seemed to him idle to consider the proposition of Mr. Crowell, living in a distant city, and having neither an establishment in which to do the work nor time to create one. As between Rives & Bailey and the Congressional Printer, he was in favor of choosing the former, because they had already demonstrated their ability to do the work well, and because he thought the estimate of public printing very unsatisfactory, some of the items, particularly the binding, being estimated at an absurdly low figure.

After considerable discussion Mr. Whyte's amendment was adopted, and the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Printing to conclude a satisfactory contract with Rives & Bailey for reporting and publishing the debates for the next two years.

The vote was 24 to 11.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, Mr. Cole's bill to further the administration of justice.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., reported, without amendment, the postal service appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRILL then called up the Army appropriation bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON then offered an amendment reducing the number of infantry regiments to thirty-five, the number of Brigadier Generals to eight, fixing the term of enlistment at five years, mustering out about fourteen infantry regiments, and providing that the President shall consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service will permit. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out the provision against making new appointments in the ordnance, engineer and medical departments.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the interest account of Maine and Massachusetts for advances made for the United States during the war of 1812-1815.

Mr. GRIMES raised the point of order that this was substantially a private claim, being for the benefit of a Railway Company, and that therefore it could not, under the rules, be tacked on to the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER maintained that this being a claim of a State, was not a private, but a public claim. What he proposed was that the Senate should provide for the payment of an outstanding account due to Massachusetts for services during the war of 1812, and the question of the justice of the claim, or the propriety of providing for it in this way, was not at all affected by the fact that Massachusetts had generously appropriated proceeds of the claim to the construction of a very important railroad, by which the general interests of the country would be advanced.

Mr. SAWYER, from Committee on Private Land Claims, presented a report, signed by himself and Mr. Kellogg, favorable to the claim of Wm. McGarrahan.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the amendment to the pending bill, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN took the opposite view and the question of order was discussed until four o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session—Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the following bills and resolutions, which were passed:

The bill House providing that brevet commissions shall only be issued in time of war; joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of national cemeteries at Antietam and Gettysburg; joint resolution dropping from the army rolls certain officers absent three months or longer without leave; bill continuing freedmen's hospitals at Richmond and other points in the South until the 30th of June next, and longer if necessary; bill declaring and fixing the salaries of Corps Judge Advocates; bill repealing the law requiring the General of the Army to reside always in Washington, and requiring that all orders to the army shall go the army through him.

The House joint resolution authorizing the payment of $1,000 to Walter Plowden, a colored scout and spy, for services during the war.

The following bills, from the Committee on Military Affairs, were also passed:

The House bill in relation to additional bounties; the bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of North Carolina mounted infantry.

The House bill to define the pay of officers of the army detailed to act as military instructors in colleges and universities was discussed and tabled.

Several private bills passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts.

Messrs. Pruyn, Coburn and others opposed the bill, and Messrs. Logan Delano, Brooks and others approved it, after which

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

Mr. SHANKS moved the bill be laid upon the table. Not agreed to—yeas 132, nays 132.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Not agreed to—yeas 54, nays 129.

The motion of Mr. Allison to strike out the second section was defeated—yeas 73, nays 90.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting, yeas 110, nays 61. The bill passed in the same shape as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House agreed to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to Indian Appropriation bill, which were referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. Schenck in the chair.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the proviso striking out the salary of the Special Commissioner of Revenue was, after debate by Messrs. Allison, Kelley and Pike, amended by adding the words, "after June 30, 1870."

The appropriation for miscellaneous items of the Treasury bureau was reduced from $20,000 to $5,000.

Items were inserted for Commissioner of Education, $3,000; for 2 clerks of class one, $2,400; and for contingent expenses, $600.

The appropriation for Surveyor General of Utah was struck out.

Other minor amendments were adopted.

The Committee rose, and the House, on motion of Mr. BLAIR, ordered the discharge of the two recusant witnesses from New York, Reeves and Bell.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Committee on Roads and Canals be authorized to print the testimony on the proper length of spans for bridges across the Ohio river.

Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, objected.

The House again went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and pending its consideration took a recess till evening.

Evening Session.—The House resumed its session in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, moved to increase the number of second class clerks in the Patent Office from thirty-two to thirty-five. Adopted.

Also, to increase the number of first class clerks from twenty-six to forty. Adopted.

Amendments were adopted striking out the appropriations for temporary clerks in the Patent Office, and providing for thirteen copyists of drawings at one thousand dollars, and fifteen at seven hundred dollars each, to enable the Commissioner on Agriculture to prosecute his inquiries into the cattle disease, and increasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court. All rejected.

Some other amendments were also offered and at last the Committee rose, and

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Coinage, &c., reported a bill for the coinage of nickel copper of five cents and under.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.), made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

Fire From Spontaneous Combustion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 24.—This morning a fire occurred in Nos. 135 and 137 Lake street, in a four story brick building. It originated from spontaneous combustion in the varnish room of H. N. Parsons; his loss is about $12,000. Hollister & Phelps, carpet manufacturers, loss is $10,000. The stores of Simpferman & Co. and Stanton & Co. were greatly damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at $40,000.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments by the President—The Postal Telegraph Project—Remains of Wirz, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments in the army, among them John T. Sprague, Thomas Wilson, Milton Coggswell, Richard N. Batchelder, Allen Rutherford, and Robt. Avery, to be Brigadier Generals by brevet; also the last named to be Major General by brevet for gallant and meritorious services. There are many other brevet appointments pending in the Senate.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of Mr. E. B. Washburn, Mr. G. G. Hubbard, and Mr. J. F. Hall for the establishment of postal telegraphs. The Committee began their report by a careful analysis of each of the three bills under discussion, and followed it up by the general considerations applicable to to the whole subject, and the special objections to which each of the proposed measures are open. Mr. Washburn's scheme is to establish a four wire experimental line from Washington to New York, to be operated in connection with the Postoffice Department by persons wholly in the Government employ. The bill fixes a uniform tariff of one cent a word, exclusive of date, address and signature, with five cents additional for postage and delivery. It appropriates for the construction of the line $75,000, which, in an accompanying paper, Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and sustain it until it becomes self-sufforting. If successful and remunerative to the Government, the lines are to be gradually extended to all parts of the country. Mr. Hubbard asks for the passage of a law, which, by one act of legislation, should create a new branch of public service, the postal telegraph system, and also grant a charter to him and his associates as the "United States Postal Telegraph Company," authorizing them to erect and maintain lines of telegraph all over the States and Territories, with the right to enter upon and occupy post roads and routes across the public domain, navigable rivers, &c. The bill fixes the tariff of messages at a maximum of twenty cents for twenty words, including date, address and signature, for each distance of five hundred miles, or fractional part thereof,—five cents to be added for postage and delivery. The Postoffice Department is, however, to do everything but supply the wires and other telegraph machinery, which are to be supplied and operated by private parties under contract with the Department, at rates not exceeding those specified, the receipt and delivery of messages office room, fuel, lights, blanks, stationery, book-keeping, and the superintendence of the lines to be at the expense of the Government. The contractors are to be required only to establish lines and do business at towns having a population of fifty thousand and over. The Postmaster General may open offices at railway stations and at small intermediate places. Both the corporations are to be created under the act, and any existing companies may bid for the contract, but in case no better offer is received, the United States Company is required to accept a contract at the rates established, if the same is tendered by the Postmaster General within six months from the passage of the act, on penalty of forfeiting their charter.

Mr. Hall's bill, introduced by Mr. Van Horn, of New York, is for the construction of a line between Washington and Boston, under the direction of the Postoffice Department, the line to be built by Mr. Hall and his associates over and upon any line or route of travel by Postoffice road or otherwise by railroad and the bridges of all kinds over streams and rivers used or that may be used as mail routes of the United States, and that said party or parties shall be protected in the construction, erection, preservation and use thereof, upon the lines or routes above designated, said line or lines to be built of metallic poles and air cables; the tariff between any two points on the line to be one cent a word, counting date, address and signature, the owners of the line are to have the right to import any materials suitable for the construction and working of it, including poles, wires, instruments, etc., free of duty; after three years successful operation of the line, the Government is required to buy it at its cost and seven per cent. interest.

With regard to the general subject of assuming the telegraph, the Committee advert to the fact that in the infancy of the invention Prof. Morse offered it to the Government, and an experimental line was established between Baltimore and Washington and operated by the Post Office Department; that upon the working of this line and the propriety of assuming the business, the Postmaster General, at the request of Congress, made an adverse report, and the business was thereupon remitted to the hands of the people and the legislation of the States, after a lapse of more than twenty years, when the system had grown to vast dimensions under the authority and protection of State laws and by force of private energy and capital.

The report goes on to review the effort made in 1866 to revive the subject, and also the introduction of a bill to create postal telegraphs. The matter was fully debated and finally led to the passage of a general telegraph law, which reserved to the Government the privilege of using the wires at rates established by the Postal Department for Government messages, and also the right to purchase said lines at an appraisement any time within five years. Under that law all the leading companies are now acting, and in two years from next July the Government can claim possession at appraisement. This act was passed to obviate a conflict between States and the United States Government relative to the control of the wires. This plan for the ultimate acquirement of the telegraph is the same as that adopted by England and Belgium. The Government entered into that compact with the understanding that no act should be done to impair the value of the companies' property, which it held the right to subsequently purchase, and Congress should not now deal unjustly.

Mr. Washburne's plan is next discussed, and decided to be one not calculated to succeed, the appropriation being inadequate, and two systems, public and private, not being able to work together successfully for either to benefit the public. By figures, it is demonstrated that the Belgium postal telegraph arrangements and successes should not, for a variety of reasons, be exampled or cited in this country in favor of the system. The operations in Switzerland, Prussia and England are compared with what they would be in this country, without deducing anything favorable to the postal telegraph.

Mr. Hubbard's scheme should not be accepted, as Congress in 1866 refused to grant charters of like import, and there has been nothing to demand a reversal of that decision. The press does not urge it, the people do not petition for it, Legislatures have not passed resolutions favoring the change. The Constitutional right of Congress to grant a charter to a private company to build telegraph lines within States without their consent is very questionable.

Mr. Hubbard's scheme violates a radical principle, in respect to Government work. Whatever service falls within the proper functions of the Government, should be performed by it immediately, and not through the intervention of private parties reaping an intermediate profit. It is a proper subject of taxation and the whole revenue which it yields belongs to the Treasury. No company, looking for ten per cent. dividends, can be allowed to intervene.

Mr. Hubbard's scheme mixes the service and the servants of the contractors and of the Government in such a manner that the public will fall between two stools. How is this system to be made profitable to the contractor? It can only be done by putting nearly all the cost upon the Government. The cost and maintenance of lines and the wages of operators are all that fall on the contractor. All the rest must be borne by the Government.

Mr. Hubbard offers a very partial and imperfect substitute for the great net work of telegraph lines now in operation. He is to be required to go only to towns of five thousand inhabitants and over, and is to be allowed five years to do it in. In 1860 there were only three hundred and thirteen towns with that population. How are the rest of the four thousand telegraph offices to be served? Are they to be abandoned, or left to the forbearance of private companies, whose most profitable territory has been invaded by the Government? The Committee see no such middle ground between the Government and the private telegraph systems as Mr. Hubbard proposes, and if such a contract system were desirable, it is not necessary to charter a new company to render the services. Old companies can do it, or new companies can be organized in the States, and brought within the privileges and obligations of the law of 1866. If new inventions are desirable, private capitalists will much more readily embark in them now than when Prof. Morse offered his discoveries to an incredulous public.

Mr. Hall's bill has for its object the introduction of iron poles and air cables—the former now in use in those European countries which have a lack of wood and the latter at present an untried experiment anywhere. He asks that these and all other materials necessary to construct this line may be imported free of duty. In a business so well established as the telegraph, the introduction of improved machinery may safely be left to the stimulus of competition, seeking to avail itself of the latest and best instruments, and whenever iron posts and air cables commend themselves to the judgment of the telegraphic managers, American mechanics will probably be found to make them. The obligation which would be imposed on the Government to buy those lines at cost and interest after three years is such as Congress ought not to sanction.

THE REMAINS OF WIRZ.

The President to day gave orders to Lewis Schad, Esq., for the remains of Henry Wirz, who was executed in the Old Capital Prison in November, 1865, and this afternoon the body was removed by an undertaker.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills against seventeen persons for illegally registering their names at the late municipal election.

Special meetings of the City Councils are called for to-morrow to take action concerning the inauguration.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day adopted a resolution to take no further action this session on applications for removal of political disabilities.

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, the doors of which were closed yesterday morning, wound up its affairs as a depository of Government funds on the 23d of September, and everything relating thereto was satisfactorily settled.

The Comptroller of Currency has instructed a Special Agent to examine and report all facts relating the alleged defalcation.

The caucus of both Republican and Democratic Representatives in Congress will be held about Tuesday next. All new members of the House are urged to be in Washington by Monday.

Affairs in San Francisco—Excitement Among the Chinese—Enhancement of Greenbacks.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—About four hundred Chinese women arrived by the China. They were taken from the ship under a police guard to places designated by the head men. An effort was made to seize some of them and some of the rival parties were wounded. The police prevented a general fight. Great excitement exists in the Chinese quarter of the city and several arrests have been made.

The Sub-Treasurer's proposals for the sale of one million of gold elicited four bids for from seventeen to one hundred thousand each, at seventy-six thirty-three and a half to seventy-eight fifty. Current market rates for greenbacks are only seventy-six. The Sub-Treasurer declined to receive any of the bids. The intention to offer the gold was known here before that officer received his instructions, and greenbacks went up at once.

The large distillery owned by General Nagle at San Jose was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $10,000, including a large stock of native brandy.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, February 24.—General Raasloeff, Minister of War and formerly Ambassador of Denmark at Washington, arges the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 23.—Consols, 93; 5-20s, 79¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97¼. Sugar 39s. 9d. Tallow 45s. Calcutta Linseed 59s. Refined Petroleum 1s. 10d. Linseed Oil £28. 5s.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton declining; sales 7,000 bales middling uplands at 12d.; Orleans 12¼d. California white wheat 10s. 9d.; red western 9s. 7d. Flour: western 25s. Corn 30s. 6d. for new, and 31s. 9d. for old. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 5s. 4d. Pork 97s. Beef 95s. Lard 75s. Cheese, 76s. Bacon 58s. Spirits Petroleum 7½d; Refined 1s. 10d. Tallow 45s. Turpentine 32s.

FRANKFORT, February 23.—United States Bonds 83.

ANTWERP, February 23.—Petroleum is flat at 57 francs.

HAVRE, February 23.—Cotton closed quiet at 142 francs afloat.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 24, 1869.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Ingraham rendered a decision in the case of Blatchford vs. Ross et al., which was brought to prevent the consolidation of the Merchants Union and American Express Companies. The Judge holds that the Executive Committee of the Merchants were not authorized to change the business and terminate the existence of the corporation, and that the injunction restraining the Directors and Executive Committee of the consolidated company from enforcing compliance with the terms of the consolidation be continued until the final decision. The application for the appointment of a receiver was denied until after the present receiver is made a party and shall file an answer in the action.

The alumni of Williams College will give a banquet and re-union at the Astor House on the 11th of March. President Hopkins, several members of the Faculty and many distinguished graduates will be present. D. D. Field will preside.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 24.—The naval expedition to La Guanaja was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed and the works carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town.

On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Captain General Dulce yesterday addressed the Sergeants and Corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation.

A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to the city and more are expected.

Sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third.

The *Prensa* advocates the re-establishment of export duties.

HAVANA, February 24.—*Evening*.—Accounts from Santiago are unfavorable. The cholera is not abating, and the insurgents are plundering and destroying plantations. The revolutionary General Figuero has issued strict orders to his subordinates to respect all property and estates owned by French citizens. Cane grinding has commenced on a few plantations in the Santiago district, but it is not expected that more than half a crop will be realized this season. American provisions are wanted on the plantations in Neuvitas, Gibra and Manzanillo.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation imposing additional export and import duties.

Sugar quiet; buyers demand a reduction, and offers are made at 10¼ reals for No. 12.

Starving Condition of the Osage Indians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 24.—The following dispatch is just received by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission, from Vincent Colyer, now on his way to visit the Indians at Fort Cobb, and others in that vicinity, by invitation of Major General W. B. Hazen, now in command at that place:

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 23.—To Edward Crowell: There are about thirty-five hundred of the Osage Indians left on their reservation. They were starving to death this fall when General Sheridan issued rations to them. The first six beeves that were slaughtered they eat raw, entrails and all, in about an hour. They will have to be fed by the Government until next April, when the hunting season begins. It is their land, eight million acres, which the speculators claim to have bought from them at nineteen cents per acre. General Sheridan will not be here till the middle of March. I leave for the Indian country *via* Lawrence to-morrow.

Billiard Match.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 24.—In the presence of a large and orderly assemblage, in Crosby's Music Hall, the match between John Frawley, of Cleveland, and Thomas Foley, of this city, was commenced. The game was for $1,000 a side, 7,500 points up, full game on first size table. The game is not yet finished, nor is it likely to be until two o'clock in the morning. Foley led, but Frawley by a run of 125 passed him one point, when Foley was in his eighth hundred. Foley turned his 1,000 not more than a dozen points ahead. Betting four to five in favor of Foley.

—It is stated that Rev. Mr. Sherman, who was hissed in Washington for his denunciation of the President for his pardoning Mr. Dempsey, sent a note to Mr. D. inviting him to bring his threatened cowhide to Sherman's room and try it on, guaranteeing that there should never be any legal difficulties. Mr. Dempsey, ascertaining that Sherman was formerly an English army officer, and now a fighting parson, declined the invitation.