FOUR O'CLOCE, A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

The Constitutional Amendment and the Legislatures-The Public Credit Bill Discussed, Amended and Passed by the Senate-Louisiana Contested Election Cases in the House-Mr. Menard, the Colored Contestant, Argues His Claim to a Seat—The Vital Point of the Case Stated by ation of the bill to strengthen the public Mr. Shellabarger-Report and credit Resolution of the Committee Rejected—The Indian Appropriation Bill, as Amended by the Senate, Taken Up and Discussed, without Action.

EBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, February 27, 1868. SENATE.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of Hannibal Hamlin, Senator

elect from Maine. Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution to more effectually insure the faithful completion of the Pacific Railroad by withholding Government bonds till certain conditions are complied with. After some discussion the resolution

was postponed. Mr. STEWART offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit forthwith to each of the Executives of the several States a copy of the Constitutional amendment, so as to secure an early ratification of the same.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and the resolution went over.

ent of a coin contract proof of the real consideration may be given. Agreed

Mr. FESSENDEN saw no reason why the people of the country should not be allowed to make their contracts in what-ever form they please, and he believed that any-limitation of their right to do so would tend to postpone the on of specie payment. Mr. CONKLING also thought it better

to leave the people free to make such contracts as they might choose.

Mr. HOWE thought the clause prosed to be struck out should be retained

Mr. DIXON spoke in favor of the bill.
Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend
the second section, so as to leave only the words "any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid and may be enforced accord-

ing to its terms."

Mr. HENDRICKS was willing to vote for this provision, but was topposed to the first section of the bill, because it was not designed to have any practical effect, but merely to put upon the past financial legislation of Congress a con-struction to which he could not agree. It proposed to increase the bonded debt of the country six hundred millions, of the country six numered millions, without increasing in any degree the ability of the country to pay the debt. The bonds of the country had been bought by the monied men of the country had been bought by the monied men of the country.

try, with a view to profit.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked what the Senator from Indiana meant by saying the bonds had been bought by the moneyed men of the country, when the candidate of his own party for the Presidency had stated in his speeches that the bulk of them were held by widows, orphans and

other people?

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that by moneyed men he meant those who had money, who had the wherewish to buy bonds, and although some of them were doubtless comparatively poor, yet he believed they were chiefly persons of large means who sought a profitable investment.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether he wished to sacrifice the poor bondholder in order to punish the rich? Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not want to sacrifice anybody. He was simply infavor of paying everybody, according to the contract, and in that way nobody would be sacrificed. The pending bill, if passed, would in his judgment, contract the currency, and that would interfere with our national enterprise and commerce, which should be rather promoted in every levitimete way as for promoted in every legitimate way, as to turn the balance of trade with Europe in our favor. When that result should have been attained, the nation could resume specie payments, but no sooner.

Mr. CORBETT thought the value of our bonds would be increased, and our our comus would be increased, and our credit abroad strengthed by the first section of the bill, and that therefore it ought to be passed.

Mr. HENDRICKS amendment was

authorize the recognition of the independence of Cuba, authorizing the President

laws of nations, to recognize her inde- the contestants fifteen mimutes to adsendence. Referred to Committee on foreign Affairs.

The bill to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association passed. The joint resolution donating con-demned cannon for the erection of a monument to General McPherson passed. Mr. COLE offered the following reso-

Be it Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the great powers of Europe the grave concern with which the United States would regard any interference on the part of those powers favoring the per-petuation of Turkish supremacy in the Islands of Greece.

which we came here.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke in opposition

Mr. MORTON could consent to only Mr. MORTON could consent to only one section of the pending bill, viz: the declaration that all just obligations of the government should be paid in coin. The first duty of Congress under this bill, if adopted, would be to provide for the immediate payment of the greenbacks. If he could vote for that portion alone, he would be inclined to do so; but he would not vote for the section of which it was a part, because the other he would not vote for the section of which it was a part, because the other portion of that section would put upon the law under which the five-twenties were issued a construction which he believed to be wrong. He regarded the bill as a mere "bull" movement, intended to affect the present price of bonds for speculative purposes, and could have no effect upon the final determination as to whether the bonds should be paid in coin or paper.

coin or paper.

It, when the bonds became due, the country should have resumed specie payment, they, as a matter of course, would be paid in specie but; if, on the other hand specie payments reconstructed to the country species as a specie but; if, on the would be paid in specie but; ii, on the other hand, specie payments were not then resumed, the government could not, if it would, get the coin with which to pay them. The bill would then be powerless to affect the future.

Mr. SHERMAN defended the action of the Eugenee Compilities from the extrements.

by personal considerations. He had not claimed to have killed the Committee's bill, but he (Mr. Morton) said it would die a natural death, and nobody could disunte the fact.

lispute the fact.

Mr. SHERMAN-I dispute itf it is not dead, but liveth, and it will become the law of the land.

After further discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. Henderson to the first section was rejected, and the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Cattell, Conk-

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry. Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.,) Nye, Patterson, (N.H.,) Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tibton, Willey, Williams, Wilson—30.

**Aqys-Messrs. Cole, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Osborne, Patterson. (Tennessee,) Pomeroy, Ross, Spencer, Wade, Welsh—16.

Messrs. Cameron and Anthony, who would have voted yea, were paired with Messrs. Kellogg and Norton, who would have voted nay.

have voted nay.
On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the title of the bill was changed.
The following is the bill as passed:
An Act Relating to the Public Debt.
Be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its just obligations to public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and intercretations of

flicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligathe law by virtue of which such obligations have—been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the hereby provided and declared that the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the case to the validity of election, do. He admitted that it could not be done, as the Congress would expire next sian Minister as advocates or as attorthe obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in tawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

SEC. 2. And be it further engeled, That any contract hereaiter made angulfically.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin or a safe of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such safe, or rendering of such service or labor, shall rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms.

At midnight the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill passed correcting mislakes in the act relieving certain persons from political disabilities.

cal disabilities.
The Louisiana contested election case was considered.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, argued sgainst giving Jones the seat, on the ground of his not having received a sufficient number of yotes.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Louisians, favored giving the agent to Long an experient

the contestants litteen mimutes to address the House in his own behalf.

The rules were suspended and Mr. Menard made his appearance about the centre of the Republican place in the

House.
Mr. WOODWARD suggested that Mr. Menard speak from the Clork's desk.
Menard speak from the Clork's desk.
(Laughter among the Democrats.)
Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, objectution and asked to have it laid on the ed to this. The Speaker said the gentleman hav-

The Speaker said the gentleman having no seat of his own on the floor, could speak from any place he pleased.

Mr. Menard then addressed the House, Mr. Menard then addressed the House, referring to the fact that Mr. Hunt had not taken the testimony within the time provided by the act. He said that if Mr. Hunt did not know the law of Congress, he was a very poor subject to be sent to Congress. The point was deemed a good one, and caused some amusement among the members. He went on to argue the Mr. NYE—That is all over now.
Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—I think it is time to proceed with the business for the members. He went on to argue the details of the question in an easy, quiet and good humored style, which attracted the attention and some and some argue the strength and some argue and some argue and some argue argue.

and good numbered style, which approached the attention and apparent sympathy of the members. After speaking about a quarter of an hour, he obtained leave to Mr. COLE followed on the same side. rint the remainder of his remarks in the Globe. After he resumed his seat many memers approached and congratulated him

bers approached and congratulated him in a friendistimanner.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that as the action of the House in the case of Mann and Jones showed that there was a vacancy in the district, and as the gentleman who had just addressed the House (Mr. Menard) heidithe certificate, and had, therefore, a prima facta right to the seat, he be sworn in and allowed to hold the seat pending the litigation. He asked unanimous consent to offer such a moous consent to offer such a mo-

Mr. UPSON declined to yield the floor.
Mr. CHANLER appealed to Mr. Upson
to let Mr. Maynard make that motion.
Mr. UPSON declined to do so, adding,
if he did, the gentleman from New York
would be found voting against it. would be found voting against it.

Mr. CHANLER persisted in his effort to have the motion made. The SPEAKER remarked the gentle-

man from Michigan was entitled to the floor and must be protected in his right.

Mr. CHANLER intimated that the gen ways protected by the Speaker, while those on the Democratic side were not.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Naw York was not institute for he held his

Mr. UPSON suggested that perhaps the gentleman did not understand what prima facie meant, and he gave him the interpretation of it by a Vermont Judge, as being a case that was good on its face and bad on its rear. [Laughter.]
Mr. PAINE asked Mr. Upson to yield for a resolution declaring J. W. Menard's right to a seat, pending the consideration of the case. Mr. UPSON declined and continued to

state his reasons for sustaining the report of the Committee.

Mr. CARY spoke ten minutes in advo-Mr. CARY spoke ten minutes in advo-cacy of Mr. Hunt's right to take the seat. Mr. KERR, of the minority of the Committee on Elections, argued that Mr. Hunt had an unquestionable right to the seat, naying received an overwhelm-ing majority of the votes cast at the elec-

The previous question having been seconded and the main question ordered, and Mr. Upson having an hour to close the debate, yielded ten minutes to Mr. SHELLABARGER, who alluded to the novelty of the case as being, first, where one of the down trampled came where one of the down trampied came and asked his seat among the lawmakers of the Republic, which had been so long his oppressor. It was with the most profound regret that he could not feel it to be his duly, as it would have been his extreme pleasure, to give the seat to one of that class of his rellow countrymen. He knew that that was the inclination of his own heart, and

want to be passed... that therefore it principles of right and justice.

Mr. HENDRICKS, smendment was principles of right and justice.

Mr. HENDRICKS, smendment was principles of right and justice.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, took a first point of the second section, was then lost—yeas, 10; nays, 35.

The Second section, was then lost—yeas, 10; nays, 36.

The Second section, was then lost—yeas, 10; nays, 36.

The Second section, was then lost—yeas, 10; nays, 37.

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The Second section was then lost on the second section was commented to the second section of his friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine,) to let this gentleman have his sect on account of his prima fact right to the impuritant of committee on Elections, secting forth of his prima fact right to the more would come to the next Congress, calaim days who are at least liable to the impuritant of house was a month of the form with the second section was the second section when the second section was the second section of the second section was the second section of his friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Black House was a section when the second section was the inna. *

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee. asked unanimous consent that J. Willis Menard, who is a negro holding the certificate of election, be sworn in as the sitting member, pending the consideration of the case.

bound to take notice, that the election there was a monstrous, cruel, bloody, in famous transaction, without signification or validity enough to make a prima facie title. He asked whether, in the face of conclusive evidence that this man was not elected, he should be sworn in to take authorize the recognition of the independent defector, whenever in his opinion Cuba shall have established an independent of facto, according to the government defector, according to the case, whenever in his opinion Cuba shall have established an independent of facto, according to the case, whenever in his opinion Cuba the case, where such a precedent of the factor of the purpose of allowing each of the factor of the factor of the purpose of allowing each of the factor of

House would indeed be playing with live thunder. It was not safe to do it, and he hoped it would not be done. and no noped it would not be done.

Mr. McKEE argued five minutes in support of the claim of Mr. Menard.

After further discussion by Messrs.

Beck, Paine and Garfield, the House pro-

The vote was first taken on the resolution of the minerity of the Committee on Elections, declaring Caleb S. Hunter duly elected, and it was rejected—yeas, 41;

nays, 130. Mr. DAWES moved that the whole

for the payment of the two claimants, Simon Jones and J. W. Menard, \$2,500 each for the time spent and expenses in-

Mr. KERR moved toamend by adding to it the name of Caleb S. Hunt, the other claimant.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. DAWES yielded the floor to Mr. CHANLER, for a personal explanation in reference to a difference of opinion between the Speaker and himself. He proceeded to read extracts from the Globe to prove that he had been correct in his assertion this morning, that the Speaker, on the question of veracity between members, had decided in one way in respect to Republican members and in an opposite in respect to Democratic members.

Mr. DICKEY rose to a question of order, that the gentleman from New York had no right to go into the whole history of the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER requested that the gentleman from New York might not be interrupted in his personal explanation. Mr. DICKEY withdrew his question, at the request of the Speaker.

Mr. CHANLER proceeded with his rether claimant.

Mr. DICKEY withdrew his question, at the request of the Speaker.

Mr. CHANLER proceeded with his remarks, and claimed his right to state that the ruling of the Speaker in the two cases referred to, (the cases of Mr. Logan, of Illinois, and Mr. Holbrook, of Idaho,) was contradictory and unfounded in parliamentary practice.

Mr. CHANLER—Very well, sir; I will remark. The Speaker then referred to record.

Mr. UPSON then went on to argue in and showed that the remarks of Mr. Lo-Mr. UPSON then went on to argue in support of the action of the Committee on Elections, and to show that neither of the dialimants for the seat, J. W. Menard or Caleb S. Hunt, were entitled by the sand had been immediately withdrawn, while those of Mr. Holbrook had been mediately withdrawn, while those of Mr. Holbrook had been and had the same prima facter ight to the seat, holding the certificate of the Governor, that every other representative had.

Mr. UPSON argued they had got past the prima facte case, and there were no merits in it.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the gentleman meant to say this was an

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the gentleman meant to say this was an election case in which there was no prima facie right?

Mr. UPSON suggested that perhaps was a member. The question was then taken on the resolution and amendment and they

lution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the statement that the relics of George Washington were about to be restored to General Lee.

Mr. BROOKS objected, and the House then took a recess.

made a report on the Alaska matter, with additional suggestions from some mem-bers of the Committee, which were or-dered printed. dered printed.
The report is signed by Representatives Huriburd, Plants, Peters and Gotz, and is published prematurely this morning. The following is ap-

admitted that it could not be done, as the Congress would expire next Thursday, but he offered the resolution for the purpose of disposing of the case and to save the House from falling into the dilemma of making an unfair and unsound precedent.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the resolution by a provision admitting Mr. Melard to his seat, pending the consideration of the question.

The Market of the resolution in a case in which their own was so deeply interest retained from the knowledge of those with whom they were brought in consideration of the question.

The Market of the Russian Minister as advocates or as attorney so retained by the Russian Minister as advocates or as attorney which their own was so deeply interest retained from the knowledge of those with whom they were brought in consideration of the question. oreign power in such a case, the under-signed deny the morality of his acting ingues deny the morality of his acting upon such retainer without making the fact publicly known as far as his specialons or influence extend. Cer-Therations or influence extend. Certainly no man, whose former high gablic position has given him extraordition to sell that influence, the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens, to a foreign government, in any case where his own is interested. The language of the report seems to consider Mr. Painter, in his interviews with Mr. Stanton, as hunting up information on which to base his oft repeated denunciation of what he called 'the Alaska swindle.' It seems further to imply that if was the inclination of his own heart, and that it was actuating a large proportion of his fellow members, and he therefore regretted that in this first and signal instance, and to be a historical one, when one of that race claimed to take his place. It seems for the rollies to imply that if played secretly with Messrs. Stanton and Walker, in the interests of Russia, he one of that race claimed to take his place.

House.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, introduced a resolution authorizing the Union Pacific R. R. Co., Eastern Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific R. R. Co. Pas-

Appropriation bill.
Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to explain the amendments. The bill as it passed! the House appropriated \$2,312,240 on estimates which had called for \$2,997,982. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has added to it amendments amounting to \$250,062 and the ceeded to vote on the various proposi-

propriations had not been able to come t

any conclusion satisfactory to itself, and

had instructed him to state the facts and

submit them to the judgment of the

tary organizations wishing to take part n the inauguration ceremonies. Adjourned.

NEWS BY CABLE.

PARIS, February 27.-In the Corps

Legislatif yesterday M. Rouher, Mins

ister of State, after defending the

GERMANY.

ARRIVED.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] FRANCE.

nays, 136.

The vote was then next taken on Mr. Paine's amendment, admitting Mr. Menard to a seat in the House, and the amendment was rejected—yeas, 57;

Agreed to without division.

Mr. DAWES then offered a resolution

After a long discussion, and without taking a vote on any of the amendments. the Committee rose.

A joint resolution was passed, directing the Secretary of War to furnish four thousand muskets, six brass field pieces, equipment and flags to the volunteer military organizations with the taken to the comment and flags to the volunteer military organizations with the taken to the comment and flags to the volunteer military organizations with the taken to the comment and the co

Mr. SHERMAN defended the action on the Finance Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee had advocated it.

Mr. BAYARD had no objection to the first section of the bill, but believed the section, making coin contracts the segal, was wholly unnecessary and likely to move of ostrike the out.

Mr. MORTON said the section was neoessary as a limitation upon the power to

Mr. MORTON protested against the season to the scheme

Mr. SHERMAN defended the action of the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee had found fault to see the merits of the Finance own rights protected by the Speaker on diana. Ever since the Committee had found fault their work. The Senator in the finance of the finance of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana. Ever since the Committee from the extraordinary attack of the Speaker on miss and stack upon the Chair. The lit and the senator in the fall of the Speaker on miss and that the Republican members, and that the Republican members, and that the Republican me Idaho,) was contradictory and unfounded in parliamentary practice.

The SPEAKER remarked that instead of being a personal explanation, the remarks of the gentleman from New York were an attack upon the Chair. The language which the gentleman had used this morning had tallen upon the Speaker's ear as a direct reflection upon his veracity. He had understood him to say that on a question of veracity he would appeal from the decision of the Chair, and he had replied that the language was not respectful to the Chair and LONDON, February 28.- A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any difficulty which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrec-MADRID, February 28.—An insurrection was attempted last week in Barce-lons, but it was quickly suppressed. About forty persons connected with it

have been arrested. The city is now perfectly tranquil. Berlin, February 27.—The Prussian Diet proposes to grant two million floring to the municipality of Frankfort. to which the King will add a million from his private purse, in the hope that such action will draw closer to the mon-

archy and crown the hearts of the inhabwere agreed to.

Mr. WARD asked leave to offer a reso itants of that city. LIVERPOOL February 28—The steamer Minnesota, from New York, has arrived. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, February 27 .- Evening-Con-

sols, 93%. American securities firmer, bonds, 83. Stocks quiet. Erie, 25½; II Evening Session.—Speaker in the chair.
Mr. HURLBURD, of New York, from
the Committee on Public Expenditures, linois, 96%; Atlantic & Great Western, 32. Tallow, 45s. 3d@45s. 6d. Sugar 29s. on spot. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. FRANKFORT, Feb. 27.-U. S. Bonds, 51/20851/. Frankfort, Feb. 27.—Evening—U. S.

Bonds closed at 86.

PARIS, February 27.—Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 71 francs 27 centimes.

LONDON, February 27.—Evening—Sugar closed at 25s. for Dutch standard affoat. Tallow, 45s. 3d...

ANALYMPHOR Echypnary 27.—Patrolaum. ANTWERP, February 27 .- Petroleum 57@57% francs. HAVRE, February 27.—Cotion nominal and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—Evening—Petroleum closed dull and unchanged.

HARE, February 27.—Cotton firmer, at 141 francs for tres ordinaire on spot, and 142 francs for low middlings affeat. LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 11½s; Orleans, 12½s; sales, 10,000 bales. California White Wheel, 10s. 9d.; Red western 9s. White Wheat, 10s. 9d.; Red western; 9s. 8d. Western Flour, 25s. Corn, 31s. 6d. for old; 30s. 6d. for new. Oats, 35s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 42s. 6d. Pork, 97s. Beef, 95s. Lard, 74s. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 57s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 7½d.; Refined, 1s. 9½d. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Turpentine, 32s. Linseed Oil, 30 pounds. FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—Bonds firmer and higher; five-twenties, 86½. Kansas Ratifies the Amendment, (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, Representative Clark, of Kansas, telegraphed to the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature of that State that the Constitutional amendment had resead Constitutional amendment had resead Constitutional tutional amendment had passed Congress. At eight o'clock in the evening of the same day he received the followor the same way he ing dispatch:

Topsatch: Feb. 27—To the Hon. Sidney
Clark, M. C.—The Constitutional amendment was ratified by the Legislature today. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House the vote stood sixty-four to seven.

[Signed.] M. S. ADAMS.
[Signed.] M. S. ADAMS.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. V. AKRIDGE,
President of the Senate. Railroad Extension Completed.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] KANSAS CITY, February 27.—The extension of the Missouri Valley Rail road was completed last night to the Western Division of the North Missouri road, forming another and direct route

to St. Joseph, thence to Omaha. Snow Blockade in Maine. sed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair,

The House then went into Committee inches of snow have fallen. The railroads are blockaded all over the State.

on the Senate amendments to the Indian | The Insurrection in Cubs - Advices from St. Domingo.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HAVANA, February 27.—The night patrols of the city have been discontinued. More troops are going to the interior. Intelligence from Neuvitas up to Thursday last states that on Sunday night, 21st inst., the doors of all the residences ments amounting to \$540,963, and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has 21st inst., the doors of all the residen zist inst., the doors of all the residences in that city, occupied by Cubans, were marked by a black cross on a placard, with the words, "The time for clemency is ended," if the strength of the strength of the prominent Spaniards alone presents. added amendments amounting to \$3,800,-939, so that now the bill proposed to appropriate \$6,654,158. The bill was therea few prominent Spaniards alone pre-

propriate \$6,654,158. The bill was therefore a very important one, but still more important in view of the amounts that would be called for heresfier. If the policy inaugurated by it was sanctioned by the House, if the treaties made by the Indian Commissioners were sanctioned by the House and appropriate about seven and a half millions next year for Indians, about ten millions the following year, and from ten to twelve millions after that for the next twenty years. Gentlemen would see this was a matter which called for very considerable care and exercise of judgment. Indeed, the matter was so important and so difficult that the Committee on Appropriations had not been able to come to vented an outbreak. A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison of Puerto Principe a few days sluce burned the Xaldivas estate. On their return they were attacked by the Cuban force and compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe with the loss of forty killed and a large number wounded Four thousand refugees from the country are reported to be at Gibra. There is a great dearth of provisions and an epidemic was feared. Advices from Santiago de Cuba to

Sunday state the cholera was decreasing.
Three steamers left this port to-day crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States. St. Domingo advices to the 23d inst.

St. Domingo advices to the 23d inst. state the negotiations for a loan from British capitalists was a failure, the security offered not being satisfactory. The question of annexation to the United States is exciting considerable interest. President Baez has instructed General Frebens to confer with the United States government on the nolicy of creating a government on the policy of creating a free and neutral center of commerce in

St. Domingo.

HAVANA, February 27—It is reported that the Insurgents lingering in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba have again

cut the acqueduct, causing much inconvenience to citizens.

Official information has been received that General Lesca, strongly reinforced, is pushing his way into the interior from is pushing his way into the interior from La Guanaja. The Insurgents were stationed in force on the road near Majara Bomba, and it is expected that the troops would soon attack them. General Puello has arrived at Cienfuegos with reinforcements. The troops there will be divided into three detachments: One under Puello will go to Santa Espiritu. divided into three detachments: One under Puello will go to Santa Espiritu. one under Letona to Villa Clara, and the remaining division, under Paez, will march to Sierra Morena and Macajua. An engagement took place between the Spanish troops and insurgents at Coloma de St. Domingo, in the province of Sagua La Grande. Many were killed on noth sides. The result of the battle is not known.

rts from Cuban sources say that a fight occurred between the rebel forces under General Quesada and the army of General Lesca on the road from Guansja,

and assert that the government troops were routed. The emigration of Cubans is undimin-The emigration of Cubans is undiminished. Every steamer that leaves portiscrowded with passengers. Additional supplies of troops are needed from Spain to occupy the whole island and drive out the insurgents. Their cops now here can do no more than hold their own. Meanwhile the people in the country are suffering all kinds of privation and distress. Their complaints are heartrending; thousands are leaving their homes and seeking refuge in cities.

eeking refuge in cities. Rumors are circulating in the city to-day that expeditions from the American shore to aid the insurrection have landed near Ramidos and Oncarillas Efforts near Remidos and Quedrillas. hundred soldiers left to day for the Central Department.
Some of the Cubans declare their be-

lief that as soon as General Grant is in-augurated President he will recognize the belligerent rights of the revolutionary government in Cuba.

Cuban accounts contradict the govern-

Cuban accounts contradict the government dispatches in announcing that Gen. Lesca is making a triumphat advance from La Guanaja.

Mr. Hall, the efficient Consul of the United States at Matanzas, will assume the functions of Consul General at Havana

New York. February 28.—The schooner Wide Awake, from Honduras, which arrived to-day, reports that on February 19th, off Sand Key, she was hove to during the night by a Spanish man-of-war, which sent an officer on board to examine her papers. The officer said he was on the watch for a small steamer from some southern port, said to be carrying recruits and supplies to the rebels in Coba. NEW YORK, February 28.—The schoon-

Cincinnati Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Cincinnati, Feb. 28.—Theodore Onte-meith, a German, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was intoxicated. with a pistol. He was intoxicated.

John T. Thompson, City Marshal of
Covington, died yesterday afternoon from
the effects of a wound from a pistol in the hands of a highway robber he at-

the hands of a highway robber he attempted to arrest.

The report of the City Civil Engineer states that in Cincinnati there are ninety-eight miles of gas pipe, nine miles laid during the year, and thirteen miles of sewers. The City Solicitor reports suits pending against the city during the year to recover \$130,000. The Auditor reports the present bonded debt of the city to be \$4,500,000; the value of property owned by the city is \$11,350,000; an excess above the debt of nearly seven millions of the debt of nearly seven millions of

dollars.
Thermometer 26 degrees; barometer 29:78; weather clear. The Whisky Ring in New Orleans.

The Whisky Ring in New Orleans.

(By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.)

New Orleans, February 28.—A man was arrested last night, named J. W. Elder, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Urban, before whom he was charged with perjury by Assessor Wolfily. Ball was fixed at \$5,000. The affidavit on which the alleged perjury was committed was one in which it was stated Elder entered the distilling business for the purpose of discovering the connection between the whisky ring and the Internal Revenue officers; that he paid General Steadman \$10,000 and a monthly sum of \$300 to the Assistant Assessor for the purpose of running a distillery. The affidavit, which was made before Assessor Wolfily, gives details of systematic frauds in the whisky business, with the names of the parties pant.

Verdict in a Seduction Case. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) Louisville, Feb. 27.—At Frankfort, Kentucky, to day, the jury in the seduction case of Hancock against Wilbert returned a verdict this evening in favor of turned a verdict this evening in lavor of the plaintiff for \$5,000 damages, being the full amount claimed. This is the second trial with the same result.