# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869. NUMBER 54.


## FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1869.

SENATE.

The credentials of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, and Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, were presented.

The bill authorizing imprisonment at hard labor in certain cases passed.

The bill for the relief of certain companies of scouts in Alabama passed.

The Finance Committee reported equally divided on the bill to coin nickel copper five cent pieces.

The credentials of Mr. Brownlow, Senator elect from Tennessee, were presented.

The House joint resolution suspending the 16th and 17th joint rules until the end of the session was agreed to.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from the consideration of Mr. Stewart's bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion in the United States mint and branches.

The bill for the removal of political disabilities was taken up.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out the name of Asa Rogers, of Virginia, as he was still an arrant rebel.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the motion, saying he had written an application for relief.

Mr. FERRY hoped the name of Mr. Rogers would not be stricken out. He had observed that whenever a man holding office at the South applied for relief from political disabilities, there were always a sufficient number of his neighbors who wanted the office for themselves to get up a remonstrance.

Mr. TRUMBULL commented on the fact that the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond gave no reason against relieving Rogers, except that they earnestly protested against it. If the Senate was to be merely a body to register the decrees of the Grant and Colfax clubs of Richmond and elsewhere in the South, it was time the fact should be made known. This Grant and Colfax club protested against the relief of certain office holders probably because they wanted the offices themselves.

Mr. TIPTON—They have a right to them.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Suppose the people do not want to elect them, have they a right to the offices?

Mr. HOWARD—They have, if the people are rebels?

Mr. TRUMBULL asked Mr. Tipton whether he would like to have the majority of the people of Nebraska treated that way?

Mr. TIPTON said nothing would please him better, if the majority were rebels?

Mr. CONKLING was not in favor of the indiscriminate removal of disabilities, but thought Mr. Rogers, in consideration of his personal character and position, better entitled to the removal of his disabilities than many others who had their's removed.

Mr. SAWYER thought the idea that no one at the South should have disabilities removed, unless recommended by the Republicans in his community, narrow, short-sighted and wrong. Whenever a man of good character applied to have his disabilities removed, it would be the best policy of the government to remove them, and thereby win the support of the Conservatives and influential men of the South.

Mr. NYE said he had satisfactory information that the opposition to the relief of Mr. Rogers arose out of the fact that, as Auditor of the State, he stood in the way of the Governor's scheme to sell to outside parties the internal improvements of Virginia.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read the papers in the case of Mr. Rogers, showing that he had taken the oath of allegiance and avowed his intention to support the Government, and that the removal of his disabilities had been recommended by General Schofield, General Stoneman and the leading members of the Republican party in Virginia.

Mr. CONNESS, in view of Mr. Frelinghuysen's statement, withdrew the motion to strike out the name of Mr. Rogers.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills, resolutions and memorials in relation to trade with Canada and other subjects.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for the correspondence during the last two years between the State Department, the United States Minister and the Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

The pending amendment was Mr. Sprague's, declaring the public domain within the jurisdiction of the United States, except that guaranteed by treaty to certain Indian tribes, to be the sole property of the United States and occupants thereof, subject to their laws.

After considerable discussion Mr. SPRAGUE, at the suggestion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, that his object would be attained in any other way, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers retired on account of disability shall be retired upon the same terms as regular officers. Adopted.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the provision limiting the number of Brigadier Generals in the army to eight. Lost—8 to 21.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend so as to direct instead of merely to authorize the President to reduce the army as rapidly as possible. Lost—9 to 27.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate when

Mr. SUMNER renewed his amendment to provide for the payment of the claim of Massachusetts for interest on advancement made to the United States in the war of 1812.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the amendment having been already ruled out of order, could not be again offered.

Mr. SHERMAN took the same view.

Messrs. SUMNER and FESSENDEN insisted that as the previous action on the amendment was in Committee of the Whole, it was not out of order to offer it in the Senate.

The amendment was decided in order—25 to 20.

Mr. GRIMES said some interesting developments had already been made in connection with this proposition, and there were others equally interesting to be made. This was a claim for interest and advances made by Massachusetts, then including Maine, in the war of 1812. He had never read that those States had been very zealous in carrying on the war of 1812. However, they had made some advances for the United States, which had been in due time repaid, and then, after forty-seven years of deliberation, they had come in with a claim for interest, having first transferred the claim for the benefit of a railroad corporation, the directors of which had been on the floor of the Senate to-day, no doubt enlightening Senators in regard to the merits of the claim. He wished the Senate to note that when this was introduced, instead of being referred to the Committee on Claims, or Committee on Military Affairs, it went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon which there happened to be a Senator from Maine, a Senator from Massachusetts, and a Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SUMNER declined to discuss the conduct of Massachusetts in the war of 1812, because it had nothing to do with the question before the Senate. That question was simply whether provision shall be made for the payment of a claim which had been twice passed upon favorably by Congress. When paid it would only put Massachusetts in this respect in the same position with other States.

Mr. DRAKE inquired whether, if this interest were now paid, it would not be a precedent for the payment of similar claims growing out of the war of the rebellion?

Mr. SUMNER was unable to answer more definitely than to say, if similar cases should arise, the precedent would apply to them.

Mr. GRIMES moved to add a proviso that interest shall not be allowed to Massachusetts upon any sum which she has not either paid interest to or lost interest by a transfer to an interest bearing fund.

Mr. SUMNER was willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in reply to a suggestion that the claim, if valid, ought to have been settled years ago, said it would have been at the same time with the claims of other States, but for the fact that the Democratic party, then dominant in Congress, singled out Massachusetts, and by delaying the payment of her claim sought to punish her for the action of the Federal party by which she had been controlled at the time of the war. It had taken a great many years to get the principal, and Massachusetts was very glad to get it without at that time demanding interest.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that Massachusetts had failed to demand interest within reasonable time.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied the interest had been claimed immediately after the payment of the principal.

*Evening Session*—The joint resolution to authorize Commander C. H. Baldwin, to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands was passed.

The bill for the relief of the Illinois Iron & Coal Co., passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sumner was pending.

Mr. PATTERSON of N. H., continued a speech in advocacy of the amendment. He said the whole amount due Massachusetts and Maine under this claim was not a million and a quarter, as stated by the Senator from Ohio, but only seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

Messrs Drake and Hendricks opposed the amendment.

Mr. MORTON advocated it. He believed the States ought to be compensated for advances made in aid of the Government.

Mr. CHANDLER said the claim for interest was an after thought and ought not to be allowed.

The debate continued until 11:40, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred granting lands to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company.

Several bills to relieve persons from political disabilities were introduced.

Mr. COOK reported a bill to erect bridges across the Ohio. Passed.

Mr. JUDD introduced a joint resolution requiring the Pacific railroads and their branches to give bonds guaranteeing the proper completion of their roads before receiving aid. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN moved an inquiry into the matter of returning to General Lee the Washington relics, and directing the Secretary of the Interior not to deliver them until report is made. Adopted—119 to 35.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the rules prohibiting the passage of bills from House to House and the presentation of bills to the President within three days of the adjournment were suspended.

It was ordered that the House meet hereafter at ten o'clock A. M.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules in order that the House might proceed to business on the Speaker's table at ten o'clock to-morrow.

The rules were not suspended—72 to 70, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill to pay Mrs. Susan A. Shelby, of Port Gibson, Mississippi, $5,000 in full for all claims for cotton captured and sold by the United States.

After explanation by Mr. Bingham the bill passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to non-concur in the amendment relating to new Indian treaties, to concur in the others and ask a Committee of Conference.

The rules were not suspended.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, on the Miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Mr. SPALDING remarked the bill was highly important and should be passed to-day. It involved an appropriation of about $8,000,000, mainly embraced in three items, printing of bonds, treasury notes and bank bills, the maintenance of revenue cutters, &c., and the lighthouse establishment. He hoped the bill would have attention and that but few amendments would be offered. The Committee, with an eye to economy, had exercised some liberality towards the administration that was to carry on the government. He thought it had not reported too much, and he hoped it had not reported too little in the pending bill.

Mr. BROOKS called attention to the great expense of printing money, which had cost since the beginning of the system over eleven millions, and for which this bill appropriated $1,300,000. It was time there was a reformation in that establishment, and that the printing of public money was removed from the Treasury.

Mr. PRICE moved an amendment appropriating $150,000 for continuing the work of the Rock Island rapids.

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

A paragraph in the bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of four steam revenue cutters for Alaska, for Columbia river, Oregon, for Mobile, and for Charleston, and for the transfer of the revenue cutter S. P. Chase from the Great Lakes to Boston, elicited a lengthy discussion, its opponents contending that instead of building new vessels some of the vessels now in the navy should be transferred to the Treasury Department for that purpose. The item was retained in the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, supported by Messrs. Myers and Randall, the appropriation of $2,000 for preliminary survey of the site of League Island Navy Yard was increased, after discussion, to $5,000.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, representing the Committee on Appropriations, the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, amounting to $214,000, were struck out of the bill.

Mr. KELSEY moved an appropriation of five thousand dollars to pay Miss Vinnie Ream the amount due on her contract to furnish a statue of the late President Lincoln. After a brief discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DODGE moved the appropriation of $229,848 to reimburse the State of Iowa for expenses incurred and payments made during the rebellion, as examined, audited and found due by the Commission of Gen. Buchanan. Rejected.

The same amendment, with a proviso, was offered again by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. After considerable discussion in support of the amendment by Messrs. Dodge, Allison, Price and Wilson, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by a proviso appropriating the amount necessary to pay the war claims of all States that had been reported favorably by the Commissioners appointed by Congress.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, moved to amend the amendment by appropriating $2,159,000 for Kansas war claims.

Pending the discussion, the House took a recess.

*Evening Session.*—A large number of private pension bills were passed.

Mr. PERHAM reported a bill relating to the operations of the pension laws.

After some discussion and amendment the bill was passed. It provides that no claim of a widow for pension, pay or bounty shall be allowed where she has voluntarily lived separate and apart from her husband without receiving any support from him; that all pensions granted in consequence of death from wounds or sickness contracted in the service shall commence from the date of death or discharge of the soldier, with a provision that nothing in the several acts relating to pensions shall deprive any person who was in the service of the United States between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of June, 1866, of his pension during that period.

Mr. NEWSHAM withdrew his joint resolution for giving to members from Louisiana in the present Congress the right to nominate persons to fill existing vacancies from that State as midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill to strengthen the public credit having come back from the Senate with two or three amendments, he proposed, by way of abridging the consideration of the matter, to ask the House to non concur in them and ask a Committee of Conference. He had no doubt such Committee would come to an agreement.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. SPALDING, who had the floor on the miscellaneous appropriation bill, declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. SCHENCK—Very well; I want it understood by the country that it is on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts that we cannot get at that bill.

Mr. BUTLER—And I want it understood by the country that the gentleman from Ohio cannot get at that swindling brokers' bill on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.] The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, on the miscellaneous appropriation bill, the pending amendments being to pay the war claims of Iowa, Kansas, &c.

That in regard to Kansas was rejected, and that in regard to Iowa, with Mr. Butler's proviso added to it, was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS moved the appropriation of $200,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the building of a post office in New York City.

After discussion the amendment was adopted—78 to 42.

The appropriation for the Custom House in Bangor, Maine, was increased from $15,000 to $25,000; $50,000 was appropriated for the United States buildings in Knoxville, Tennessee, and $50,000 was appropriated for the branch mint at San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, $10,000 were appropriated for the continuance of the Geological Survey of Territories.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, an appropriation of $3,000 was made for the purchase of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln for the White House, to be selected by the incoming President.

An amendment to pay several contesting members twenty-five hundred dollars each gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. SCHENCK denounced the whole system of paying contestants, saying it had grown to be a perfect nuisance, and he did not know any more profitable business than contesting seats in Congress.

Finally it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which, at 11:30, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—De Soto county, Mississippi, is now without civil officers, all the former incumbents having failed to take the oath required by Gen. Gillem's order.

## SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## THE CAPITAL.

**Supreme Court Decisions—Throng at Army Headquarters—Appointments by the President—Ohio River Bridges—Pacific Railroads—Inauguration Arrangements—Gen. Grant and Northern Union Men—The Department Commanders—Roll of the Next House.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1869.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the Russell, Majors & Co.'s Floyd acceptances to be illegal.

The Court also delivered an opinion sustaining the gold contract case from Maryland on the same principle as that involved in the case of Bronson vs. Boden.

The Supreme Court also decided the following cases: Wm. Sheets, appellant, vs. Henry R. Selden, H. Woodruff and N. E. Paine; appeal from the Circuit of Indiana. Decree affirmed with costs.

Board of Supervisors of Lee county, Iowa, vs. U. S. ex. rel., Evans & Rogers. Judgment of Circuit Court of Northern Illinois affirmed with costs.

County of Lee, Iowa, vs. same. Judgment also affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the Court will not hear any arguments this week after Wednesday.

THRONG AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

The interest manifested in visiting army headquarters is kept up with unabated fervor. Since this morning it has been remarkably lively. The number anxious to pay their respects to General Grant, as well as General Sherman, exceeded that of any day during the winter. Senators, members of the House of Representatives, officers of the army, clergymen and civilians were present in considerable force. Among those who called this morning were Senators Nye, Stewart and Warner, with a delegation from Alabama, Joshua Hill, of Georgia, Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, Representatives Loan, Anderson, Stover and others of the Missouri delegation in the House, J. H. Ketcham and Thomas Cornell, of New York, Francis W. Kellogg, of Alabama, and Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate.

The city is rapidly filling with visitors from all sections of the country. Admiral Farragut will arrive to-morrow to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Applications for office under the Grant administration meet with most positive denials.

General Sherman is devoting the greater portion of his time to the consideration of matters connected with the army. General Comstock, of General Grant's staff, who has been South on a wedding tour, is expected to return to-morrow.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

The bill relative to bridges across the Ohio river, which passed the House to-day by a vote of eighty-four to fifty nine, provides for the appointment by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, of a board of scientific engineers, not less than five nor more than seven, to report to the next session of Congress the proper width of spans of railroad bridges across the Ohio river, adapted to the wants of navigation and commerce, and that Congress take action on such report. No bridge shall be erected over the Ohio river unless it shall have one continuous span not less than four hundred feet in width in the clear over the main channel.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The bill relative to the Pacific Railroads, which passed the House, requires the President of the United States to demand and require from the Union Pacific Railway Company of California and branches bonds or other securities sufficient to guarantee the completion of such railroad and branches, and to bring them up to the standard fixed by the Special Commission that has examined and reported on the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches and that is now examining the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has ordered Assistant Paymaster General Nathan W. Brown to assume charge of the Pay Department until a successor to General Price be confirmed by the Senate and commissioned by the President. The President has nominated J. C. Stover as Register of the Land Office at St. Paul, Minn.; B. B. Hooks, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Barbadoes; Thos. L. Tullock, Jr., and Henry C. Marchett, Paymasters in the Navy; also a large number of brevets.

SOUTHERN UNION MEN AND GENERAL GRANT.

Several days since the Republican members representing the Southern States, together with those from Missouri and West Virginia, appointed a committee of one from each of those States to call informally on General Grant and express to him their hope and confidence that under his administration the Union men of the South would be fully protected. In accordance with the arrangement, the Committee had an interview with General Grant, and after the customary salutation, they said they simply called to pay their respects and to repeat the desire, above mentioned, of those at whose instance they were appointed. General Grant replied that he hoped his administration would be efficient for the purpose, and that he would endeavor to make it so. One of the Committee remarked, "We do not come here to ask office for ourselves, or ask or dictate who shall be an officer in your Cabinet; but if it suits your pleasure, the appointment of a loyal man, representing the Southern loyal sentiment, would be a source of gratification to us all."

Another member asked whether there would be a change of military commanders South. Gen. Grant replied in the affirmative. Another member inquired whether Gen. Sheridan would be sent back to New Orleans. The General replied: "Not now; I desire Sheridan to come here. But owing to the condition of affairs in the Indian country, I have ordered him to remain there and pursue the Indians." He then said, "I have talked this matter of military changes over with Col. McKee, of Kentucky, and he does not want his old commander, General Thomas, changed." Col. McKee replied, "No; I certainly do not." Gen. Grant said, "If I give such commanders to the people will they be satisfied?" "They would," was the Colonel's response.

The members of the Committee, from whom the above was ascertained, say this is a true account of their visit, and deny that there was a suggestion of any particular gentleman for a place in the Cabinet.

THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE.

It is understood Mr. M'Pherson, Clerk of the House, holds that the Georgia credentials are incorrect, because they do not state, as required by law, to what Congress the claimants were elected, and the Louisiana credentials to be imperfect because they do not certify that claimants were duly elected. On both points the law is imperative. In the Third and Fourth Districts of South Carolina two conflicting credentials have been signed by the State officers. In all these cases the Clerk deems it his duty to submit the papers to the House for action after the election of a Speaker.

At the meeting of the House on Wednesday at ten o'clock, Speaker Colfax will formally resign and deliver his valedictory.

THE WINE CASE.

Intelligence was received at the Treasury Department to-day that the celebrated wine case, which has been on trial for a month in the United States Court in New Orleans, before Judge Durell, resulted in a judgment for the Government against the wine importers on all the points at issue. The amount involved in the cases dependent on the issue of this case is nearly half a million dollars, and the judgment settles very important questions of revenue law which have been in controversy for many years. The Court overruled an extraordinary opinion of the Treasury Department, cited by the defense, which was that false and cheap wines invoiced, labelled and represented to be genuine wines of high grades, are not imitations.

INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS.

The Senate galleries will comfortably seat, exclusive of diplomatic corps and reporters' apartments, twelve hundred persons, and only this number of tickets for admission to the Chamber on inauguration day will be issued.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

General Grant will not, it is said by several intimate friends, resign his office of General of the Army, as he considers it will expire on his inauguration as President of the United States.

## NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 1, 1869.

Postmaster Kelley has been directed to send all mails for the California and Pacific coast by steamer to-day and to retain all subsequent mail matter until the 11th and 21st insts.

Nathaniel Oakley, counterfeiter, sentenced to three years imprisonment, received the President's pardon to-day.

C. D. Robinson, of the firm of Wood & Robinson, stock brokers, reported to have absconded Saturday with a large sum of money, returned to his office this morning.

Edwin R. Lee, now awaiting trial on a charge of stealing $40,000 in bonds, &c., from the Star Insurance Company, has had a second charge made against him by Bierswith & Rochelle, No. 69 Pearl street. It is alleged he took from their office a tin box containing documents amounting in value to $50,000, and sold some of the property to Fisk & Hatch. Lee denies his guilt and was committed in default of $50 000 bail to answer.

The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge, one of the famous preachers of the Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, with a salary of $7,000, has declined that of Calvary Church, Chicago, to which a salary of $7,000 is also attached.

A number of Cubans, temporarily stopping in this city, held an informal meeting at the New York Hotel, on Saturday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a public meeting at an early day, with a view of asking aid for the revolutionists. Another meeting will be held this week, when final arrangements will be made.

Commodore Vanderbilt having compelled the transportation companies over the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroads to come to his terms, to-day put the freight charges to Chicago back to the old rates.

The representatives of twenty-eight vocal and instrumental societies belonging to the North Eastern Sangerbund held a meeting yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for attending the eleventh general Sangerfest to be held in Baltimore next summer.

### St. Louis Lottery Schemes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The late Paschal House lottery scheme was before the Circuit Court to-day on a petition of Jno. King, a member of the Association, to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the effects of the concern. The petition states that the real value of the real estate put in the scheme was $173,000, while the schedule value was $455,000; gross profit, $235,000; tickets sold 70,000, yielding $350,000; expense $60,000; net profit $290,000. King also alleges the parties received over $500,000 on account of the enterprise, and claims $75,000 as the balance due him. His petition was overruled, on the ground that he had not fulfilled his part of the original agreement.

A large indignation meeting of persons holding tickets in the Gardner Real Estate Distribution, the drawing of which was broken up Saturday night, was held at the court-house this evening. The meeting was orderly, and a committee was appointed to wait on the managers of the scheme, and see what arrangement could be made for a drawing.

### Missouri Ratifies the Amendment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Missouri Legislature to-day passed the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment. The vote in the House was 79 to 30; in the Senate 23 to 9.

### Amendment Ratified by Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 1.—The British forces made reprisals on the New Zealanders for the outrages at Poverty Bay. Ninety natives were killed.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, March 1.—Lamartine, the poet and historian, died to-day in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

### GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 1.—Two million florins have been granted by the Diet to Frankfort.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 1—*Evening.*—Consols, 93; Five-Twenties, 82¼; Erie, 25¼; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic & Great Western, 33½. Stocks quiet. Tallow 45s. 3d. Linseed Oil £28 10s. Sugar firmer both for spot at 39s. 3d. and afloat at 29s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum 56½f; holders ask 57f.

HAVRE, March 1.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, March 1—Bourse strong; Rentes 71f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton is dull; middling uplands 11⅞d, and Orleans 12¼d; sales of 8,000 bales. California white wheat 12s. 9d.; red western 9s. 7d. @9s. 8d. Flour 25s. Corn: old 31s. 6d., and new 30s. 6d. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 42s. 6d. Pork 97s. 0d. Beef 95s. Lard 74s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 57s. 6d.

### The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, March 1.—Gen. Puello, with his command, arrived at Santo Espiratu from Cienfuegos.

The *Diario* reports an engagement between the troops and insurgents at Cienfuegos, in which the troops were victorious. The same paper states that three hundred rebels have surrendered at Villa Clara.

It seems that General Lesca is advancing to the interior without much opposition. The rebels expected he would march by Sierra De Cubitas, or take the road to Paredez, where they had erected entrenchments and were ready to oppose his progress; but Lesca unexpectedly took another route and outwitted the rebel General Quesada.

The *Diaro* asserts that the revolutionary General Napoleon Arenza has joined Count Valmaseda with two thousand men, abandoning the rebellion, and that Valmazeda, reinforced by a thousand of these men, has set out from Puerto Principo to meet Lesca, when with combined forces they will attack Quesada.

Four Spanish gunboats are cruising between La Guanaja and Gibra. The Spanish man-of-war Guadina is watching the movements of the revolutionists in the waters of Bassau.

### Elections in Maine.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORTLAND, March 1.—The Democrats have carried Portland for the first time since 1860. Wm. L. Putnam was elected Mayor. The vote stands Putnam 2,207, and Drummond 2,077. The Democrats carried four of the seven wards.

SACO, March 1.—Owing to dissensions in the Republican party the city election to-day resulted in no choice for Mayor. James M. Deering, present incumbent, lacking eighty-three votes of a majority. Six Republican Aldermen are elected, and in one ward there was no choice.

LEWISTON, Me., March 1.—Isaac N. Parker, Republican, was elected Mayor by a vote of 620 to 175. The Republicans carried all but one ward.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton is in demand and the supply is limited, with sales of middlings at 23¼c; sales to-day amounted to 1,600 bales; receipts, 4,940 bales; exports, 1,773 bales. Gold, 132½. Exchange—Sterling, 143¼; Commercial, 142½. New York Sight is ¼ per cent premium. Sugar is dull and unchanged, with sales of common at 12½@13c, prime at 15½@15¾c; and yellow at 17@17¼c. Molasses is dull and unchanged, with sales of prime at 80@81c. Flour is firm, at $6,80@7 for double extra, and $7,25 for treble extra. Corn is scarce at 80c. Oats scarce at 80c. Bran is firm at $1,15. Hay is held at $30@31 for prime. Pork is nominal at $33,50@34. Bacon is firm; sales of shoulders at 15c, clear rib sides at 17¾c, and clear sides at 18¼c. Lard is dull, with sales of tierce at 19¼c, and keg at 21¼c. Whisky is dull, with sales of western rectified at 92½c@$1. Coffee is firm, with sales of fair at 15½@16c, and prime at 17¾@18¼c.

CHICAGO, March 1.—*Evening*—In the afternoon there was little doing in grain; No. 2 spring wheat, 1,14⅝@1,14¾; closing dull at inside price. Oats quiet at 54⅞@55c, seller for the month. Corn inactive and nominal. In the evening business was very dull. Wheat almost nominal, at $1,14⅝@1,14¾ for No. 2 spring. Oats, 55c on spot or seller for the month. Corn inactive. Provisions very dull; no sales reported. Beef cattle quiet and easy, at $4,25@7,50 for butchers cows to choice shipping steers. Live hogs dull; sales confined to few lots to fill Eastern orders, at $9,50@10,25 for fair to choice lots.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Flour nominal. Wheat neglected. Corn—new firmer and scarce; sales of 10 cars to arrive at 78½c on track; 2 cars on spot at 77c; old nominal at 90c in store. Oats neglected; held at 65c in store. Rye nominal, at $1,35 in store. Barley firm; sales of 1,500 bush Canada at $2,10 in store. Peas dull; offered at $1,35. Seeds firm and unchanged. Pork firm, at $32,50 for heavy mess. Lard firm, at 20½c. Highwines neglected and nominal, at 97½c.

ALBANY, March 1—*Cattle Market.*—Cattle opened with a pretty active demand and prices ¼c live weight higher, the range being 6@10c; receipts thus far about 3,000 head; sales 1,500 head. Sheep active and ¼c higher; sales 3,000 head at 5¼@9¾c for a few inferior western. Hogs changing hands at 10@10½c; sales 2 car loads western dressed at 14@14¼c.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Cotton 28c; receipts 1,777 bales; exports 1,602 bales. Flour dull at $6@6,50. Corn 72½@75c. Oats 76@80c. Hay $28. Bran $25. Corn meal $3,25@3,40. Pork $33@33.50. Bulk meats steady; clear sides 17@17¼c; shoulders 13½@14c. Dressed Hogs 12@12¼c.

HAVANA, March 1.—Sugar declining; no sales reported; holders pressing on the market.