Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869. NUMBER 66.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature —Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers—Bills Passed—The Magill Divorce Case—Libraries for Common Schools —Lunatic Asylum Trustees.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1869.

SENATE.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill authorizing the congregating of convicts of the Western Penitentiary for labor, learning and religious exercise.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Mr. FISHER called up the bill authorizing the formation of common school libraries. Passed finally.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Governor's nominations for Trustees of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, among them F. B. Penniman, were confirmed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WEBB, from Special Committee appointed to inquire under what authority five thousand copies of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers were published, reported that no authority existed, save instructions from the Governor to the State Printer, which was unauthorized, but recommended that the work be continued, owing to the progress made, that it shall not exceed three volumes, and presented a bill providing that Samuel P. Bates shall complete said work in three volumes, by the first of January, 1871; that members of the present House and Houses of 1870 and 1872 shall each receive twenty copies, members of the Senate thirty copies, chief and assistant clerks twenty copies, and the State Librarian fifty copies for distribution to the different States, the balance to be distributed by the Governor as he may deem proper; provided, each public library, college, and normal school in the State shall receive at least one copy, the Governor to retain one-third of the balance. The State printer shall receive five dollars per volume, and ten thousand copies are authorized.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday. Under this bill the estimated cost of the whole work will be one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

PASSED FINALLY.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill incorporating the Mount Pleasant Corner Bank Association. Passed finally.

Mr. McCULLOUGH called up the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to declare stock dividends. Passed finally.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the Cambria Iron Company to increase the capital stock and hold additional lands, passed finally.

MAGILL DIVORCE BILL.

The bill divorcing William and Lavina Magill, of Pittsburgh, passed finally —yeas 54, nays 24.

WARREN BOROUGH.

Mr. CLARK, of Warren, introduced a bill authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of Warren borough to pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings in said borough. Passed finally.

The Murder of Dr. Darden by the Ku-Klux in Georgia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 15.—An Atlanta, Georgia, special to the *Tribune* gives the details of the murder of Dr. Darden by the Ku-Klux. It appears that in a personal difficulty with Wallace, the editor of the Ku-Klux paper, at Warrenton, Dr. Darden shot Wallace. He immediately surrendered to the civil authorities and was placed in jail. On Friday Sheriff Norris, fearing that Darden would be unsafe there, called on the better class of citizens to act as a posse to guard the jail over night, but the citizens declined to act, being overawed by a band of Ku-Klux numbering about one hundred, who took possession of the town. They then demanded the keys of the jail from the Sheriff. On his refusal to deliver them their demonstrations became so violent that he was compelled to seek safety in flight, taking the keys with him. The band, at midnight, returned to the jail and broke in. Fearing that Darden had a pistol, the cowardly assassins built a fire at the doorway and smoked him out. Dr. Darden asked them for time to make a will, which was granted. He was then taken out, and in presence of his wife and children, barbarously murdered by these savages, not less than one hundred and fifty pistol balls piercing his body. The Sheriff is now here asking military protection for his county and his own life since the assassination. The Sheriff of Richmond county was elected at the November election. This man is the only Republican Sheriff left in the State. An attempt was made to assassinate Darden last September, and warrants were obtained against certain parties, which warrants were in the hands of the present Sheriff for service when he, Norris, was waylaid and wounded in December. The county of Warren is the headquarters of the Ku-Klux for six counties, and it is in this section that the outrages and murders of Republicans have been most frequent. Application has repeatedly been made by the civil authorities to the military for protection in that section, but without avail.

The Sault Canal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, March 15.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a memorial to the Legislature recommending the transfer of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal from the State to the Federal Government, if so doing will secure the enlargement of the canal.

Arkansas Ratifies the Amendment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 15.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special, to-night, says the House to-day unanimously passed the Senate joint resolution ratifying the XVth Amendment.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

INDIANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon a delegation of representative men of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Chickasaw Indians had an interview with the President. Over twenty persons were present, including Col. Downing, Chief, Judge Field and Col. Adair, of the Cherokees, Gov. Wright, of the Chawtaws, Calbert Carter, Chief of the Chickasaws, George W. Steadam, of the Creeks, and other prominent representatives of these tribes. Upon being introduced to the President, Gov. Wright stated in behalf of the civilized tribes of Indians represented, that they appeared before him to pay their respects and extend their congratulations to him. The administration, he said, was looked upon with confidence, and they were highly gratified with the President's declaration, in his inaugural address, that he would do whatever was for the best interests of the Indian tribes. The speaker, in behalf of his representation, presented to the President a memorial, stating substantially their agreement in treaty stipulations to use their influence in behalf of the plains Indians, and they informed the President of their desire to accomplish a lasting peace between the Government and the Indians, which they felt confident of accomplishing if upheld by the Government in their efforts.

The President replied he was glad to be informed that they would aid the policy for peace between the whites and Indians, and would be glad of any measure which would accomplish that peace and tend to their civilization and make them citizens of the government. He felt that the march of civilization alone must, of itself, effect the civilization of the tribes now hostile to the government.

Governor Wright thought if the Indians were brought to the borders of civilized nations, and would settle there, the influence of civilization and christianity would effect much good, stop the shedding of blood, and as the President suggested, ultimately make citizens of them.

The delegates are fine, intelligent looking men. The interview was of a very pleasant character.

During the last Congress three thousand four hundred and eighty bills were introduced. Thus far about four hundred have been introduced in the present Congress.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the the case of Horatio Seymour et al. vs. Jeremiah Price, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Illinois in favor of the estate of the Prices. Justices Field, Nelson and Grier dissented.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wm. A. Corwin, of New Jersey, Surgeon in the Navy; Dudley Haynes, of New York, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, *vice* Wm. Porter; James Lyndsay, of Missouri, Pension Agent at St. Louis, *vice* E. R. Brown; Wm. A. Forbes, of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, *vice* E. W. C. Greene; Jno. Titus, Judge of Arizona Territory.

Notwithstanding the published rumors of nominations of Foreign Ministers, the above were all that were sent to the Senate to-day.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following: Carman A. Newcomb, a member of the Fortieth Congress from Missouri, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of that State; Alexander K. Sharp, Marshal for the District of Columbia, vice Goodin, resigned; Sydney A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, vice General Steadman; James W. King, Chief of Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department, vice Isherwood, removed.

OFFICE REMOVED.

The entire force of the Internal Revenue office were to-day transferred to the north wing of the Treasury building. Commissioner Delano has sent a large number of recommendations for appointments of Assessors and Collectors to the President for approval.

The Executive mansion was as crowded as usual this forenoon.

RULE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 15.—The President will hereafter receive members of Congress only from ten to twelve o'clock A. M. daily, and general visitors from three to four o'clock, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, Cabinet days.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 15.—To ROBERT MARTIN DOUGLASS, Esq.—SIR: You are hereby appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President, to date from the 15th of March, 1869.

By order of the President.

HORACE PORTER,
Brevet Brigadier General.

Mr. Douglass is a son of the late Senator Douglass.

It is contemplated at the end of the month to furlough fifty clerks in the Pension Office.

Gen. Skinner, First Assistant Postmaster General, has received notice his place is soon to be filled. His successor will be Mr. Earle, of Maryland, former partner of Postmaster Cresswell.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Mr. Bartlett, formerly clerk of the Reconstruction Committee, his Private Secretary.

Secretary Borie, of the Navy Department, who is now absent from the city, has issued an order that there are no vacancies in his department, and that there is no use at this time in applicants putting in their claims.

Hon. N. L. Jeffries, Register of the Navy, has not received any notification of the acceptance of his resignation, though it is probable the name of his successor will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Jeffries will retire as soon as the notice of the acceptance of his resignation is received.

A Committee delegated by the Washington city post of the Grand Army of the Republic waited on the President to-day to urge the claims of crippled soldiers to appointment to official positions. The President assured them he felt a warm interest in this class of citizens, and plainly intimated their claims would not be overlooked.

The Amendment in Georgia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA March 15.—The Fifteenth Amendment has been made the special order for to-morrow. Indications favor its passage.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE—Judiciary Committee Report a Bill Suspending the Civil Tenure Act Until the Next Session of Congress—Public Credit Bill Passed as it Came from the House. HOUSE: Standing Committees Announced—Large number of Bills Introduced—Senate Bills Considered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

SENATE.

The Alabama land grant bill passed.

A resolution was adopted fixing January 1st, 1867, as the date from which Consuls are to make returns of fees.

A bill was introduced to pay Deputy Collectors and Assessors the same as Collectors and Assessors when discharging their duties. Referred.

A bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill granting lands for railroads from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a resolution setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and to settle all claims relating thereto. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to guarantee certain Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi levee bonds. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Also, to incorporate Southern Express Companies. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Also, granting the right of way for a railroad from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, in the direction of Mazatlan. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, to dispose of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill relative to telegraph lines to foreign countries. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands in aid of irrigating canals in California. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, a joint resolution providing that removals from civil office in the provisional government of Virginia, provided for in the joint resolution relating to the laws of Virginia and Texas, passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress, shall not be made until thirty days from the passage of the present resolution.

Also, favorably, with amendments, the bill to reorganize the judicial system. The amendments provide that more than one Circuit Court may be held at the same time in the same district, by direction of the presiding Judge, who shall designate the business to be done in each; also, that Circuit Courts may be held by the Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judges, sitting together. The present Clerks of Circuit Courts and District Courts are to continue in office until other appointments be made, or they may be otherwise removed.

Also, with amendment, the House bill to repeal an act regulating the tenure of civil offices. The amendment makes the bill read: "*Be it enacted, &c.*, That an act passed March 2nd, 1867, entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, be and the same is hereby suspended until the next session of Congress."

Also, with amendments, the bill to enforce the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution. As amended it provides for the prosecution of persons holding office in violation of said article by United States Attorneys, by writs of *quo warranto*, to take precedence of all other cases on the dockets of of United States Courts, and on conviction said persons shall be imprisoned not more than one year and fined not exceeding $1,000, and be forever disfranchised from holding any State or Federal office.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the Auditing Committee of the House and of the Senate shall constitute a Joint Committee to report a bill or bills defining the number, duties and compensation of employes of both Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT introduced a joint resolution relating to the Interior Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution, providing that a majority of any State Legislature shall be sufficient to ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, and that the resignation or withdrawal, or temporary refusal to act, of the minority, shall not affect the validity of such ratification by a majority.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and the resolution went over.

A joint resolution to provide for a joint Committee to re-organize the Departments was passed.

Mr. FERRY moved to take up the joint resolution amendatory of the resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, but Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it went over.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to reorganize the Navy was taken up. Several of the amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to, and the bill was still under consideration when the expiration of the morning hour brought up unfinished business, the bill to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. SPRAGUE addressed the Senate in opposition. It was well calculated to injure the industries of the country, and if the policy of contraction were to be pursued it would result in the ruin of our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. Cotton, which had once been an American monopoly, and the chief source of our national wealth, would cease to be a remunerative business. Congress, instead of passing the bill, might far better reconsider and undo its previous act, tying up the capital of the country and destroying its industries.

Mr. DAVIS renewed the amendment offered to the bill in last Congress, declaring that the equitable measure of the obligation of the United States upon outstanding bonds is the value in coin of the paper currency paid for the bonds. He spoke in advocacy of this amendment, and in opposition to the pending bill, which he said was not legitimate legislation, but an attempt by Congress to construe previous legislation.

The amendment was rejected.

A message was received from the House that they had passed the bill to strengthen the public credit, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill as it passed the House, was substituted for the one before the Senate.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the bill on the same grounds as in the previous debate.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed it, because he was unwilling to admit that there was or ever had been any doubt of the honesty of the people, and because he believed that by a fair construction of the law and a fair consideration of the circumstances under which the bonds were issued, the faith of the Government was as fully pledged as it could be. The passage of the bill now might produce some future Congress to repeal it, and that it would injure the credit of the nation far more than the passage could benefit it. Besides, if the country should have resumed specie payments by the time the bonds should become due, that would settle the difficulty without legislation.

The bill passed in the form it had been passed by the House—yeas 42, nays 13.

At 3:35, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Stevens, Ela and Benton, of New Hampshire, and Morgan were qualified and took their seats.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. POLAND: For a free system of national banking, and extending the time for revising the United States Statutes: also, to amend the Judicial system; also, allowing defendants in criminal suits to testify.

By Mr. KELSEY: Authorizing a military and postoffice railroad from Washington to New York.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: The bill passed by the last House regulating the method of converting gold into currency.

By Mr. GARFIELD: Protecting the lives of passengers by sea.

By Mr. JULIAN: To prevent further sales of public lands, except under preemption laws; also, to discourage polygamy in Utah, by granting suffrage to women.

By Mr. COBURN: To amend the National durrency act.

By Mr. FERRY: Making appropriations for harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. BUTLER, Mass.: Concerning vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department.

By Mr. BANKS: Authorizing the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies to land submarine cables on the shores of the United States; also to create the office of Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the United States.

By Mr. WARD: To repeal the second section of the act of 1867, which provides that orders relating to military operations made by the President shall be issued through the General of the Army.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Pa.: To modify existing laws relative to the warehousing system.

By Mr. O'NEILL: To encourage and facilitate telegraph communication between the Eastern and Western continents.

By Mr. KELLY: To establish an assay office at Helena, Montana.

By Mr. SCHENCK: Relating to gold contracts.

By Mr. MUNGEN: Instructing the Secretary of State to inquire into the alleged arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Jas. B. Steadman.

By Mr. PAINE: To provide for the organization of a Provisional Government in Mississippi.

By Mr. HOPKINS: For the better protection of immigrant passengers at sea.

Also, by various members, a large number of bills, most of which had been before Committees of last session. They numbered in all about one hundred and forty-five.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Kelly, Orth, Brooks, McCarthy and Marshall.

Appropriations—Messrs. Dawes, Beaman, Kelsey, Washburne, (Wis.,) Lawrence, Sargent, Dickey, Niblack and Black.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Garfield, Lynch, Judd, Colman, Smith, (Vt.,) Packer, Lash, Cox and Jones, (Ky.)

Reconstruction—Messrs. Butler, (Mass.) Farnsworth, Beaman, Paine, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Peck, Woodward and Morgan.

Claims—Messrs. Washburne, (Mass.) Hotchkiss, Holman, Cobb, (Wisconsin) Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore and Stiles.

Commerce—Messrs. Dixon, O'Neill, Ingersoll, Sawyer, Finklingburg, Bennett, Couger, Holman and Potter.

Public Lands—Messrs. Julian, Ketcham, Townsend, Fitch, Hawley, Winans, Smith, (Tenn.) Wilson, (Minn.) and McCormick.

Post Office—Messrs. Farnsworth, Ferry, Hill, Twitchell, Boyd, Tyner, Fitch, Smith and Adams.

Manufactures—Messrs. Morrill (Pa.) Ames, Sawyer, Smith, (Vt.) Sanford, Upson, Morrill, (Me.) Cleveland and Rice.

Reorganization Civil Service.—Messrs. Hotchkiss, Jencks, Armstrong, Maynard and Read.

On Ninth Census.—Messrs Stokes, Garfield, Banks, Allison, Laflin, Cullom, Williamson, Haldeman, Schumacher.

Pacific Railroad.—Wheeler, Logan, Worrill (Pa.) VanHorn, (Mo.) Hopkins, Buffinton, Lynch, Palmer, Root, VanTramp, Voorhees, Axtell and Wilson.

Agriculture—Messrs. Wilson, (Ohio), Loughridge, Fisher, Smith, (Tenn.), Dyer, Benton, Crebbs, Axtell and Reeves.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Clark, Van Armstrong, Mungen and Trimble.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Cobb, (Wis.), Negley, Packard, Stoughton, Witcher, Asper, Morgan and Slocum.

Militia—Messrs. Shanks (Ind.), Clarke, Smith, (Iowa.) Bates, Donnelly, Moore, (Ohio), Trimble, Reading and Bird.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Cox, Welker, Williams, (Indiana), Gilfillan, Bates, Hamilton, Cowles, Stone and Knott.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Butler, (Mass.) Cook, Peters, Mercur, Loughridge, Eldridge and Kerr.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Logan, Ambler, Prosser, Staughton, Witcher, Jones, (N. C.,) Negley, Morrissey and McNeely.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Colmer, Sawyer, Wilson, (Ohio,) Hawkins, Knapp, Donnelly, Jones, (N. C.,) Getz and Hamill.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair, O'Niel, Dixon, Walker, Maynard, Washburne, (Wis.,) Swann, Knott and Potter.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Scofield, Terry, Stevens, Ketcham, McCreery, Hale, Archer and Haight.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks, Judd, Blair, Wilkinson, Sheldon, Willard, Ambler, Wood and Swann.

On Territories—Cullom, Ward, Taffee, Dyer, Pomeroy, Woods, (Ohio,) Duval, Hambleton, (Md.,) and Cleveland.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Dewees, Willard, Knapp, Gilfillan, Winans, Butler, (Tenn.,) Rice, Rogers and Smith (Oregon).

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Benjamin, Benton, Wilson, (Ohio,) Hoy, Phelps, Bowen, Strickland, Bird and Sweeny.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Ingersoll, Ames, Cable, W. C. Smith, (Ohio,) Prosser, McGrew, Wells and Winchester.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Ferry, Sargent, Hawkins, Strickland, Pomeroy, Duval, Roots, Dickinson and Biggs.

Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Dockery, Shanks, (Mo.,) Bailey, Tillman, Hawley, McGrew and Moffitt.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Arnell, Beatty, Hoar, Townsend, Hamilton, (Fla.,) Burdett, Tyner, McNelly and Rogers.

Revision of Laws—Messrs. Poland, Ferris, Blair, McCreery, Hoar, Finkelnburg, Upson, Voorhees and Johnson.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Heaton, Kelly, Hooper, Hill, Davis, Strader and Griswold.

Patents—Messrs. Jenckes, Stevens, Smith, (Ohio,) Tillman, Moore, (Ill.,) Johnson, Sanford, Van Auken and Cowles.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hopkins, Beatty, Smith, (Tenn.,) Tanner and Getz.

Mileage—Messrs. Hawkins, Mercur, Packard, Stevenson and Jay.

Accounts—Messrs. Cake, Arnell, Buffington, Kelsey and Galladay.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Bailey, Hale, Twitchell, Styles and Archer.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Allison, Wheeler, Leslie, Randall and Beggs.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Williams, Tanner, Cessna, Cobb. (N. C.,) and Burr.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Messrs. Lynch, Cowles, Dickey, Hamill and Reeves.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Messrs. Moore, (New Jersey,) Bingham, Hoy, Benjamin and Maynard.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Messrs. Dewees, Bennett, Packer, Strader and Adams.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Churchill, Ela, Phelps, Hoy, and Hambleton, (Maryland.)

On the Rules—The Speaker, Banks, Ferry, Garfield and Brooks.

Mr. ORTH asked and was excused from service on the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BINGHAM, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad, which passed—99 to 32. It declares the late meeting of the stock holders at New York to have been legally convened and organized and approves its resolution of adjournment to Boston; authorizes the company to remove its general office from the city of New York to either of the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Council Bluffs or Omaha; prohibits any Court, but a circuit or district Court of United States, from enjoining the company or appointing a receiver, &c.; and it provides that after the next annual meeting in Boston, in 1870, the company's meetings may be held either in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha or St. Louis.

Mr. DAWES introduced the Indian appropriation bill. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced the bill passed by the last Congress, but not signed by the President, fixing the status of the Judge Advocates of the Army, placing the number at ten. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Ordnance. Negatived—92 to 52, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. GARFIELD stated he voted last Friday for the bill to strengthen the public credit, and had not been so recorded. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution for Joint Committee on Removal of Political Disabilities.

Mr. ARNELL moved to table it. Negatived.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Senate amendment to House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment was taken up. The amendment proposes the Committee shall consist of three Senators and three members, instead of four Senators and seven members. It was not concurred in.

The Senate bill striking out the word "white" in the law relating to the District of Columbia, and in the charters of Washington and Georgetown, where it operates as a limitation of the rights of any electors to hold office or to serve as jurors, passed—yeas 111, nays 46.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia, passed.

The Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals of Alaska, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution providing for the manner of ratifying the Constitutional amendment. Negatived—88 to 44—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill for the coinage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and under, to contain not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty three per cent. of nickel.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered an amendment, providing that all purchases of material shall be made by public advertisement and from the lowest bidder.

Considerable discussion ensued, but no final action was taken on the bill.

Mr. ORTH presented a joint resolution from the Indiana Legislature, opposing the passage of any gold contract bill, an asking for the repeal of the civil tenu law.

Adjourned.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 15.—A deputation, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this afternoon and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church.

In the House of Commons to-night a bill, introduced by the Solicitor General to repeal certain tests and altering the statutes affecting the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was debated at length, and after much opposition was read for a second time.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 15.—The Duke of Montpensier declares he does not seek the Spanish throne; that should he be chosen King he will accept the crown, but he wishes that the question of his election may not be made a pretext for civil war.

ARRIVED.

QUEENSTOWN, March 15.—The steamship Tarifa, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 15.—*Evening.*—Consols—money, 92⅞; account, 93; American securities steady; 7-5-20s, 83⅝; Erie, 25½; Illinois, 97½; A. & G. W., 32. Tallow, 47s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 8½d. Linseed oil, 31s.

ANTWERP, March 15.—Petroleum, 57 @57¼.

HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton remains unchanged.

GLASGOW, March 15.—The steamer India, from New York, arrived on Sunday.

PARIS, March 15.—Bourse—rentes, 70 f. 85 c.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—Bonds, 87⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton, quiet, steady; middling uplands, 12@12¼c; Orleans, 12¾c; sales, 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s, 10c.; red western, 8s. 6d. Western flour, 23s. 6d. Corn, 30s.; old do., 29s. 3d. New oats, barley and peas, unchanged. Pork, 97s. 6d. Beef, 90s. Lard, 75s. Cheese, 76s. Beans, 62s. Spirits petroleum, dull, 7½d.; refined, 1s. 8½d. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 15, 1869.

Three colored men have been arrested in New York for stealing a large quantity of valuable furniture, books, &c., belonging to their employer, Vincent Collyer, the well known Philanthropist, who is now absent on a mission to the Indians. The property was taken from his residence in Danvers Conn., and carried to Jersey City. The prisoners will be sent to Connecticut for trial.

The *Post* says:—The N. Y. C. Railroad having neglected to pay the General tax of 5 per cent on its net earnings, the question will come up before the Internal Revenue Department. The amount involves is $12,000,000. It is is presumed the road will have to pay it if the case goes to the Courts.

Edwin R. Lee, charged with stealing $40,000, of Royal Insurance Company's Bonds, was acquitted to-day in Court of General Sessions.

Stephen T. Clark, financial editor of the *Tribune*, and formerly connected with the *Express*, died yesterday at Genoa, Italy.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says A. T. Stewart, before leaving Washington, had a conversation with the President in regard to the New York appointments, and Stewart asked the favor of naming a man for the office of District Attorney. The President said he had promised that office to a friend last summer.

An inquest of one of the victims of the fever ship James Foster, Jr., held at Staten Island, resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by starvation and brutal treatment at the hands of three under officers of the ship. The jury further state it to be their belief that the Captain and second mate were accessories.

Gerrish, the late City Treasurer, was before the Police Court this morning, and was recommitted for future examination in default of $40,000 bail.

A fire occurred this evening at 47 Murray street, occupied as a crockery ware store by Meyberberg & Bros. Loss about $12,000; insured. The building was damaged $3,000.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Evening Mail* has advices from Cuba via Nassau that Gen. Lesco has failed three times to make his way to Puerto Principe. The insurgents have each time repulsed him with heavy loss, before his arrival at Los Paredones' big walls, the most difficult pass of the Cubitas. Eighty of his wounded had just arrived per steamer at Nuevitas from La Guanaja, Lesco's base, and another steamer left for Havana on the same day with a greater number. Lesco remains with his column between La Guanaja and Los Paredones, in dangerous position, while Puerto is besieged by the insurgents, if it is not entirely in their hands.

Steamboat Burned on the Mississippi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Dispatches from Vicksburg report that the steamer Ruth from St. Louis to New Orleans was discovered to be on fire this evening, between four and five o'clock, opposite Duckport. In the short space of half an hour she was entirely consumed, with a large and valuable cargo. The passengers and crew, with their baggage, were saved; also books, papers and money. The boat belonged to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and was regarded as one of the best boats afloat. The steamer Calumet has gone up after her passengers and crew.