Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869. NUMBER 69.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Steam Boiler Inspection Bill Defeated—The Constitutional Amendment Further Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating Masonic Hall Association of Allegheny city.

By Mr. ERRETT: Authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to vacate streets; act incorporating Mansfield Normal and Literary Institute.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill creating a Board of State Charities passed. The bill relative to the Insane passed. Mr. Taylor's general registry law passed second reading, slightly amended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL DEFEATED.

The bill for the inspection of steam boilers, requiring a safety valve and low water indicator, under the direction of inspectors to be appointed by the Governor, was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

The supplement to the liquor inspection act of 1858, declaring spirits distilled or rectified outside of the State to be subject to our inspection laws, passed finally.

The bill allowing three-fourths of the holders of paid up stock in corporations under the general act of 1863 to close business and sell property, to pay debts and make final distribution to stockholders, passed finally.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional amendment was under discussion, pending which the House adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 18, 1869.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court at Brooklyn, rendered a decision in favor of Joseph M. Dyer, who sued the National Steam Navigation Company for $255,000 damages for the loss of the ship Kate Dyer and cargo in collision with the steamship Scotland, in September, 1868. The decision is given on the ground of the carelessness of the steamer's officers. An order of reference was made to ascertain the amount of damages.

The Police Commissioners refuse to permit John S. Young, Chief Detective of Police, to resign, until he has rendered an account of the money rewards received by him, and have ordered charges to be preferred against him for neglect of duty and disobedience.

Hon. John A. Rose, of Canada, and Alexander S. Johnson, of the United States, Joint Commission to settle the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound difficulties, with B. R. Curtis, umpire, are here. It is not known whether the Commission has held a meeting yet, though counsel on both sides are in attendance. Mr. Rose goes to Canada to-night.

—At Hamilton, Ontario, about two o'clock Thursday morning, Christopher Griggs was aroused by some one moving about his bed room. On inquiring "who'se there," a pistol was fired, the shot from which entered the right side of Mrs. Griggs and lodged near her spine. She is still alive but in a precarious condition. The robber had taken seven hundred dollars from under Mr. Griggs' head previous to awakening him. The man who boarded in the house has been arrested on suspicion.

The Insurrection in Cuba—Increased Duty on Sugar.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

HAVANA, March 18.—Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation making important changes in taxation. The direct taxes on plantations, cattle and country real estate and the war tax recently imposed on merchants and tradesmen are reduced fifty per cent. and no government contribution payable within the last quarter of the fiscal year 1868-1869, will be collected. In order to compensate the treasury for the loss of revenue incurred by these reductions the following new duties are imposed: On Muscovado sugar, shipped under the Spanish flag, 16 cents, and under foreign flag 20 cents per hundred pounds; on every box of sugar under Spanish flag, 75 cents; under foreign flag, 87 cents; on every hogshead of sugar under Spanish flag, $1,00; under foreign flag, $1.75; on molasses, 50 cents per hogshead; on rosin $1,00 per hogshead. All of these duties are in addition to the war taxes recently imposed on commerce.

The insurgents under Aguile and Marmal, defeated Lopez Camara at Mayari, killing three hundred men. Marmal was wounded. Lopez returned to Santiago.

A wounded volunteer reports that the Spanish Latona was defeated at Villa Clara on the 3d instant. It will take ten thousand men to restore railroad communication to that place. The rebels drove off the repairers of the road, but without hurting them. They capture supplies and divide them with the poor. The foreman on a plantation near Puerto Principe has arrived here. He reports that the women and children are leaving that city to join the insurgents. The Spanish General Lesca has warned them to return, or they will be liable to the penalties of military laws.

A vague rumor is widely circulated that the insurgents, in combination with some Monitors have captured the Port of Santiago de Cuba.

The Georgia Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, March 18.—A motion was made in the Senate to-day to reconsider the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The President decided the motion out of order. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated—ayes 18, nays 16. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE: Bill to Suspend the Tenure-of-Office Act Further Discussed. HOUSE: Removal of Ineligible Civil Officers in Unreconstructed States.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

SENATE.

A joint resolution to sell the Chattanooga Rolling Mills was passed.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to construct a military road through Dakota, Montana and Washington Territories. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to license and enroll certain foreign vessels, which passed.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill relative to the pension laws, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to construct a military road from Galveston to Ft. Gibson, with a branch to Little Rock. Referred to Committee on Post Roads.

Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children entitled to pensions. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported, without amendment, the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication with Europe. It authorizes the American Atlantic Cable Company of New York to take any route for laying their cable to Europe.

Also, without amendment, the bill to declare a post road the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, to be constructed westward from New Orleans.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to regulate the proceedings for the naturalization of aliens, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It is substantially the same bill as the one reported from the Committee at the last session.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a Rail Road and Telegraph Line near the 32d parallel to the Pacific coast. Referred to Committee on Pacific Rail Road. The bill incorporates the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Rail Road Company, and authorizes it to construct a line from Fulton, Arkansas, via El Paso and the Southeastern branches to San Diego, and in aid of it grants twenty sections per mile on each side, and guarantees the payment of the interest on bonds of the Company to the amount of $35,000 in bonds.

The bill for the relief of Orlando Brown passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill supplemental to the act to provide a National Currency secured by pledge of United States bonds was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, which was read.

The expiration of the morning hour put the bill over, and brought up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. MORTON renewed his argument in favor of repeal. The proposition to suspend it was really a confession that there was no constitutional principle underlying the law, and that whether it should be repealed or retained was only a question of expediency.

Mr. DAVIS was in favor of the unconditional repeal. He had always been opposed to the law, the purpose of which he understood to be to degrade the President and subjugate him to the dictation of the Radical majority of the two Houses of Congress. He would vote for the repeal, not because of his confidence in President Grant, for he had none, but because he believed the law to be unconstitutional and void.

Mr. BROWNLOW then obtained the floor. He was too feeble to read his remarks, so they were read by the Secretary. The passage of the Tenure-of-Office Act he said marked an important era in the history of our Government. It had imposed a long needed check upon the usurpation of powers by the Executive, and the advantage thus gained should not on any account be yielded up. He was therefore opposed to the repeal of the law, although willing it should be modified, so far as Congress might think expedient. The chief reason given for repeal seemed to be the confidence of Congress and the people in President Grant; but that seemed to him no reason at all. No one within or outside the chamber had a higher estimate than he of President Grant's character, but in considering such a proposition as that now pending, he could not, nor should the Senate, be governed by anything so unreliable as individual character, or so evanescent as individuals.

Mr. SCOTT next took the floor, but immediately yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. TRUMBULL announced he would press the Senate to vote before adjourning to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The joint resolution to remove the stables, saw mill, etc, from the Capitol grounds was passed.

Several resolutions relative to contested elections were referred to the Election Committee.

One offered by Mr. WOODWARD, in regard to the Twenty-First Pennsylvania District (Covode's) was, after discussion, tabled—100 against 44.

The SPEAKER announced he had appointed Messrs. Walker, Jencks and Niblack a Conference Committee on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act of the 20th of July, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill modifies to some extent the provisions of the law as to ownership of real estate on which distilleries stand, as to what constitutes rectifiers of spirits, and as to revenue stamps on tobacco and snuff, and extends to the 20th of April, 1870, the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses, subject to an additional tax of one per cent. per gallon per month.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from Committee on Reconstruction, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution as to the removal of civil officers in Virginia and Texas. The substitute provides that the officers commanding in the States of Virginia, Missouri and Texas shall have thirty days to complete removals from office of civil officers who cannot take the test oath. He explained briefly the meaning and effect of the substitute.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., expressed his regret that he was compelled to oppose the first resolution reported to the House from the Committee of which he was Chairman. He proceeded to argue against it, contending there was no necessity for it, and its effect would be to rehabilitate officers who were disqualified from holding office.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether the resolution was to be considered a Republican or Democratic measure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied it was labeled as a Republican measure.

Mr. BUTLER—And I oppose it as a Democratic measure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—As I am the older Republican, my testimony is at least as good as that of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUTLER—Nothing but wine and cheese is judged by age.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I believe I was Republican when my friend from Massachusetts was in his Republican swaddling clothes.

Mr. PAINE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed regret at being compelled to differ from the majority of the Committee; but he regretted still more that the majority of that Committee could be found willing to recommend such a resolution to the House. He hoped the House would not pass it. He had not seen a measure this Congress that seemed fraught with more danger to the loyal men of those three unreconstructed States. The question is whether the Union men should get possession of the offices, or whether the office-holding oligarchy should still hold power. This resolution would turn the scale in favor of the disloyal, of those who opposed the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and against the true and tried men.

Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the action of the Committee, arguing that the simple effect of the resolution would be to leave to General Canby the selection of civil officers in Virginia, instead of compelling General Stoneman to fill the offices in the next two or three days.

The House refused to second the previous question by 50 to 70, and the joint resolution and amendment were, on motion of Mr. WARD, committed to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The joint resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, for the relief of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, was discussed by Messrs. Bingham, Scofield, Hoag and Maynard.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Scofield, providing that Mr. Duncan shall first release all claims for rent or use of his property prior to the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 71, and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 82, nays 67.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to amend the act of July 29, 1850, providing for the holding of United States Courts in cases of sickness or other disability of the judge; also, a bill to secure and protect the freedom of transportation and commerce. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy in the Reconstruction Committee, to take rank next before Mr. Beck.

Adjourned.

Report of Gen. Custar's Capture Discredited—Trouble with the Pawnees.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Gen. M'Keever, Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, telegraphs to headquarters, this city, that he has news of Gen. Custar to March 2d, at which time he was starting for Medicine Bluff, in the Washita Mountains, to come North. Gen. M'Keever adds that no later information could possibly have been received at Ft. Lyon, at which post the report of the capture of Custar seems to have originated. Gen. Nichols, at headquarters here, thinks the reported capture has grown out of the fact that about the first of February Gen. Custar started from Fort Cobb with a company of men on a scout west. The report was then started that he would be captured, on account of his small force, but he went one hundred and eighteen miles and returned safely. The report, it is thought, had just reached Fort Lyon and was the only basis of the account telegraphed from Denver. An officer from Fort Craig, New Mexico, has just arrived here, but he heard nothing about this matter until he reached the Smoky Hill route. He reports trouble with some Pawnees at Ellsworth, Kansas, some days since. It seems that one of those Indians, who are friendly, went into Ellsworth, when some roughs demanded their surrender. Two of them submitted, but the other three refused, and were shot and scalped. The next day a band of twenty-five Pawnees went into the town and demanded that the murderers of their friends should be given up, or they would burn the town. It is said they were armed and insolent, and troops were sent for from Fort Harker, but the Pawnees escaped. Subsequently Governor Sibley sent troops after a band of Pawnees who had been depredating, and seven of them were killed. The same informant says from six to seven thousand Navajo Indians were at Fort Wingate when he left New Mexico and that constant difficulties were occurring between them and the half civilized Pueblas.

—A dispatch from Cairo, Illinois, dated yesterday, says: As the steamer "Belle of Memphis" landed at Darnell's Landing, three men, all named Darnell, got on board, armed with rifles, but not looking in any way suspicious. They told the Captain to land at Island Number Ten, as another party wished to come on board there. As the boat landed at the Island, three men by the name of Lane appeared on the bank, and one of them came on board with his wife, and as he started up the stairs he was shot dead by the Darnells, who then ran back to the cabin deck and shot the two Lanes dead, who were standing on the shore. The Darnells then went on shore and called to the Captain to take good care of Mrs. Lane, as she had been respectably raised. The cause of the difficulty is not known, but the Lanes were men of bad character.

—Later advices from Helena, Arkansas, state the other negroes concerned in the conspiracy resulting in the assassination of Gen. Hindman, have been arrested, including Chas. Porter, who fired the shot.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Public Credit Act Signed—Treasury Department Appointments—The Unreconstructed States—Arms, &c., for Cuba—No Decision on Greenback Question.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

PUBLIC CREDIT BILL SIGNED.

President Grant signed the bill strengthening the public credit at noon to-day. This is the first bill he has signed.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

Geo. B. McCarter has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and George Rice, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, as Superintendent of the Treasury building. William A. Richardson, of Boston, has accepted the appointment of Additional Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Henry C. Niles has been assigned for duty in the Treasury Department as Chief of the Appointment Division. He has long been one of the principal clerks in that office.

RECONSTRUCTION.

This morning the Committee on Reconstruction considered the Georgia matters without arriving at any result. It is understood that the Committee is equally divided regarding Mississippi, the point of difference being whether the President of the United States or the reassembled convention shall appoint the Provisional Governor. The Committee has agreed to report to the Senate the bill extending the time for the removal of ineligible civil officers in Virginia, with amendments, extending its provisions to Mississippi and Texas.

TEXAS MEMORIAL.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, Judges James H. Bell, Geo. W. Paschal, C. C. Caldwell, Col. J. L. Haynes and twenty other gentlemen from Texas, twelve of them delegates in the recent Reconstruction Convention, have addressed a memorial to Congress setting forth the issues between the Republican party and *ab initio* division men, and praying the people may be allowed to vote on the Constitution recently framed by the Convention, which the memorialists think will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

THE MISSOURI CASE.

The Missouri case, involving the test oath, will be argued before the Supreme Court on Wednesday, by Senator Drake in behalf of Missouri, and by Mr. Montgomery and ex-Attorney Gen. Evarts in behalf of F. P. Blair.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

The rush of office seekers on Secretary Boutwell was greater to-day than at any previous time during the present administration.

The President sent no appointments to the Senate to-day.

WAR MATERIAL FOR CUBA.

It has transpired that arms and ammunition have been sent from New York to Inaguata, to be transhipped thence for use in the Caban revolution. Efforts are also making, it is said, to charter steamers in the same city. The administration does not appear to be doing anything to stop these movements.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GREENBACKS.

The Supreme Court to-day decided not to render a decision at this term on the Constitutionality of the greenback issue.

BANK FAILURE.

The First National Bank of Rockford, Illinois, has failed, and a Receiver has been appointed. The capital is only $50,000 and the liabilities limited.

Escape of Convicts from Sing Sing.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SING SING, N. Y., March 18.—Between three and four o'clock this morning Thomas Forrest, night keeper, was seized and gagged by five convicts, whom he was taking to the mess to get breakfast for other prisoners. At the mess room they seized and gagged Edwin Craft, the night guard, and then made their escape from the roof. Craft was dead when found, having been strangled by the gag. Two of the convicts were subsequently arrested in a barn at Tarrytown, and the other three will probably be recaptured soon. Forrest's injuries are slight. About one o'clock this afternoon another squad of convicts made an attack on the guard at the middle dock and rushed on him with huge knives, soon overpowering him. They then, having supplied themselves with arms from the guard house, boarded the sloop Exchange, which was lying at the dock, and attempted to drive the men ashore. The alarm had spread, however, and a detachment of the guard came down upon them and a lively musketry fire took place, the convicts finally surrendering. James McCauley, convict, was probably mortally, and Allen, another convict, badly wounded. Five others were slightly wounded. The officers and guards were unhurt. All is quiet at the prison to-night, and an inquest is being held on Craft.

Boston Items.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, March 18.—John W. Coleman, recently arrested on a charge of embezzling funds from the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, was before Judge Sewell on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged from custody, the Government failing within a reasonable time to present evidence against him.

The trial of Harry Jennings and Chas. C. Steadman, for robbing the safe of Geo. H. Gooding of $13,000, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Delaware Rejects the Amendment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18.—The Senate of Delaware, by a strict party vote, to-day rejected the proposed amendment to the National Constitution.

—A minister authorized by the President of the Provisional Government of Cuba will present his credentials to President Grant to-day and ask for the recognition of the government he represents.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 18.—A strong protest from Ireland against Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish church has been published. It is signed by over one thousand Irish noblemen and land owners.

The cotton spinners of Preston have struck on account of a proposed reduction in wages.

Bishop Macrarie was consecrated at Cape Town on the 25th of January. Protests against his consecration have been received from the Dioceses of Cape Town and Natal.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for its second reading. Mr. D'Israeli addressed the House. He commenced by declaring, in the words of the right honorable gentleman who introduced the bill, that this question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House, and its consideration demanded much self-control and mutual forbearance. He proceeded to argue that the connection between the Church and State was a necessary one. The former rendered the State religious, investing it with the highest authority. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration. It was a complete violation of the rights of private property. Corporate and private property being intimately connected, all acts of spoilation were dangerous. Hitherto they had been followed by civil war, or something worse. Former confiscation had only enriched the landowners. The strength of Ireland was in her connection with England. The majority of the Irish people were discontented. The settlement of the church question would be insufficient to quiet their discontent. The land question required settlement. The details of this scheme were complicated and delusive. The present engagements of the Government with the holders of vested interests ought to be paid as regularly and promptly as dividends. If these engagements were compromised, there could be no security against further spoilation. The proposed grant to the Maynooth College was directly opposed to the preamble of the bill. Mr. D'Israeli deprecated the course of the present government, as in antagonism to the former policy of the Whig party, whose aim was civil and religious freedom. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that the bill was most dangerous to the country, but he felt that he could depend upon the prudence and patriotism of Parliament. He then moved the bill be read a second time six months from to-day.

W. H. Gregory, member from Galway, followed in reply. He taunted the last Speaker with his inconsistency, comparing the speech he had just made with his former declarations that the Irish Church was a monstrous grievance to Ireland. Mr. Gregory, however, did not unreservedly support the bill. He thought an equitable division of the Church property among the three religious parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

In the House of Peers, this evening, Lord Grey and Lord Cairns condemned the policy of the government in releasing the Fenian convicts. Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, explained that the ovations given by their friends to the released Fenians were acts of personal hospitality, not demonstrations of hostility to the government.

It is reported that Risa Raugabe, the present Greek Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Constantinople.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, March 18.—The governments of France and Belgium are arranging a conference for the discussion of the mutual interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications should be made in the recent law passed by the Belgium Parliament, prohibiting railways from being transferred from foreign countries.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 18.—Celestino Olozaga, nephew of the late Minister to Paris, was killed yesterday in a duel. He was a member of the Cortes, and was one of its Secretaries.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 18.—The steamship Holsatia, from New York on the afternoon of the 9th, arrived off this port at seven o'clock this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 18—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 93. Account, 93⅛. American Securities firm. Five-twenties, 83½; Erie, 26; Illinois, 97. Sugar 39s. 6d. Turpentine 32s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed 59s. 6d. The bullion of the Bank of England has increased £57,000.

HAVRE, March 18.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, March 18.—Petroleum easier at 54½@55f.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—Bonds firmer at 87⅛@87⅜.

PARIS, March 18.—Bourse stronger at 70f. 40c. The increase of bullion in the Bank of France is 19,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¼d; sales of 6,000 bales. Wheat California white 9s. 10d.; red western 8s. 9d. Flour: western 23s. 9d. Corn: old 30s.; new 29s. Barley and Peas unchanged. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 75s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 62s. 6d. Tallow 48s. 9d. Turpentine 31s.

—Late Alaska intelligence states that Gen. Davis proceeded to the Indian village of Kake to punish the murderers of two white men. The place was found deserted, the inhabitants receiving timely notice of the General's coming. Some articles were recovered belonging to a trading schooner which left Sitka three weeks previous. It is inferred the vessel was captured and the crew murdered by the Indians, as nothing has been heard from her since sailing.

—A special from Fort Wayne says that the action of the Michigan Legislature in continuing the land grant of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad secures to that Company the use of two millions from Eastern capitalists for the completion of the road. It is understood that they will commence work on the Fort Wayne end of the road immediately and continue the work as rapidly as possible.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Dr. Mudd is in Baltmore.

—Depot Master Parker, at Concord, N. H., was murdered Wednesday night by Irish rowdies.

—Guy R. Phelps, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died at Hartford on Thursday.

—Rooms have been reserved on board the steamer Richmond for Vice President Colfax and lady, and Hon. B. F. Wade and lady, who design visiting New Orleans.

—Ex-President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson and family, and Robert Johnson, have left for Greenville, Tennessee. Mr. Johnson has accepted an invitation of the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, to partake of the hospitalities of that city.

—Mr. J. M. Larrabre, City Treasurer and Collector of Gardiner, Maine, who has been connected with the city government for many years, has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. His father promises to make good the amount.

—A dispatch states that army officers at Washington are discontented with the late consolidation order, and most of those who have had occasion to visit General Sherman in order to have their assignments changed, are heartily disgusted with his bluff manners.

—A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says that northeastern Texas has declared for A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and B. W. Gray for Lieutenant Governor. A Conservative paper in Jefferson hoists the ticket, and claims to have for it the support of the leading citizens of all parties.

—The Overseers of Harvard College have nominated Chas. H. Eliot for President of the University and will submit his election to a future meeting of the corporation. He is the son of Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, and at present is a Professor in the Institute of Technology. Mr. Eliot is thirty-eight years of age, was stroke oar of the first boat's crew of the Harvard, and represents the Young America element among the graduates and friends of the College.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton is drooping; middlings 27¾@28c; sales of 2,400 bales; receipts, 1,089 bales. Gold 131¾. Exchange Sterling 142¾; Commercial 141½@142. New York Sight ½ premium. Sugar firm; common 12½c, prime 14¼c. Molasses firm and unchanged. Flour is drooping; superfine $8,25, double extra $6,40, treble extra $7. Corn scarce; quoted at 79@80c. Oats 73c. Bran $1,15. Hay $27. Pork dull at $33. Bacon firmer; shoulders 14¾c, clear rib sides 17¾c, clear sides 18¼c. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Coffee unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 18.—At open Board in the afternoon there was only a fair movement in Wheat, but prices were lower, No. 2 spring closing at about $1,10. Corn is dull and nominal at 54c. In the evening there was nothing whatever done in grain. Provisions were quiet and sales were confined to 500 bbls Mess Pork at $32, seller for April, and 100 tierces Sweet Pickled Hams at 16c cash.

BUFFALO, March 18.—Flour dull; No. 2 city ground spring $6. Wheat nominal. Corn dull; small sales of new at 80@81c on the track. Oats dull. Rye nominal. Barley lower; No. 1 Canada $2 on the track. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard unchanged. Highwines nominal at 95c.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Cotton drooping; low middling at 24½c; good ordinary at 24c.

The Penalties of Rebellion.

Hilton Head Island was formerly owned by General Seabrook, the largest slave-owner in the country, and one of the very wealthiest men at the South. He owned twelve hundred slaves. His plantations were immense in extent; his income was enormous. The family consisted of himself, a wife, a son and daughter-in-law, and an unmarried son. They enjoyed every luxury; they lived in grand style; the sons had been carefully trained and educated; the family knew only the highest society of Europe and this country. War came; the Union forces obtained possession of the Island; the Seabrooks fled in terror to Charleston, leaving all their slaves except a few body servants, and even most of their household property, to the tender mercies of the Federal troops. The Seabrooks soon found themselves in a state of destitution in Charleston. The fall was too great for the old man to bear. He died within a few months broken-hearted. The married son joined the rebel army, and soon followed his venerable father to the grave. The unmarried son pinched along in destitution for some years; how he lived none knew, but he is now a driver on one of the Charleston street cars, under the direction of a Celtic conductor. He says he is learning business, is content to commence at the foot of the ladder, and means to work up. Success to him in the brave effort! The venerable mother, Mrs. Seabrook, and her bereaved daughter-in-law, have been for some time and are now inmates of the Charleston almshouse! Another illustration. There is the rich Lady's Island. It was owned by the Capers—very wealthy. One recently died in want at Charleston—another, and the last of that proud family, is now in the Charleston alms-house! Verily, the retributions for rebellion have been terrible.

EARTH dressing for wounds is attracting a good deal of attention. A New York oculist says that he has used clay poultices in cases of opthalmic with great success, and that he heard of the remedy from an old man who never knew anything about medicine. Everybody who has been among bees knows that the first application to a sting is a handful of mud. In California, at a time when medical remedies were not within reach, miners suffering from scurvy buried themselves in the ground up to the chin. In our late rebellion, we have it from one who was Colonel of an Ohio regiment, the men were in the habit of applying dirt—or dust—to parts chafed by marching, and that such remedy became common in his regiment, and with the most beneficial results, proving a perfect remedy for that trouble.