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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Appointment of Sealer of Weights and Measures and Flour Inspector.

NUNNERY BILL SENSATION.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE: Erie Canal Enlargement—Prohibiting Liquor License—Concerning Allegheny County Committing Magistrates—Inspector and Measurer of Timber—Regulating Construction of Bridges over Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers—Extending Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases, &c., &c., &c.

(Spec al Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1870.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor to-day made the following appointments:

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Gen. Charles Barnes, of Allegheny.

Flour Inspector—William W. Logan, of Westmoreland.

THE NUNNERY BILL.

Senator Rutan's bill in relation to nunneries is creating a sensation. A number of journals have criticised him severely, and he has received a large number of letters from churchmen, laymen and officials condemning the bill. Senator Rutan says he deemed it his duty to introduce it, coming as it did from a respectable source in his district, with an urgent request that it be presented. While he disclaims any responsibility for framing the bill, he now feels pressed by the attacks upon him to urge its passage, believing from the sudden interest manifested that investigation may be necessary, and that there is something radically wrong in this opposition to what he regards as a harmless bill. Many letters insist upon his pushing the matter. He will call it up if reported.

NO ACTION ON HIS NUNNERY BILL.

The bill vetoed by the Governor incorporating the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company was Representative Kerr's, not Humphries, whose bill was reported favorably to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

A large number of petitions from western counties for the enlargement of the Erie canal were presented.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE: Prohibiting liquor license in North and South Fayette townships and Sewickley borough, Allegheny county.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Incorporating the borough of Edgewater, Allegheny county, out of parts of Penn and Plum town ships.

By Mr. HUMPHRIES: Relative to committing magistrates in Allegheny county, which provides that it shall be the duty of all committing magistrates to enter upon the criminal docket the name, residence and occupation of all defendants, of the bill and witnesses in every criminal case, and send the District Attorney the transcript within five days after the binding over or commital of any defendant charged with felony. Willful violation of these requirements to be declared a misdemeanor in office and punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Also, incorporating the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company.

By Mr. WALTON: Providing for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector and measurer of timber in Allegheny county.

Enabling the new wards of Allegheny to receive compensation from the old wards for school purposes.

Authorizing the School Board of the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Establishing a public wharf in East Birmingham.

Regulating the construction of bridges over the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in Pennsylvania, which requires every bridge to be at least five hundred feet in span and subject to the government of the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company, of Allegheny county.

By Mr. KERR: Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company in the borough of Sharpsburg.

Incorporating the Iron City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Enabling the school directors of Braddock to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

Enlarging the corporate powers of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company.

Extending the provisions of the act for the sale of goods distrained for rent to Allegheny county.

Extending the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace in Allegheny county to civil cases of three hundred dollars. Read by request.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

Mr. REINOEHL reported as originating in the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform, a bill regulating the number of officers, increasing the transcribing clerks from six to seven, reducing pasters and folders from twelve to five, and increasing the pages to twelve; also giving the Speakers the right to detail officers on other duties.

CHICAGO.

Illinois Female College Burned—Runaway Wife Found.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 28.—A special to the *Tribune* says that about nine o'clock this morning the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested the entire main building was destroyed. The building belonged to the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church. A large wing of the structure was saved uninjured. The furniture was all saved, but considerably damaged. There were about one hundred and fifty young lady pupils in the building at the time the fire was discovered, all of whom escaped uninjured, and also saved their wearing apparel, books, &c. Loss about $40,000, with an insurance of $35,000, as follows: Home, New York, $5,000; Republic, Chicago, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; North American, Philadelphia, $5,000; Security, New York, $5,000. During the fire General Ragsdale was badly but not fatally injured by falling timbers.

William Willard, of Sturbridge, Mass., has commenced suit in the Supreme Court of this city against his wife, Annie Willard, who some time since absconded from Sturbridge and came to this city with Mr. W. W. Whitney, a well known singer, who has been employed in Trinity Church for several months past. Only a few days since Mr. Willard learned of the whereabouts of the guilty parties, came here and commenced suit. Whitney left a wife and five children in Boston.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, clear and pleasant; thermometer 54 deg.

ST. PAUL, snowing steadily for the last twenty-four hours.

CHICAGO, cloudy and cold, with snow and sleet.

NEW YORK, cloudy and cold; snowing.

CINCINNATI, cloudy and cool.

BALTIMORE, cloudy and cold; rained nearly all day yesterday.

HARRISBURG, cloudy and raw; snowing slowly.

OIL CITY, snowing; thermometer 38 deg.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Enforcement of XVth Amendment—Regulating Public Land Grants—The Funding Bill Taken Up and Considered. HOUSE: Protection for Domestic Manufactures—Resignation of Messrs. Golladay and Dewees, Charged with Selling Cadetships—Distilled Spirits in Bond—Indian Appropriations.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President presented resolutions of the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures, the former ratifying the 14th and the latter the 14th and 15th amendments. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Amending the act for taking the census.

To incorporate the Kansas Indian Territory and Gulf R. R.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It provides that any person hindering a citizen of the United States on any of these grounds from being registered, from voting, being voted for or holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. A refusal to register the name, or to receive, count or give proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen, under any pretense of race, color, &c., shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, and by imprisonment not less than three nor twelve months nor more than two years. United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases and are required to enforce the law. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Chair announced the appointment of Mr. Revels upon the Committees on Education and Labor.

Messrs. Hamlin and Anthony were excused from service on the Committees on Disabilities and Mines respectively.

Mr. HOWELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to insert in all future bills granting lands to railroads a provision to secure the rights of settlers to ingress and egress, and requiring the sale thereof at the same prices as the alternate sections held by the Government. He said he would speak on the resolution on the first opportunity, and it was laid over for the present.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in the Department as to what legislation is necessary to effect the administration of justice, and to protect Ambrican interests in China and Japan.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

A debate ensued upon the amendment reported by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, as a means of making up deficiencies in amount of lands granted by Congress to extend for ten miles on each side of the road the limit within which lands may be selected.

Mr. HARLAN opposed the bill upon the ground that the railroad had notwithstanding abundant amount of land, and that the reasons for further increase were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. HOWARD explained that the company wanted authority to mortgage not only their share of road, but the lands belonging to them under their charter, and that deficiencies caused by homestead and pre-emption settlers should be made good to the company by their taking up lands within ten miles of the present outer limit.

At one o'clock the bill was laid aside and the funding bill came up.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, delivered a lengthy speech in explanation and support of the bill. He reviewed the history of the public debt and funding bills and asserted the Secretary of the Treasury was confident of funding the debt upon a four and a half per cent. bond. He (Mr. Sherman) thought it could certainly be done at five per cent.

Towards the close of his remarks Mr. Sherman said the seventh section redeemed the pledge of the United States, by establishing a sinking fund of one per cent. on our whole indebtedness. Since the close of the war the government had reduced the debt $353,000,000, and had paid $600,000,000 of unliquidated debt due at the close of the war, but not then ascertained or computed. This had all been paid out of surplus revenue. It was our duty to make a permanent appropriation for the sinking fund before we reduced taxes, and this bill supplies the best mode.

In summing up he said: If the $1,200,000,000 were taken it would be a reduction of our annual taxes of $18,000,000 of gold, representing at 5 per cent. a capital of $360,000,000. The bill would result in the adoption of a policy of establishing the minimum to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus enabling Congress to ascertain precisely the amount of taxes necessary. The public debt would be represented by an annuity of $150,000,000, which would pay every dollar of it within thirty years. Its tendency was to a return to specie payment. We now again restore to the United States note its quality of redeemability, of which it was deprived by the pressure of the war, so that while specie payments are suspended the note will not fall in market value below the value of our bonds. A mode of redemption and limits of depression being fixed, we might hope soon to see these broken promises redeemed and their place supplied with paper money convertible at pleasure into gold and silver.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Corbett, relative to the proviso of the 8th section, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of the classes now authorized on which the maximum rate of interest is 4½ or 5 per cent., Mr. Sherman said he had prepared an amendment as a substitute therefor. The amendment merely changes the rates of interest upon the bonds referred to from 4½ or 5 per cent. to 5 or 6½ per cent.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill, with instructions.

At three o'clock the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To provide for the enforcement of judgments in lawful money of the United States.

To regulate the civil service.

To amend the internal revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the late insurrectionary States.

Relative to swamp lands in Missouri.

Granting lands in aid of the Laclede & Fort Scott railroad.

To allow school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the homestead law.

For the survey of the mouth of the Chippewa river, Wis.

To incorporate Indian Territory.

To aid the construction of Fremont and Elkhorn Railroad, Nebraska.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. McCrary, declaring pork packers lard renderers or others engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, or others known as in the provision trade, and refunding the tax already collected, was amended by striking out the refunding clause and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SPINK, of Dakota, offered a resolution in favor of such a tariff for revenue on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic manufactures, and without impairing the revenue impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. KELSEY objected, but the House seconded the previous question—yeas 76, nays 44.

Mr. WOOD moved to table the resolution. Negatived without division and the resolution adopted—107 against 48.

The resolution was copied verbatim from the national Democratic platform of 1868.

The nays were Messrs. Allison, Archer, Beggs, Bird, Booker, Boyd, Brooks, (Mass.) Burchard, Burr, Calkin, Cox, Crebs, Dickinson, Dixon, Finkelnburg, Gilfoon, Griswold, Haight, Hamblestor, Hawkins, Hayes, Hellin, Holman, Johnson, Jones, (Ky.) Judd, Kerr, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McNeely, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Potter, Reading, Ridgeway, Rogers, Schumaker, Sherrod, Smith, (Oregon) Stone, Trimble, Tyner, Voorhees, Wilson and Wood.

Mr. PALMER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to report a general law authorizing the establishment of National banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and circulation, based on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest.

The House refused to second the previous question and it went over till next Monday.

Mr. BECK introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal distilled spirits from bonded warehouse to three years from the date of entry.

Mr. COOPER offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for every month after the first year.

Mr. PROSSER hoped the Government would not exact 24 per cent interest in this way, thus discriminating in favor of foreign importers and distillers against home distillers.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that foreign liquors and merchandise kept in bonded warehouses one day over a year have to pay ten per cent. on duty and that the duty on imported liquors is two dollars and a half in gold.

The Speaker presented the resignations of Messrs. Golladay, of Kentucky, and Dewees, of North Carolina, who are understood to have been implicated in the matter of disposing of the cadetships.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The treaties of the Piegan Indians by Col. Baker's command was further discussed by Messrs. Stevenson, Cavanagh, Kelsey, Hay, Woodward, McCormick, Sargent, Cleves, Voorhees, Wood and other members, Messrs. Stevens, Cavanagh and McCormick defending the act. After progressing through thirty-four pages of the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. GARFIELD asked that the Committee report with the views of any report any time on the subject of gold panic months nor more than two years. United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases and are required to enforce the law. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Cotton Cases—American War Vessel Sunk by Collision—One Hundred and Twenty Lives Lost—The Franking Privilege Petitions—Case of Georgia—Mississippi Relieved of Military Rule—Judge Strong's Nomination—The Public Debt—XVth Amendment Ratification, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1870.

COTTON CASES.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the captured and abandoned cotton cases from the Court of Claims, decided that the people of the United States were not called on to determine for themselves when the war of rebellion closed, but that August 20th, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation declaring the fact, was deemed conclusive of the question.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE PETITIONS.

The Postmaster General, in reply to a Senate resolution, says the number of blank petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege sent out was 75,000, and the number of accompanying circulars 25,000. Total cost $499 60, which was charged against the office of the Congressional printer. No part of the expense was charged against any fund appropriated for the use of the Postoffice Department. The petitions and circulars were prepared under the direction of the Postmaster General, in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late message and in response to what was supposed to be a very general desire of the people, that the franking privilege should be abolished. He had returns from four hundred and thirty-four postoffices for January, showing the number of franked letters sent therefrom to be 666,901; postage thereon at regular rates $117,339.73; weight of free printed matter sent, 346,194 pounds; postage thereon at regular rates, $42,334.36; total cost of free matter sent for the month, $159,674.09. He says it is safe to estimate that if full returns had been received from all the offices the aggregate amount would have exceeded $200,000, or at the rate of $2,400,000 per annum. Although unable to give the facts in detail, he says it is notorious that the frauds which have been perpetrated under cover of the franking privilege have been carried to an extent that political campaigns the various parties have not hesitated to employ it to transmit whatever of printed matter they may have wished to disseminate. The Postmaster General adds that the recent agitation for the repeal has increased the sales of stamps and stamped envelopes for January $311,332 over the same month of 1869.

AMERICAN WAR VESSEL SUNK—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LIVES LOST.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Motley, at London, stating that the British steamer Bonway collided with the U. S. steamer Oneida, near Yokohoma, Japan. The latter went down. It is reported one hundred and twenty lives were lost. The following is a list of the officers of the Oneida, as it appears on the books of the Navy Department: Commander, Edward P. Williams; lieutenant commanders, Wm. F. Stewart and Alonzo W. Muldaur; surgeon, Jas. Luddard; assistant surgeon, Edward Kershner; paymaster, passed assistant paymaster, Thomas J. Tullock, jr.; masters, Walter Sargent, John R. Pheland, Thomas Ward; master's mate, Charles A. Arnold; 1st assistant engineer in charge, N. B. Litig; 1st assistant engineer, Haveland Barstow. Dead and missing sailors, John Torrance and Charles W. O. Senior; marines, John Cowle; carpenter, J. D. Primer; captain's clerk, William A. Crownsilver; paymaster's clerk, William A. Thomas. The Oneida was a third-rate vessel carrying eight guns.

THE SUPREME COURT.

What are known as the cotton cases, involving a large amount of abandoned cotton taken possession of by the Government, were to-day decided by the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment of the Court of Claims against the United States. In the course of the opinion it is stated that Congress, by act of March 2d, 1867, recognized the 20th of August, 1866, as the time of the close of the rebellion, the date of the proclamation of the President, and that date is to be recognized for all purposes of litigation as the day on which the rebellion ceased. In certain other cases, where the Court of Claims had refused to allow an appeal, asserting final jurisdiction, mandamuses were granted ordering the appeal to be allowed.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet finally determined on the report in regard to Georgia. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday and a report is expected to be made the day. It is understood the Committee will recommend the acceptance of the Legislature, notwithstanding certain irregularities in its organization. The question as to which you of the four alleged Senators elect ought to be admitted has not been considered by the Committee and probably will not be covered by their report.

TOBACCO FRAUDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a communication from Commissioner Delano, in the effect that extensive frauds have been committed by white men, not citizens, of the Cherokee country, who established tobacco factories in that nation close to the borders of Kansas and Arkansas, and from whom he, under section 107 of the act of July 1868, proposed to collect tax.

END OF MILITARY RULE.

A general order from headquarters of the army states the 4th Military District has ceased to exist, and by direction of the President the State of Mississippi is attached to the Department of the Cumberland. Brevet Major Gen. Cooke commanding. This order is a necessary sequence to the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow. The expenditures on account of pensions within the past few days have been very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Official notifications from all the States which have ratified the 15th amendment have not yet been received, which accounts for the delay in the official proclamation.

JUDGE STRONG'S NOMINATION.

The Senate in executive session to-day was mainly occupied by a long discussion of the motion to reconsider the confirmation of Wm. Strong as Justice of the Supreme Court. No action was taken.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to day: James Veach, Collector of Internal Revenue, First district, Ind.

Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The steamer Mississippi, southward bound, heavily laden with stock and western produce, struck a snag at two o'clock this morning near the landing at Waterproof, La., and sunk rapidly. No lives lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cabin has just floated past Natchez.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—A private dispatch from Natchez, received to-day, says the steamer Mississippi sunk at Waterproof a total loss. The cabin separated from the hull and floated off. No lives lost. This steamer left here on the 19th instant for New Orleans, heavily laden, and was owned in this city by Carter & Conn, Theo. Lavalle, N. S. Green and John N. Bofinger, each one quarter. She was valued at $50,000; insured in Commercial, Chicago, for $7,500; Citizens, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Boatmens, Pittsburgh, $3,833; Boatmens, St. Louis, $5,000; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, $1,000; Manufacturers and Merchants, Pittsburgh, $1,500; Floating Dock, St. Louis, $2,500. The freight list is probably insured for $10,000. The cargo is estimated at $300,000.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 28.—The *Bullionist* newspaper urges the submission of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to arbitration, and proposes Lords Derby and Cairns as arbitrators.

LONDON, February 28.—The House of Lords to-day had a brief debate on the Sunday Trading bill.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone promised the early introduction of a practical measure for education in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone also informed the House that the reciprocity treaty with Austria would soon come before it and afford opportunity for the thorough discussion of commercial treaties.

The Postmaster General announced that in deference to the universal complaint the restoration of the practice of giving receipts for the payment of telegraphic tolls was under consideration.

Mr. Childers laid before the House the estimates for expenditures for the navy, which amount to nine and one fourth millions sterling. He proceeded to explain and justify the estimates, laying stress on the outlay required for the building of iron clads. When all the vessels now in process of construction were completed the iron clad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the largest size, six of the second class, nine of the third, eight of the fourth, four of the fifth and two of the sixth. Of turret ships there would be two of the first class, five of the second and two of the third. Besides those there were a number of smaller iron vessels. This fleet would place England on an equal footing with the highest naval power in the world. He proposed, in order to keep its strength up to this standard, to add yearly 20,000 tons to the navy, including 12,000 tons of armored and turreted ships and fast frigates.

The strike of the miners in Wales is extending.

The submarine cable from Bombay to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern. This links Europe, Egypt and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay of to-day's date are received to-day.

The following telegram has just been received from the managing directors of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:

About fifteen miles from Yokohoma, Japan, the Bonway and the Oneida, while in collision with the American corvette Oneida. The latter sunk soon after with a loss of one hundred and twenty men. The Bombay was not injured. The Bonway was due at Yokohoma from Hong Kong on the 24th of January.

PARIS, February 28.—The destruction of property by the supporters of Mr. Osborne for Parliament was renewed with violence at Waterford on Saturday. The mob was greatly excited and very violent. The people were alarmed and appealed to the police for better protection.

LONDON, February 28.—The English papers continue to urge the Government to use the strongest measures to repress the present disturbances in Ireland.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 28.—A detachment of one hundred regular troops was attacked by six hundred insurgents on the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas a few days since. The insurgents were driven off with loss.

A great many people of Puerto Principe are coming with the Spanish lines. Several of the most prominent insurgents of that region have asked permission of the government authorities to surrender. The Captain General has consented and insurgents will come to Havana direct instead of going to Puerto Principe.

In addition to the party of Col. Garcia, eighty-six more insurgents have surrendered themselves in the Cinco Villas district.

The Railroad from Nuevitas to San Miguel, torn up in many places by the insurgents, is again in running order. The telegraph to Santiago de Cuba, between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, is also reestablished.

HAVANA, February 28.—Santa Anna was sent to Nassau yesterday on a Spanish man-of-war.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 28.—Three Brigadier Generals and several Colonels have been transferred to distant posts of the peninsula on account of their disloyal utterances.

In the Cortes the debate is still in progress over the proposition to indict Cardinal Garcia Y. Cuasta, arch bishop of Santiago. A substitute was introduced, denying that the Cortes had authority to proceed against the arch bishop, who is a member of the Spanish Senate, on the superiority of the priesthood to law, but in consequence of the juviolability of deputies. The substitute was supported by the Republicans, but was defeated—98 to 59.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, February 28.—Rio Janeiro newspapers state that Lopez had retreated with about six hundred Paraguayans. They were overtaken by a body of troops of the Argentine Republic, and completely routed. Lopez, however, made good his escape. He left his wounded and all his sick, together with their families, who were held as prisoners. He threw into the river a great part of his artillery. General Canary, with a large force, was pursuing Lopez.

Six iron-clads had returned to Rio Janeiro, proving that the war is practically over.

ITALY.

NAPLES, February 28.—There is great distress among the people throughout the southern provinces of Italy, occasioned by the failure of a bank at Sciilla.

ROME, February 28.—The Pope's secularization of Pere Hyacinthe gives general satisfaction.

The journals announce that the Prince of Asturias will receive his first commission from the hands of the Pope.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28.—A decree in the *Journal Officiale* prescribes that the conditions applied to newspapers and samples of merchandise sent by mail from France to the United States, shall be the same, whether the matter is forwarded directly from France to American ports or by way of England.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—The funeral of Hon. Anson Burlingame took place on Saturday. English, French and American Ambassadors acted as pall bearers. The remains will be sent to America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 28—*Evening.*—Consols for money and account 92⅝; Bonds, 90¾ for 6s, 89⅞ for 5s, and 88⅜ for 4s; ten-forties, 86; Erie, 22; Illinois Central, 111¼; Great Western, 29¼.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes 73 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Cotton steady at 11¼d for middling uplands; Orleans 11¾ @11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s; red western No. 2 7s 6d; winter 5s 6d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 32s 3d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 65s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 56s. Spirits of Petroleum 1s 7d; refined 1s 11½d.

LONDON, February 28.—Tallow firmer 47s 3d. Sugar 39s. Turpentine easier Linseed oil £31 15s@32.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—Bonds closed firm at 89¾.

Transferred to Civil Authorities.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—E. M. Yerger, who has been in military confinement since June last on a charge of killing Lieut. Col. Crane, was to-day transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of Hinds county by order from the Adjutant General of the United States Army. Lieut. Wood, Adjutant General of the Fourth Military District, immediately made an affidavit before Judge Chase, charging him with the murder of Col. Crane. Counsel for the defense waived an examination and Yerger was committed without bail.

Decided Against the State.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court has decided against the Commonwealth in the case brought by the State Deputy Escheater against the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for $700,000 unclaimed deposit, which the Commonwealth claimed on the ground that it accrued of deposits the owners of which died leaving no lawful claimants.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—A bill passed the Lower House of the Legislature on Saturday almost unanimously, requiring the School Board to appropriate to every private school, now or hereafter established in St. Louis, ten dollars for each scholar receiving free tuition in such school. It is said that if this bill becomes a law it can be made to almost entirely break up the public school system. An effort will be made to defeat it in the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The bill passed by the Lower House on Saturday, providing that the School Board shall give ten dollars to each free scholar in private schools was reconsidered to-day and indefinitely postponed by a vote of sixty to twenty eight.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—In the House to day a resolution was introduced favoring the increase of the volume of currency.

The bill introduced to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the women of Ohio over twenty-one years of age was rejected by a vote of forty-one to thirty-nine. It is the first time for many years that any such bill has been rejected.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Twenty lottery shops have been closed in New York for non-payment of Revenue taxes.

—The Albion House at Lacrosse, Wis., burned on Sunday night. Loss six thousand dollars.

—The directors of the Maine Railroad voted to pay in gold their coupons of the Danvers Railroad due to-day.

—John Hall, a retired Brooklyn, has been indicted for refusal to examine the complaints made by Henry Bergh against milk men.

—The stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad have ratified the second mortgage of $10,000,000 for the payment of the demand debt.

—There was four inches of snow at Boston yesterday. In Southern New Hampshire the ground is covered with snow to the depth of twelve inches.

—During the revival in the M. E. Church on Long Island, still going on, one hundred and sixty converts have been added and one hundred and forty-five have joined the church.

—A riot occurred at Ward's island, at New York, yesterday, between German and Irish emigrants. It was suppressed by the arrest of the ringleaders, and driving two hundred of them from the island.

—William Blacketer, who was shot by his wife, at Rockford, Minn., a few days since, died on Thursday morning last. Mrs. Blacketer is under arrest and will have an examination on Wednesday. The case seems to be one of cool and deliberate murder.

—Late Arizona advices state the mining business was favorable, and rich mineral discoveries are made every day. One ledge of gold bearing quartz, near Bradshaw mountain tracts, of five thousand feet of claims are located. The rock assays $2,000 to $3,500 per ton. Flour at Prescott was $36 per barrel—a dollar.

—A Fort Dodge, Montana, paper, of the 25th, states that on the 22d Charles Roach, while under the influence of liquor, commenced a scuffle with Charles Condon, when the latter for the defense struck Roach with a wooden poker, causing his death next day. Up to the time of the difficulty they were intimate friends.

—The propellor New Jersey, which left Baltimore on Friday for Norfolk with a large freight, was burned to the water's edge off Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in boats and were picked up and brought to Baltimore by the propeller Transit. The New Jersey was valued at $35,000 and insured for $20,000.

—On Sunday the Right Rev. David W. Bacon, Catholic Bishop of Maine, who returned to this country from Rome at the close of last week, delivered in the Church of the Assumption, at New York, of which he was formerly the pastor. The Bishop stated that he had returned to Rome as soon as he could arrange some matters connected with his diocese.

—A letter from Rome says that the Archbishop of Baltimore's chances for a third party in the Ecumenical Council in Rome, archbishop Spalding thus heads the American party, the intendancy between the extremists of Italy and Germany on the infallibility question and other vexed questions. The American prelate may thus carry off the greatest number of the vacant scarlet hats.

—The bill applying internal improvement lands to railroads and wagon road bonds passed the Minnesota House of Representatives, with an amendment that it be submitted to a vote of the people at the spring election and shall not become operative until three millions worth of bonds have been deposited with the State department. The bill had previously passed the Senate without the provisions named.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

GREENSBORO, February 28.—River rising slowly, with eleven feet water in the channel. Snowing. Thermometer 34 degrees at 4 P. M. Y.

OIL CITY, February 28.—River at a stand, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 degrees at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, February 28.—River rising, with eleven feet of water in the channel. Snowing. Thermometer 37 degrees at 4 P. M. W.

BROWNSVILLE, February 28.—River stationary, with thirteen and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 36 degrees at 5 P. M. C.

Passenger Railway Returns.

Under the ordinances granting privileges to the different railway companies to traverse the streets of this city, the Citizens, Pittsburgh and Birmingham, and Oakland companies are required to make report to the Controller, under oath, of the number of cars run and the net profits during the year, and are required to pay a tax of five per cent. on the net profits and $30 per car to the city, and the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester company are required, in lieu of said tax, to pay the sum of $200 per annum to the city.

The following are the returns so