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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

MINNESOTA wants $50,000 to build railroads.

A MONUMENT to Lincoln's mother is proposed in Illinois.

A "HISTORY of the Great Jubilee" is announced in Boston.

CHICAGO will lay thirty miles of wooden pavement this year.

THE tattering of a female barber in Detroit is highly praised.

SOUTH CAROLINA has over 100,000 colored children at school.

TAUCHNITZ sold seven thousand copies of Longfellow's last poem.

THEY have female detectives on the Constantinople police force.

PULLMAN offers to give John Bright a free ride across the continent.

THREE sous a day and poor rations, is the pay of the Papal soldiers.

PENNSYLVANIA has as many German papers as any other two States.

ISABELLA has been again to Paris; this time for the bagatelle of $5,000.

VIENNA has a full-length statue in marble of the late Baron Rothschild.

PROF. BLOT is going to instruct the cooks at the White House in their art.

A RECKLESS FELLOW in Indiana whistled "Shoo Fly," and was shot for it.

THE damages by the San Francisco earthquake are estimated at ten dollars.

IN Boston they have a fashion of renting houses to the highest bidder at auction.

WHITTEMORE had a good cry in the clock room after the resolution of censure.

AN Indiana barber has had to pay $75 for cutting a customer's hair too short.

It takes a Bishop and three clergymen to do a fashionable marriage properly in New York.

MISS KELLOGG's price is $350 a concert, which is considered large for so small a girl.

A MINORITY of the shares of the Thomaston National Bank, in Maine, are owned by women.

"EVERY man his own angel," is the way the new flying machine is announced in New York.

SEVEN thousand dollars' worth of pine apples can be raised in Florida on an acre and a half of land.

The valentines sent to the roughs of Denver were signed "Vig. Com." and read "Travel or hang."

THE oldest inhabitant of Michigan, who remembered seeing Washington, has died in his 103d year.

THE caisson for the foundation of the East River bridge will cost $400,000 when delivered ready for sinking.

THE Charleston Grand Jury find that excluding negroes from a theatre is a violation of the Civil Rights bill.

THE latest assignment made to Gen. Sheridan by the gossips is "a Southern belle of great beauty and greater wealth."

PHILADELPHIA has a claim to consideration as the different census, 330 couples having been disposed of the past year.

THE colored people of Harrisonburg, Va., occupied the body of a church at a recent celebration there, the whites filling the galleries.

EUGENIA has a new notion of economy in dress, and has sent word to Worth that she will henceforth employ a less expensive milliner.

SOPHIE TREVELLI, the musical wonder of Paris before the days of Patti, has been the cause of a duel between two titled swells at Nice.

WARMOUTH won't tell the Grand Jury who those fellows are who tried to bribe his administrative virtue. Does he hope they will come again?

BOUCICAULT boasts that he has made $100,000 by fighting the press, and he is still trying it on with a libel suit against the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE Canary birds which cost $1,50 each in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, are worth $5 here. The ocean voyage is fatal to many of them.

THE English courts have recently decided that a newspaper has a copyright in every word and letter of an original article contained in its pages.

THE late Admiral Stewart said: "I never lost but one tooth in my life; it ached, and I pulled it out with a bullet mold, aboard ship, in a gale of wind."

A WRITER in Harper's says he has made $10,000 by lecturing this winter, and would have made more if he could only lecture and tend door at the same time.

AN exchange says that the only people in Washington who mind their own business are such young married pairs as happen to be spending the honeymoon at the hotels.

A MICHIGAN miner was so successful in obtaining subscriptions for the widow of a friend that he proposed and married her, and the money, within a week of her bereavement.

NEW ORLEANS is to have a grand show on Mardi Gras, and excursion trains are to run from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and all over the West to bring strangers to see it.

OVER 300,000 tons of ice will be harvested along the Kennebec river, Maine, this year. The river is lined with storehouses, and the people are said to have "ice on the brain."

THE Hessian Government has forbidden the exhibition of children of school age by traveling showmen. It has also forbidden the employment of children as rope dancers, horse riders and gymnasts.

The Sergeant-at-Arms' of the British House of Commons has arranged a guard of police along the passage to the smoking room, so that members may leave the chamber without running the gauntlet of the lobby.

A NEW ORLEANS gentleman, whose household effects were appropriated during the war, recently found three of his pictures, originals by Teniers, exposed for sale in a gallery in New Orleans. He was allowed to buy them back.

SILVER mines of unparalleled richness have beeb discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky. The ore is found to contain a larger per centage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. They will be developed in the spring.

POLITICAL influence has to be paid for. A lawyer of Hudson City has brought suit to recover $15 of his washerwoman for securing the appointment of lamplighter for her son; but she retaliates by bringing in a bill for washing against the political lawyer.

A LITTLE four-year old in Richmond, very fond of a certain dish, when asked by his mother if he wouldn't like to be an angel with wings, and fly about like his little dead brother, replied, after a pause, "No, ma; I'd a heap rather be a hawk, and live on chicken."

THERE is a hitch in the woman suffrage movement in Connecticut, Mrs. Isabella Buchner Hooke having "ordered the postponement" of the announced convention at New Haven, to the pecuniary detriment of the gentlemen who had engaged and paid for the hall.

A LONDON company is building a railway somewhere in South America, and photographs of the completed portions of the road have to be sent to London as vouchers for the work done by the contractors, before they can receive the successive instalments of their pay.

ROCHEFORT's martyrdom is not very painful. He is confined in a chamber, not a cell, with a court-yard for promenade at any time during the day. Meals of soup, boiled beef, roast meat, bread and wine are furnished free, with anything else from the restaurants that he chooses to pay for.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maine *Farmer* has a new use for cats. He says: "My way to cure a sulky steer that lays down when you first yoke him, is to take a cat and let her put her paws on the end of the steer's nose, and if necessary hold her rather hard. My word for it, he will be on his legs quick."

A WESTERN Justice of the Peace recently settled a knotty case, wherein there was much conflicting testimony in regard to the ownership of a spotted calf, by deciding thus: "I dismiss the suit and pay the costs myself, if the parties will cry quits." No one appealed from the decision of the court.

BY hard labor, an industrious resident of Alexandria, Virginia, had earned enough to enable him to lay aside $3,400. A designing woman recently ascertained the fact, married him, and in a short time decamped, taking the $3,400 with her, and leaving him wifeless and penniless. Have men no rights which women are bound to respect.

IN a recent examination for a supposed murder on London Bridge it was thought that the party had fallen over the parapet, and the magistrate inquired if the police suspected that the parapet was not low, and if several persons had not fallen over it. The officer very coolly replied "it was somewhat low, but he believed only two persons had gone over."

MRS. DR. MARY WALKER brought suit against a New Orleans policeman for not driving away the crowd of vulgar little boys who threw mud on her pantaloons. This is the costume that was muddled: A chinchilla cloak, trimmed with satin, a velvet hat, trimmed with lace and gold wheat, a broadcloth dress, cut in gabrielle style, and pants of the same.

IN the Pagah School District, Ross county, Ohio, twenty-four scholars were attending school. One little girl broke out with the measles while in school, and twenty-two of the school children took the disease from that case; the twenty-third one had previously had them. It is not often a case like this occurs—that a sick child takes the disease from one child at one time.

IN an English Court of Law, lately, a witness was called to attest to a person's insanity. "I know he's mad," said the witness, "because the poor fellow imagines himself to be the prophet Jeremiah." "Do you consider that to be a proof of mental derangement?" asked the examining counsel. "I should rather think so," confidently replied the witness, "seeing that I myself am the prophet Jeremiah."

A FEW days ago a man entered an insurance office in Buffalo, and, tossing a paper on the counter, said to the clerk: "That's run out, and I want to get it renewed." As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin spread over his face, and he inquired: "Are you sure that this has run out?" "Yes, said the man, "my wife told me it run out yesterday morning," whereupon the clerk handed back to him his—marriage certificate!

A TEXAS paper tells how a serenading party, wishing to compliment one of their lady friends, repaired to her residence, and soon strains of fairy-like music stole upon the balmy air. After going through a choice programme, vocal and instrumental, a second-story window was raised, and the face of one of Afric's dark-hued daughters protruded. "Look back!" said she; "missus isn't here, but won't you please play the Mockin' Bird for me?"

THE Connecticut Republican Convention on Wednesday, passed the following resolution with reference to the tariff: "Resolved, That we favor a tariff abundant for revenue, and as far as possible so devised as to relieve labor, equalize the burdens imposed, encourage a diversified industry and avoid strengthening monopolies. We deprecate frequent changes in tariff legislation, as deranging the calculations of capital and inflicting unforeseen suffering upon labor."

WERNE Traupmann was first brought to Paris he was taken to the Conciergerie, but after his trial he was sent to the prison of La Roquette. When he first learned of the Antonelli tragedy and the imprisonment of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in the Conciergerie, he said, "What a pity I have been transferred here; we should have been such chums!" communicating, exclaimed the horrified warden; "you have murdered seven or eight people; Prince Bonaparte has only killed one man." "Well," responded Traupmann, with an indescribable naiveta, "I am not proud."

THE cost of maintaining so many Bishops is pressing heavily on the Pope, and further contributions must come in or his exchequer will be exhausted. Yet at this moment General Kanzler is adding another troop to the Holy Father's regiment of dragoons, and clamoring for the indispensable funds. The Council of Ministers refuse to sanction the outlay—not, however, on the ground of economy, but because General Kanzler made his application to the Minister of Finances instead of to the Council itself. But General Kanzler intends to get over the difficulty by appealing to the Pope direct.

MANAGER Bateman has returned from New Orleans with this story of what he saw and heard in the Legislature: A member arose and proposed to increase the pay to $8 a day. Another member strenuously opposed the motion. Member from the suburbs proposes to increase the amount to $10 a day. Immediately a colored "gentleman" jumped upon his seat, and, in stentorian tones, delivered himself of the following: "Mr. Speaker and 'gemmen,' dis am de first time I ever had a chance to make ten dollars a day in my life, and I goes for dat bill shure!" At last accounts the colored member had bought a $25,000 residence, saying he would "pay $10 down and de balance in a year."

A FEW DAYS ago, Joseph Lux, a well-known trapper on the upper waters of the Muskegon, in Michigan, found in one of the traps a large lynx, securely held, by one hind foot, whereupon he conceived a design to capture the animal alive, which difficult task he successfully accomplished in the following manner: Having several steel traps with him, he tied one to the end of a pole, set it, and reaching it out succeeded in catching another foot. In this way he secured all the animal's feet. He then took off his shirt, which he wound and tied about the animal's head in such a manner as to prevent its biting him. He next securely tied its feet and took off the traps. He then shouldered his game, and was nearly two days in carrying it to a settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO custom-house officers have to look sharp for opium, which pays for smuggling, on account of a duty of 100 per cent. The last steamer from China brought over several hundred dollars' worth of opium, which it was intended should pay no duty. It was found in a heavy chest, most innocent looking, whose thick sides were hollow and filled with the drug. A consignment of Chinese pails was also found to be made of opium with a shell of wood forming the outside of each. Several dozen pairs of shoes gave up their contents, contained in tin cases let into the thick soles. A bundle of feather dusters held a lot, and one Mongolian was stripped of his high water proof boots to reveal his legs swaddled in the precious drug.

THE latest story from Paris is this: M. Blanc, a millionaire, was returning from Burgundy by a night train. A lady, young and pretty, occupied the same compartment. Now M. Blanc, who, in spite of his naturally small feet, tries to make them smaller still, was suffering terribly from tight boots. All at once he noticed that the lady was asleep and he could just as well take off his boots, which he did. Suddenly the station lights begins to appear in sight. One boot is quickly put on, but the other, alas! does not go on so easily. He pulls and pushes; finally the foot goes in, but is terribly pinched. Once at the station, M. Blanc hides himself in a cab, and thinks his troubles at an end. When he reaches the house, imagine his surprise at finding his right foot in a lady's boot. Madame Blanc refuses to believe a word of his story; she cries, goes into hysterics, and finally returns to her father, refusing to hold any communication with her unfortunate husband.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Aother Session of the Committee---Nothing Done.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Treasury Reform—Three Bills Considered—Border Raid—Military History—Bills Passed and Defeated—Free Pipe Project—Sunday Liquor Supplement. HOUSE: Mining Bill Passed—Railroad Charter Violations—Gambling Suppression, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1870.

SENATE.

THE TREASURY BILL.

The Treasury bill was discussed all morning. Mr. Billingfelt supported his own bill. Messrs. Howard, Olmstead, White and Connell supported House bill. Mr. Wallace supported his own bill, there thus being three bills before the Senate.

NEW POLICE BILL.

The new Philadelphia Police bill was reported favorably with amendments.

THE BORDER RAID.

A remonstrance was received from forty citizens of York county against the border raid bill.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. WHITE submitted a report from the Committee on Appropriations, in relation for a joint Committee of five from each House to inquire into the propriety of completing Bates' Military History, with the probable cost. Adopted.

EXEMPTING MORTGAGES.

The bill making the act exempting mortgages, &c., from State taxation general was passed. It is provisoed added by Mr. Rutan that the bill shall not apply in counties not named in special acts until November 1st, 1870.

BILLS REPEATED.

Mr. Connell's bill exempting bequests to charitable or religious institutions from collateral inheritance tax was defeated.

The Senate bill repealing the twenty-fourth section of the Registry law of 1869 was defeated.

The Senate bill regulating the election of Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Billingfelt's bill authorizing County Superintendents to distribute school reports, was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing married women to purchase or sell and convey their separate property, when deserted by their husbands, and to sue for and recover their earnings, passed.

Mr. White's bill repealing the five hundred dollar license fee on foreign insurance companies and imposing in lieu thereof a tax of three and a half per cent., was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing judges of civil courts to commit or hold to bail persons guilty of the crime of perjury in cases where before them, was passed.

The bill from the House exempting family sewing machines from levy, sale, execution or distress for rent, was passed.

OTHER BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. Nagle's bill for the punishment of persons guilty of any act whereby laborers, mechanics, conveyancers or real estate brokers are deprived or prevented from collecting wages or commissions, was killed.

The Senate bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1863 to all merchandising was favored by Messrs. Howard and Graham, and laid over.

PIPE FREE IN PLACE.

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in obedience to the Senate resolution, providing for the incorporation of petroleum pipe companies, being a free pipe bill for any five citizens who may associate themselves, was taken up.

Mr. ALLEN opposed the consideration of the bill. The Senate had voted the House free pipe bill, which he represented as the oil producers' favorite, Mr. Minor proposed to amend the first passage, because it extended to oil the general manufacturing law of 1863.

MR. GRAHAM favored the Senate bill. The bill was killed.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brooks, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Rippey, Stewart, Turrell, Turner, Warfel, White, Stinson—13.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brodhead, Buckalew, Connell, Dunn, Findlay, Hensey, Linderman, McClure, Miller, Nagle, Osterhout, Randall, Robinson, Wallace—15.

RELIEF FOR SUNDAY LIQUOR MEN.

The Senate supplement to the Sunday liquor law, changing punishment from fine and imprisonment to fine or imprisonment, passed second reading by 16 to 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINING BILL FINALLY PASSED.

The Mining bill from the Senate passed unanimously.

RAILROAD CHARTER VIOLATIONS.

Mr. KEENE, of Luzerne, introduced a bill for the appointment of a committee of ten to report to the next legislature whether any railroads of the State have violated their charters by exorbitant rates. Laid over.

GAMBLING SUPPRESSION.

The bill for the suppression of gambling was debated.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved indefinite postponement. Lost.

The bill passed second reading.

PAPER OFFICERS.

The bill authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to officers of the late war was defeated.

BOTH SIDES TO BE HEARD.

The bill from the Senate authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases was passed.

TO CAPITALIZE EARNINGS.

The bill from the Senate authorizing corporations to capitalize earnings was discussed all afternoon.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION—REPORTERS BUT NO WITNESSES PRESENT.

The Senate Finance Committee met this evening, having last night subpoenaed ex-Treasurers Kemble, Moore and McGrath. There was a full attendance of reporters and spectators but no witnesses. Letters and dispatches were presented from Messrs. Kemble, Moore and McGrath, expressing their inability to be present to-night, but that they would be here within a week. The Committee adjourned the investigation till Wednesday evening next.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Mining bill.

THE WEATHER.

State of Thermometers at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, cloudy; wind east. Thermometer 36 deg. above.

OMAHA, snowing; wind southwest. Thermometer 32 deg. above.

CHICAGO, cloudy; wind southeast. Thermometer 50 deg. above.

CINCINNATI, clear and cool; wind southeast. Thermometer 35 deg.

CLEVELAND, cloudy and cool. Thermometer 32 deg.

NEW YORK, cloudy and windy. Thermometer 23 deg.

BALTIMORE, clear and cold. Thermometer 29 deg. above.

PHILADELPHIA, clear and cold. Thermometer 29 deg. above.

OIL CITY, cloudy and mild. Thermometer 31 deg. above.

ST. LOUIS, a heavy snow storm commenced about eight o'clock.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Defining the Limits of Judicial Circuits, &c.—The Funding Bill Considered and Amended. HOUSE: Military and Postal Railroad—Naturalization Question—Indian Appropriations—Tariff Bill Considered in Committee of the Whole.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1870.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CHANDLER: To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers of the United States.

By Mr. POMEROY: To enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad to extend a branch of the road.

By Mr. HOWARD: To repeal certain acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to change the Judicial circuits.

The Senate Committee's amendments defining the limits of circuits were agreed to.

An amendment requiring the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, and that a vacancy shall be filled by a resident of the circuit, but permitting the Chief Justice to reside in any circuit to which he may be attached without change of residence, was discussed until the morning hour expired.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with an amendment the bill incorporating the National Express Navigation Company.

Also, adversely, the bill to provide for an American line of emigrant passenger steamers between New York, Scandinavia and Northern Europe.

About one o'clock the consideration of the Funding bill was resumed.

Mr. MORTON said he deprecated the Senate on the impolicy of issuing any loan at less than five per cent., asserting the belief that at the proposed rate it could not be negotiated either among our own people or abroad. The plan was objectionable, in so far as the national credit was concerned, and in consequence of which the charters of many of them might be thrown up and the bonds thrown back upon the Government of the national credit, and at a time when the credit of the United States should be supported by the bonds maintaining their price.

Mr. Sumner's amendment, as modified so as to apply the proceeds of the sale of new bonds to the payment of 5-20 bonds of 1862, was lost.

Mr. SUMNER offered a further amendment to the first section, so the bond provided for should be a 10-40 instead of 10-20 bond, and gave notice he would propose to extend the 10-40 loan to thirty and 1 per cent. to sixty years.

Mr. SHERMAN assented to the amendment, regarding it not very material, when, by unanimous consent, the section was so amended.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to amend by increasing the internal revenue, and new five per cent. bonds from four to five hundred millions, which was lost—15 to 28.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution allowing settlers on the Sioux reservation in Minnesota to the 1st of March, '71, to make proof and payment on their claims, was passed.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted; one relative to the alleged massacre on the Piegan Indians, was objected to by Mr. Stevenson.

The resolution for the grant of lands for a railroad from Indiana, via Jasper, Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with the several amendments.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular relation with foreign countries. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, which he declared made the special order for the 29th of March.

After some remarks in opposition to the bill by Messrs. Kerr, Cox, Swann and others.

Mr. SWANN offered an amendment providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question upon the amendment, which was seconded and the amendment rejected by a party vote—yeas, 48; nays, 115.

The bill was then put over until the morning hour of Tuesday.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill to build a bridge and railroad to the Uintah Mountains.

Mr. DAVIS (New York) gave notice he would, at the earliest practical moment, report from the Judiciary Committee the naturalization bill, and ask for its passage.

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

Pending the debate on the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Paine, that nothing in the act be construed as recognising as existing treaties any treaties made before the 29th July, 1867, was announced by the Chair as a violation of the faith of the nation, and defended by Messrs. Paine, Lawrence and others.

Finally, not wishing to occupy further time of the committee, Mr. PAINE withdrew the amendment, and the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was the purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to follow the usual liberal and thorough discussion of a general nature, first, on the bill before they proceeded to consider it by clauses.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered the reduction proposed by the committee of $30,000,000 on internal revenue and $20,000,000 on the tariff an altogether too small reduction. It ought to be at least $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. He would take off the duty on coal, timber, hides and salt and reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 per ton, on lead one cent per lb. and on copper a rate corresponding with the duty imposed in other countries. The duty of two cents per pound on lead was a great tax upon the people. The plumbing work on a first class steamer of three or four hundred tons cost about $15,000 and on sailing vessel $4,000. There were 40,000,000 pounds of lead annually used in paint in the country, and one half of that was imported. It was therefore unjust, impolitic, unpecessary and a great wrong to impose such tax on an article of such necessity.

Mr. Brooks proceeded to show in detail the large increase of duty proposed in the bill on various articles. As to dry goods he had a statement of Alex. T. Stewart, of New York, that the rates proposed amounted to 72 to 127 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to carpets he said every gentleman undertaking to carpet or recarpet his house could afford to pay carpet manufacturers in this country from $600 to $1600, if he could import his carpet free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of five men, who were growing enormously rich, and yet this bill proposed to levy the duty on carpets as it is, except in two cases, a small reduction on druggets and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by the laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was on the face of the earth. No other people but Americans would stand it. A few manufacturers of haircloth and tape were not content with the protection they already had, but were demanding more. Previous to the war the exports of furniture from this country to the West Indies, South America, China and other parts of the world were quite large, but now they were almost nothing. On account of the high duties imposed on haircloth, hair cloth covered fabrics could not be exported.

Mr. BROOKS went on to exhibit the operation of the proposed tariff on wool, timber, linseed oil, jute, pig iron, copper, ship building materials, &c., and in conclusion said there never would be no finality on the question of the tariff till they came to the simplicity of the British tariff, which only levied taxes on some nine articles. The Committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, rose to report the bill for the admission to representation of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, member of that Committee, made the point of order that Mr. Butler had not been authorized to report.

The SPEAKER—That cannot be a point of order. It is a point of veracity.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all.

Mr. BUTLER—I am responsible for what I am doing.

The SPEAKER—It is the duty of the Chair to recognize the Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, which is authorized to report at any time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts say the Committee authorized him to report back on that bill?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not to be catechised.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Every member of the Committee knows we were not consulted on the bill since it was recommitted, and I ask the clerk of the Committee be summoned here to decide, if it is a question of veracity.

Mr. BUTLER—This is a very plain matter. The bill was before the Committee, was reported to the House and was ordered to be printed and recommitted for the purpose of being put upon passage at the earliest possible moment. I am carrying out the instructions of the Committee.

The SPEAKER said he would submit to the House the question whether the report would be accepted or not.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I desire the House to understand the fact that the Committee never authorized it never.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question whether the report be received.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn—yeas 48, nays 97.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to Mr. Washburn, (Mass.) who introduced a bill giving a loan to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company a continuation of its franchises and right of way through the Territory. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHS.

—The small pox and relapsing fever are still decreasing at New York.

—Only last night 200,000 tons of ice had been housed and stacked on the Hudson.

—McFarland's trial for the murder of A. D. Richardson, will not commence until the 21st instant.

—During the week ending on Wednesday 2,328 emigrants arrived at New York. The number since Jan. 1st is 9,512.

—Preparations are making for the fitting celebration of the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

—The Committee on Elections has decided—seven to five—against the claim of Colfax, one of the sitting members from Clay and 1 per cent. to sixty years.

Mr. SHERMAN assented to the amendment, regarding it not very material, when, by unanimous consent, the section was so amended.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to amend by increasing the internal revenue, and new five per cent. bonds from four to five hundred millions, which was lost—15 to 28.

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After some remarks in opposition to the bill by Messrs. Kerr, Cox, Swann and others.

Mr. SWANN offered an amendment providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question upon the amendment, which was seconded and the amendment rejected by a party vote—yeas, 48; nays, 115.

The bill was then put over until the morning hour of Tuesday.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill to build a bridge and railroad to the Uintah Mountains.

Mr. DAVIS (New York) gave notice he would, at the earliest practical moment, report from the Judiciary Committee the naturalization bill, and ask for its passage.

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

Pending the debate on the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Paine, that nothing in the act be construed as recognising as existing treaties any treaties made before the 29th July, 1867, was announced by the Chair as a violation of the faith of the nation, and defended by Messrs. Paine, Lawrence and others.

Finally, not wishing to occupy further time of the committee, Mr. PAINE withdrew the amendment, and the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was the purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to follow the usual liberal and thorough discussion of a general nature, first, on the bill before they proceeded to consider it by clauses.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered the reduction proposed by the committee of $30,000,000 on internal revenue and $20,000,000 on the tariff an altogether too small reduction. It ought to be at least $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. He would take off the duty on coal, timber, hides and salt and reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 per ton, on lead one cent per lb. and on copper a rate corresponding with the duty imposed in other countries. The duty of two cents per pound on lead was a great tax upon the people. The plumbing work on a first class steamer of three or four hundred tons cost about $15,000 and on sailing vessel $4,000. There were 40,000,000 pounds of lead annually used in paint in the country, and one half of that was imported. It was therefore unjust, impolitic, unpecessary and a great wrong to impose such tax on an article of such necessity.

Mr. Brooks proceeded to show in detail the large increase of duty proposed in the bill on various articles. As to dry goods he had a statement of Alex. T. Stewart, of New York, that the rates proposed amounted to 72 to 127 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to carpets he said every gentleman undertaking to carpet or re-carpet his house could afford to pay carpet manufacturers in this country from $600 to $1600, if he could import his carpet free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of five men, who were growing enormously rich, and yet this bill proposed to levy the duty on carpets as it is, except in two cases, a small reduction on druggets and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by the laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was on the face of the earth. No other people but Americans would stand it. A few manufacturers of haircloth and tape were not content with the protection they already had, but were demanding more. Previous to the war the exports of furniture from this country to the West Indies, South America, China and other parts of the world were quite large, but now they were almost nothing. On account of the high duties imposed on haircloth, hair cloth covered fabrics could not be exported.

Mr. BROOKS went on to exhibit the operation of the proposed tariff on wool, timber, linseed oil, jute, pig iron, copper, ship building materials, &c., and in conclusion said there never would be no finality on the question of the tariff till they came to the simplicity of the British tariff, which only levied taxes on some nine articles. The Committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, rose to report the bill for the admission to representation of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, member of that Committee, made the point of order that Mr. Butler had not been authorized to report.

The SPEAKER—That cannot be a point of order. It is a point of veracity.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all.

Mr. BUTLER—I am responsible for what I am doing.

The SPEAKER—It is the duty of the Chair to recognize the Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, which is authorized to report at any time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts say the Committee authorized him to report back on that bill?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not to be catechised.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Every member of the Committee knows we were not consulted on the bill since it was recommitted, and I ask the clerk of the Committee be summoned here to decide, if it is a question of veracity.

Mr. BUTLER—This is a very plain matter. The bill was before the Committee, was reported to the House and was ordered to be printed and recommitted for the purpose of being put upon passage at the earliest possible moment. I am carrying out the instructions of the Committee.

The SPEAKER said he would submit to the House the question whether the report would be accepted or not.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I desire the House to understand the fact that the Committee never authorized it never.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question whether the report be received.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn—yeas 48, nays 97.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to Mr. Washburn, (Mass.) who introduced a bill giving a loan to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company a continuation of its franchises and right of way through the Territory. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHS.

—The small pox and relapsing fever are still decreasing at New York.

—Only last night 200,000 tons of ice had been housed and stacked on the Hudson.

—McFarland's trial for the murder of A. D. Richardson, will not commence until the 21st instant.

—During the week ending on Wednesday 2,328 emigrants arrived at New York. The number since Jan. 1st is 9,512.

—Preparations are making for the fitting celebration of the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

—The Committee on Elections has decided—seven to five—against the claim of Colfax, one of the sitting members from Clay and 1 per cent. to sixty years.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

Execution of Cubans—Intercession of American and British Consuls Fruitless—Free Masons Denounced as Disloyal to Spain—Another Search for Northwest Passage—Attachments Against the "Alabama" Builder—Court Matters—Chamber of Commerce Meeting—Express Arrangements, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 3, 1870.

EXECUTIONS IN CUBA.

A Havana letter gives the details of the arrest and execution by the Spaniards of the alleged Cuba Junta at Santiago. The arrests numbered forty to fifty, and as already published, eighteen had been executed, including two Americans. The executed persons, when arraigned before the military commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of the association to which they belonged, but denied its being a political Junta, but only a Masonic lodge; that they met together as Masons for Masonic purposes, and not as politicians for political purposes. This defense appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards. A Catalonian priest, who has been noted for the ultraism of his loyalty and violent denunciation of Cubans, immediately pronounced Free Masons no better than insurgents; that the rising in Cuba is six days and twenty hours; freight time, fifteen to seventeen days. There has been an hour's detention on the Pacific Railroad west of Salt Lake this winter.

—Henry Cox, of Memphis, for the past fourteen years an engineer on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, on Thursday told his wife that he was tired of living, then walked to the door of his house, pulls a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. He was a sober, industrious man.

—No tidings have been received of the missing steamers City of Boston and Schmidt. The New York agents of these vessels still profess to feel no alarm, and the agent of the latter said, in reply to an interrogatory, that he expected every day to hear of her arrival, under canvas, in some port.

—The New York Central Railroad a year ago issued a scrip dividend of eighty per cent. on the capital stock, and having failed, to make return to the revenue office, the company has been assessed by the United States Assessor five per cent. on the dividend tax, amounting to $1,152,000.

—At a meeting of the Emigration Commissioners at New York on Wednesday, a communication was received from the State Department at Washington stating that a number of paupers were to be shipped from Great Britain to New York, and it was agreed that such a shipment of indigent people should be prevented, and remonstrances sent to the proper quarters.

—The illuminating substance which exploded and caused the death of two women at Milwaukee a few days since, upon examination proved to be what is known as commercial oil, or simply kerosene of a low grade, and had not been inspected. A small quantity placed in a hole in a cake of ice and lighted burned to the last drop, and from this a quantity in a vial in the hands of the inspector, six feet away, ignited. The parties selling it have been arrested.

—A Havana correspondent writes that the Cubans have begun to retaliate in kind on the Spaniards. Gen. Quesada, before he was superceded by Gen. Jordan, ordered all the prisoners within his immediate command to be shot, and one hundred and thirty-five Spaniards were quickly sent to their last home. When Gen. Jordan took command he shot one hundred prisoners. The black flag is flying on both sides, and a war of extermination has been commenced.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Feasibility of Darien Ship Canal—The Question of Repressing Disturbances in Ireland—Condition of Fenian Convicts—Infallibility Dogma Disapproved By France, Spain and Other Powers—Mr. Burlingame and the Czar.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—Commander Edwards, who surveyed the route across the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal, writes to the *Standard* exulting in the resumption of that project, and expresses his belief in its perfect feasibility.

At a quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M., the Earl of DeGray and Ripon was chosen Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was recognized.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cabinet are divided