THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$9.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870. NO. 59.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Is the best and cheapest commercial and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.
No farmer, mechanic or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 10
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Another Meeting of the Committee---Nothing Done.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Soldiers' Orphans' Department Investigation—Military History—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway—Obscene Advertisements—Bills Passed Finally.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1870.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-night.

A discussion ensued as to whether Messrs. Moore, Kemble and McGrath, ex-State Treasurers, should be examined this evening, they being present, or whether a demand should be made on Mr. Irwin to testify.

Chairman Billingfelt submitted to the Committee the report which he proposed presenting to the Legislature to-morrow, announcing Mr. Irwin's refusal to be sworn.

Mr. Brooke offered a resolution to continue the policy heretofore acted upon, and that Mr. Irwin's examination be completed before any other witnesses be called.

The Committee then retired for private consultation, after which Mr. Wallace, in open Committee, moved adjournment. Agreed to, without further business.

It seems that in consultation the Committee adopted two resolutions, one by Mr. Brooke, to the effect that this examination be postponed until formal action on Gen. Irwin's refusal be taken; the other, by Mr. Wallace, that the Committee meet to-morrow afternoon from half-past four to examine ex State Treasurers, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them, and that all ex-treasurers be notified accordingly.

SENATE.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on Education of last session, continued for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the soldiers' orphans' department, made a report completely exonerating Col. Geo. F. McFarland, State Superintendent, from all fraud or complications in fraud.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. LOWRY called up the bill paying the State Historian and his clerks for the past year's work, which, after considerable discussion, passed—yeas 23, nays 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HOWARD: Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.

Relating to change of forms of action. Declaring that a loan to a bank, association or corporation, upon the terms of receiving a share of profits, shall not make the party loaning a partner.

Relating to Pawnbrokers.

Mr. WHITE: Relating to compensation of county commissioners and county and township auditors, general bill.

CONCURRENCE.

The resolution from the House recalling from the Governor the bill prohibiting the publication of obscene advertisements, for special amendment, was concurred in.

THE TREASURY INQUEST.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee not to proceed further with the Treasury investigation until the Chairman made a report, as instructed, whether Mr. Irwin had refused to be examined, and until Senate disposed of it. He said Mr. Billingfelt ready to report, but had delayed because the understanding was that other State Treasurers, who were already subpœned, should appear.

Mr. WHITE did not understand Mr. Billingfelt ready to report, because the Committee had not yet been consulted.

Mr. BROOKE said his motion in Committee instructing the chairman to report Mr. Irwin's refusal was in connection with his motion to subpœna other Treasurers. Both motions passed.

Mr. WALLACE said this was not his understanding. After the passage of the resolution directing the report, the Chairman was directed to subpœna other State Treasurers. That was with the understanding that they would be here the next evening, and the report was to be made the following Friday morning. But they were not here and the report was delayed with full understanding.

Mr. HOWARD said as introduced the resolution for a single purpose. There was undoubtedly some reason why that report had not been properly made to the Senate. He understood now that the report would be made to-morrow. The Committee would meet again to-night. What they would do he did not know, or care, but the Senate should control the Committee. Whenever a witness takes the stand in court, there was no room for another bill he was disposed of. General Irwin stood in contempt of the Committee and Senate.

Mr. LOWRY justified the action of the Chairman, Mr. Billingfelt, and of the Committee. It was well known that there was an agreement among all ex State Treasurers to refuse to answer certain questions. They should all be treated alike and this resolution should not pass.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said he had made up his mind rather to suffer persecution than to bring improper matters before the Senate. He thanked Mr. Wallace for his explanation. He had been ordered by the Committee to send the Sergeant-at-Arms to Philadelphia and get all the ex-treasurers together, so as to enable him to report them in a body.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till afternoon.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

In the afternoon the following bills were passed finally:

Declaring the children of parents who were slaves when married legal heirs of such parents.

Providing for the registration of railroad bonds and other railroad securities.

Allowing canal companies to construct and operate lateral railroads of ten miles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Business unimportant.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Ku-Klux Lawlessness—The Jail at Kanawha Delivered of its Prisoners.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, March 9—United States Marshal Slack writes from Charleston, Kanawha county, the recently selected Capital of the State, under date of March 3rd, that an organized band of armed Ku-Klux entered the town in open daylight on the morning of the 2nd, and advancing to the jail with keys and other fixtures deliberately unlocked the outer and cell doors, releasing the prisoners. To those who happened to be present cocked revolvers were presented, with threats if an alarm was given death would be their portion. The organization is said to be wide spread and the civil authorities powerless. In view of the speedy removal of the capital to Charleston the Governor, it is said, will call upon the Government for military aid to suppress the lawlessness.

LOUISVILLE.

The Allegheny City Delegation on their Winding Way.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The delegation of Allegheny City citizens arrived here this morning, and after a thorough inspection of the city water works left for Cincinnati. They will reach home on Saturday.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Illegal Imprisonment of an American in St. Domingo—The House Georgia Bill Reported—Distilled Spirits in Bond—Barbarism and Inhumanity in Cuba—The Funding Bill Further Discussed and Amended. HOUSE: Postal Express—New York and Washington Air Line Railroad—The Military Bill—Centennial of American Independence—Reduction of Mileage.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition and made remarks relative to the illegal imprisonment by the Dominican Government of Dennis S. Hatch, merchant of San Domingo and an American citizen. He had been brought before the military tribunal on a frivolous charge and sentenced to be shot. He was pardoned by the Dominican Senate on the condition of leaving the Island, but was prevented from so doing by the Government and returned to prison. Our Consul's efforts to release him were fruitless.

Mr. FERRY moved a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the message from the President on the subject, in the hope of speedy action.

Mr. SUMNER inquired whether the Senator had any suggestion to make to the Committee.

Mr. FERRY replied he would suggest to the President of the United States to demand peremptorily the release of Hatch, and if the demand was not complied with to enforce it by our naval force in the neighborhood of San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER thought it would be preferable to recommend judicial proceedings by the Dominican Government as to the cause of detention.

Mr. FERRY expressed the belief that the real cause of the imprisonment of the person referred to was that he possessed certain knowledge concerning the effort to swindle the United States Government out of a large sum of money in the purchase of the Island. Our Consular agent having been expressly instructed that Hatch should be released, and the promise having been flagrantly disregarded, he thought it better for the American Government to employ a more forcible argument than words.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from the bonded warehouses, with recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr BAYARD, on behalf the minority of the Committee, expressed the hope that the recommendation of the majority would not be the sense of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress. He said the Committee had instructed him to report it back with the statement that the conditions annexed to the bill, except the first, were the same annexed to the bills recognizing Virginia and Mississippi as entitled to representation, and which the Senate had twice adopted, the Committee believing it unnecessary to insist upon their own views in reference to these conditions. The first proviso was in accordance with the recent report of the Committee relative to the election of State officers.

Mr. THAYER inquired if there was a minority report.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied negatively.

Mr. STEWARD wished to have it understood that several members of the Committee did dissent, and the fact would be known at the proper time.

Subsequently Mr. TRUMBULL made an ineffectual effort to take up the Georgia bill, so as to dispose of it at once.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, as the debate would take the place of displacing the regular order, the funding bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) called up the House bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution declaring that the conduct of Indian Spanish insurgents and of persons suspected of sympathy with insurgents, in mutilating the dead and disregard of age, sex and condition, is cruel, inhuman and barbarous and deserves the reprobation of the christian world.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that if the Senator from Kansas purposed adducing evidence in support of the resolution, it would be well to bring forward the evidence of the other side. He was informed that several hundred Spaniards had been shot by the insurgents, he understood by order of General Quesada.

Mr. POMEROY replied, evidence would be presented doing justice to both sides, and on his motion the joint resolution was laid on table and ordered printed.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections. It grants twenty sections of land per mile on each side of the road. Referred to Committee on Pacific railroads.

The Funding bill was then resumed, and the motion of Mr. Davis to recommit the bill with instructions was defeated without division.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Corbett, to strike out the provision for foreign agencies, the debate was continued upon the general subject.

Mr. SCOTT advocated the propositions of which he had given notice: first, new bonds should be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and second, that the negotiation be open to the inspection of the public.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., said not the slightest evidence was shown in the discussion that a loss rate of interest than five per cent. would be attained. In regard to the one per cent. commission, he said the expenses attending the loan included not merely the agencies of bankers, but the cost of printing, engraving and expressage. Whether one per cent. or one-half per cent. was allowed, he was entirely confident no more would be used than was indispensably necessary. Upon the proposition for a substitution of bonds by banks he thought it neither fair nor honest to compel banks to accept of security that would be less valuable than the Government now held for the redemption of their bills. If banks were not taxed enough, they ought to be taxed more, but their securities should be left whole, so that no one who has made investment in a banking institution may have cause to complain of Congress.

Mr. POMEROY suggested an amendment he proposed to offer and the reasons therefor.

Mr. FOWLER read an argument on finances, after which the amendment by Mr. Morrill, Vt., to the first section, to insert the words "not exceeding," in order that the rate of interest may be less but not exceed five per cent., was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., then moved to amend the second section so as to make the rate of interest on $400,000,000 of bonds therein provided for not exceeding 5 instead of 4½ per cent.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, believing to say the rate shall not exceed 5 per cent. was equivalent to saying that should be the entire rate. He was in favor of giving the Secretary of the Treasury all power, believing such a course would enable the Government to borrow at 4½ per cent.

Mr. SPRAGUE thought the policy of fixing an arbitrary rate of interest for a number of years was a bad one, as it might be possible in the meantime to fund the debt at a lower rate.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was lost—yeas 5, nays 40.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Casserly, Ferry, Johnson, Morrill, Vt., and Stockton.

The question was then stated to be upon Mr. Corbett's amendment to strike out the 5th section, which provides for the payment of coupons at European agencies.

Messrs. Corbett, Sumner, Chandler and Cameron favored the amendment upon the consideration of national dignity and propriety, believing foreign capitalists should not be appealed to and that the loan shall be recognized at home and abroad as an American loan.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess until evening.

Evening Session—The bill giving the consent of Congress to laying tubes or tunnels across the East river from Brooklyn to New York and across the North river from New York to New Jersey, and making them post roads when constructed, was amended and passed.

The Funding bill was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, with a view of meeting the objection to the 5th section, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make coupons of any portion of the four per cent. bonds, payable at the office of an authorized agent of the United States in either the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam or Frankfort.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the whole proposition.

Mr. STOCKTON, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate any information he may have as to the sinking of the United States vessel Oneida by the British steamer Bombay in the harbor of Yokohama. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment to the Funding bill was then adopted—yeas 30, nays 10.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to the assertion that it would be derogatory to our National character to make coupons payable abroad, said the bill contemplated the negotiation of a large part of the bonds in foreign countries. By making coupons payable abroad the saving of interest would be very large.

Mr. CONKLING made some general remarks, in which he gave notice of an intention to offer an amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all fractional currency by the 1st of July!

Mr. Corbett's motion to strike out the 5th section, authorizing foreign agencies, was agreed to—27 yeas, 11 nays.

The amendment of Mr. Scott, requiring negotiation of bonds by officers of the Treasury alone, and all exchange or sales to be made by public bids, was rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to report and have put on passage the bill to pay to the family of the late E. M. Stanton one year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. VAN TRUMP objected.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Interior the subordinates of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently seized private letters and private papers in New York and elsewhere.

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Mr. COX raised the point it was not in order to put up franchises at auction on this floor. He subsequently suggested an amendment, which was carry to perpetuation, and which the Senate had twice adopted, the Committee believing it unnecessary to insist upon their own views in reference to these conditions. The first proviso was in accordance with the recent report of the Committee relative to the election of State officers.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Appropriations—Spirits in Bond—Colored People Sent South—The President at the Capitol.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations are ready to report the naval appropriation bill. The amount is not over fifteen and a half millions. Much progress has also been made with consular, postoffice and army bills.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The Senate Finance Committee were equally divided to-day on the House resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits in bond to three years from the date of entry, with a charge of one cent a gallon per month after the first year. Three of the committee report simply against its passage, and the other three report that two years be allowed, with a charge of one-half a cent a gallon per month after the first year.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

The President spent several hours in the Capitol building and Capitol to-day, in conversation with Senators. This is the first time any President visited the Capitol since occupied the room set apart for him, except during the closing hours of Congress.

PROVIDENT AID SOCIETY.

The Provident Aid Society to-day dispatched a second party of colored men with their families to Mississippi to work on plantations. There were eleven men in the party and that far twenty-two have left. Fifty families are expected to go next week.

EDITOR KILLED.

Private dispatches received here to-day report that Colonel Jennison, editor of the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, was killed to-day by James Hutchinson. His death was instantaneous.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

Col. Baker's Report of His Attack.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 9.—The following is Col. Baker's report of his recent attack upon the Piegan Indians:

Fort Shaw, M. T., February 18, 1870.—To Brevet Major J. T. McGinness, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District of Montana: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout made by me against the hostile Piegan and Blood Indians. Pursuant to special orders, No. 62, Headquarters District Montana, I left Fort Ellis the 6th of January with two squadrons of the Second Cavalry, consisting of company D, Captain Ilsley, company L, Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, company G, Captain S. H. Morton, and company F, under command of Lieut. G. D. Gale, Arrived at Fort Shaw on the 14th. On our arrival at Fort Shaw Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Higbee was ordered to join the entire, I left Fort Shaw on the 19th and marched to Telan, where we remained in camp until the morning of the 20th. We left camp and marched made a night march to the mouth of Muddy Creek, a branch of Telan. I remained in camp there until the evening of the 21st and then marched for Marias river, expecting to be able to reach Big Bend on the next morning, having understood from the guide that was where the Indians were encamped. We were delayed by meeting a ravine on the Dry Fork of Marias till the night of the 22d, when we broke camp and marched to the Marias River, arriving there on the morning of the 23d. We succeeded in surprising the camp of Bear Chief and Big Horn. We killed one hundred and seventy-three Indians, captured over a hundred women and children and three hundred horses. I ordered the immediate destruction of this camp and destroy all property while I marched down the river after the camp of Mountain Chief, who I understood was camped about four miles below. After marching sixteen miles I found a camp of seven lodges that had been abandoned in great haste leaving everything. The Indians had scattered in every direction, so that it was impossible to pursue them. The lodges were burnt next morning and the command started for the Northwest Fur Company's station, arriving there on the 24th. I sent for the Chiefs of the Bloods and had a consultation with them, taking their lives up all their stolen stock. They promised they would be responsible for the good behaviour of their tribe. On the 25th we started for Fort Shaw and there we arrived on the 29th January. The cavalry command left Fort Ellis on the 21st, arriving there on the 30th, having marched and made a march of about 500 miles in one month, and this in the coldest weather that has been known in Montana for years. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the command for their conduct during the whole expedition.

The result of the expedition is one hundred and seventy-three killed, over one hundred prisoners, women and children. These were allowed to go free, as it was ascertained that some of them had the small pox. Pursuant to orders, with all their supplies and stores, were destroyed and three hundred horses captured. Our casualties were one man killed and one man with a broken leg from a fall of his horse.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
E. M. BAKER,
Maj. 2d Cavalry, Bev't. Col. U. S. A.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—Governor Austin has refused to approve the female suffrage bill for the reason that the clause submitting the amendment to a vote of the females as well as males is unconstitutional, as females are not legal voters, and therefore incompetent to vote upon this or any other subject until the disability is removed by a vote of the male voters. The Governor also objects to the proposition as being premature, and says as yet there is little or no evidence of any public sentiment among the people at large in the State in favor of the proposed change, and it is attempted by this act to force a question upon the people and inaugurate a campaign upon an issue which they have not made, and in which they have manifested no interest.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—After three night sessions for debate on the proposition to submit to the people a constitutional amendment extending to women the right of suffrage, the whole matter was last night indefinitely postponed by a vote of 63 to 37.

The constitutional amendment abolishing the double liability clause was adopted; and that abolishing the oath of loyalty defeated; and the proposition to prevent an appropriation of public money to any sectarian institutions, referred.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—The bill for the removal of the State Capital was defeated last night by a vote of 56 to 30.

A Deadly Affray.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—About nine o'clock to-night A. J. Spahr and Caleb W. Baldwin got into an altercation at the Southern liverstable in the rear of the Southern Hotel, about a letter which Spahr accused Baldwin of writing. Blows followed words and they were separated, whereupon each drew a pistol and fired almost simultaneously. Baldwin was shot through the heart and died immediately. Spahr was shot in the head and now lies in the Sisters' Hospital delirious, and is not expected to recover. Baldwin is only twenty years old. He is the son of highly respectable and wealthy parents. Spahr is 22 and a river pilot. There was a woman at the bottom of the affair.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Infallibility Dogma Controversy—Speculative Interest in American Securities—English Conservative Banquet—Court Martial of Rioters at Havana.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The German and Austrian Bishops have decided to oppose the promulgation of infallibility and all new dogmas. It is generally hoped that the Pope will not precipitate a collision with European powers.

John Bright is still vaticinating in the mountains of Wales. His health is improving.

The *Times* attributes the decline of American commerce to a want of good ships and cheap freights, caused by the refusal to purchase ships abroad or import materials at low prices.

A strong speculative interest in American securities is developing here and on the continent.

The monitors Montonamah and Terror are under orders to leave the present week, the former for the West Indies and the latter for Hampton Roads.

The Conservative association had a banquet to-night at the city Terminus Hotel. R. N. Fowler, Member Parliament for Falmouth, occupied the chair. His health was supported on the right by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Parkinson, Messrs. E. W. Hunt and J. R. Mowbray and John Hay, and on the left by the Duke of Abercorn, Earl of Abergenny, Sir Stafford Northcall, Mr. Lyall and others. Some four hundred guests were present, including most of the principal men of the Conservative party. Mr. Disraeli was unable to be present.

There is a growing tendency to oppose Mr. Forster's education bill, especially among non-conformists.

In the Commons this evening the bill establishing a rate to provide for the maintenance of ministers' masses in Scotland was rejected by a majority of 117.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for special representatives in the Ecumenical Council. Prince De La Tour d'Auvergne, Lamagnolo will probably be appointed as one of these representatives.

The Spanish no longer permit the friends of Rochefort to visit him in prison.

Another demonstration was made by Conscripts, at Lyons, yesterday. The disorder was quelled without serious trouble.

It is reported the small pox has broken out among the Prussian prisoners.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day a debate took place on the government of Algeria. Jules Favre demanded that the affairs of that province be regulated through the legislation of both Chambers and not the *senatus consultum*. M. Ollivier replied that they desired to place other departments of the administration under the control of the legislative bodies, and they were now consulting with the Emperor on the best method of effecting such changes.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 9.—A military court martial has been in session for the trial of persons accused of causing the riot in Villa Nueva theatre last year. Of the number tried, Senors Branzoza, Valdes, Pons, Cisneros, Rivero and Valiente have been found guilty and sentenced to death. Senors Santa Celes, Parra and Latarre were acquitted. The above sentences are very simple.

The *Prensa* says the number of insurgents at Guines exceeds one hundred. The *Diario* says the fifty-six of the number have been killed by troops and according to telegraphic dispatches received there were only two killed and wounded.

The Havana journals contain accounts of the dispersion and killing of two hundred insurgents belonging to the band of Maximo Gomez near Bayamo.

A party of insurgents attacked the Armada plantation near Santiago De Cuba and burned the estate.

The Free Masons lately arrested for holding a meeting are still in jail.

Sugar active, with sales at 8@8½c for No. 1 and 2.

ITALY.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility prior to the arrival of the French Commissioner.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The steamer Malise, from New York, has arrived.

The Company's steamship, arriving there on the 24th, I sent for the Chiefs of the Bloods and had a consultation with them, taking their lives up all their stolen stock. They promised they would be responsible for the good behaviour of their tribe. On the 25th we started for Fort Shaw and there we arrived on the 29th January. The cavalry command left Fort Ellis on the 21st, arriving there on the 30th, having marched and made a march of about 500 miles in one month, and this in the coldest weather that has been known in Montana for years. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the command for their conduct during the whole expedition.

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