TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Insurgents Massing in the Eastern Department.

Seizure of an American Brig by Spanish Gunboats in the Bahamas.

Accident in the Peruvian Fleet.

A Tugboat Sunk and Seven Lives Lost.

COTTON STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Arrest of Governor Wells, of Virginia, on a Charge of Robbing the Mail.

CUBA.

Insurgents Massing in the Eastern Department—Reticence of the Havana Journals—The Jesuits Praised.

HAVANA, March 23, 1869.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to the 18th inst. represent that the insurgents are massing their forces on the south side of the island. The inhabitants in that quarter demand more troops for their protection.

The Havana journals are all silent in regard to the movements of the government troops and of the insurgent forces. Nothing has been made known for some days of the operations of Count Valmaseda and Colonel Lono, or of the rebel generals Quesada and Marmol.

The *Diario* of to-day, in a leading article, praises the Jesuits and deeply regrets that the society was not established in the island twenty years ago.

All the journals, except the *Voz*, are reticent as usual in their accounts of and comments upon the late exciting occurrences.

Spanish War Vessels Seize an American Brig in British Waters—The Matter Represented to General Dulce—Accident to a Peruvian Monitor.

HAVANA, March 23, 1869.

The gunboat Cherub, from Nassau, brings a communication to the British Consul at this place from the Governor of the Bahamas, announcing that the American brig Mary Lowell, Captain Nickerson, of Eastport, Me., was captured by the Spanish war vessel Andalusia while in charge of British Custom House officers, who had taken possession of her on a charge of carrying arms and supplies to the Cuban insurgents. She was within three-quarters of a mile from the inner harbor of Ragged Island, which she was about entering with a pilot on board. Captain Nickerson has gone to New York. Because the vessel had been blockaded she is claimed as a prize, and is expected at Havana. The Consul has represented the matter to Captain General Dulce.

One of the Peruvian monitors, while on her way, parted the hawser connecting her with the steamer towing, and in endeavoring to recover the connection a collision took place, and the steamer was sunk. Seven lives were lost. The monitor was laying at Ragged Island. The whereabouts of the other is unknown.

Review of Troops in Havana—Dulce Enthusiastically Cheered.

HAVANA, March 23—Evening.

The Captain General to-day held a grand review of all the regular and volunteer forces in Havana. Dulce was enthusiastically cheered by the volunteers as he passed along their lines.

Troops continue to leave on the railroads for the interior.

Havana Financial and Commercial Markets.

HAVANA, March 23, 1869.

The sugar market is quiet. The sales are unimportant, on account of the holidays. Exchange on London, 10½ a 11¼ per cent premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, ½ a 1 per cent discount; short sight, par a 1 per cent premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 25½ a 24½ per cent discount.

VIRGINIA.

Excitement in the Radical Camp—Governor Wells, Judge Bond and Gedwin Dudley Arrested on a Charge of Mail Robbery—Particulars of the Charge—The Accused Held to Bail.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1869.

The greatest excitement prevails in republican circles here to-day over the arrest last night at ten o'clock of Governor Wells, Judge Bond, Register in Bankruptcy, and Gedwin Dudley, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the city, upon a charge of mail robbery. From the depositions made before a justice of the peace it appears that about the middle of December last a letter containing important political information was mailed here by W. H. Samuels, formerly secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, addressed to Edgar Allen, of Farmville, which never reached its destination. The letter was missing for a considerable period, and the first clue to its discovery was a copy found by its author, Samuels, in the possession of Governor Wells. The allegations go to show that the letter was purloined from the Post Office Department through the connivance of parties in the interest of Wells, who broke the seal and read its contents. A party named Charles E. Zincke is also charged with being an accessory, but he has to the present evaded arrest. This morning the accused appeared before Mayor Chahoon, who, having no jurisdiction in his capacity as Mayor, dismissed the case; but, being also a United States Commissioner, he rearrested the accused and held each to bail to appear before him to-morrow at one P. M. Crowds of excited negroes and white republicans thronged the court room while the examination was being held, but no demonstration was made before the Mayor, as republicans are altogether concerned. The conservatives regard the affair with astonishment.

Sudden Death in Alexandria—Important Railroad Enterprise.

ALEXANDRIA, March 23, 1869.

Louis S. Holden, formerly of Steuben, N. Y., and late a resident of Jefferson, Tenn., fell dead at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad this morning. He had on his person money and valuables to the amount of $1,100.

The contract is closed by which the Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad is to be completed to Winchester this year and a new board of directors was elected to-day. Lewis McKenzie, president, and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, H. D. Cooke, of Washington, and S. McComb, of Delaware, are the new directors. Branches of the road are to be built to Washington.

S. F. Beach, United States District Attorney, will be summoned to Richmond from this place to-morrow, to attend the examination of Governor Wells and others.

Phillips, the Murderer, Further Respited.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1869.

James Jeter Phillips, the condemned wife murderer, whose case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been further respited by Governor Wells to the 30th of April.

NEW YORK.

Woman Murdered by a Mulatto in Saratoga County.

TROY, March 23, 1869.

A woman named Mabb was murdered at Fishhouse village, Saratoga county, yesterday morning by a mulatto with whom she had formerly lived as paramour. The mulatto entered her house and asked her if she was married to Mabb, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, fired five shots at her, three of which entered her head and one her neck. The murderer immediately gave himself up, and is now in Ballston jail.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Question—A Warm Debate—The Bill Ordered to a Second Reading by a Large Majority—Temporary Adjournment of Parliament.

LONDON, March 24—3:30 A. M.

The debate on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Spencer H. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the bill, and The O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, made a fervid speech in its favor.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy followed. He said the strength of the Liberals came only from the majorities at the hustings; it rested on no firmer basis. Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself and his followers to the destruction of all that was deemed most sacred. The destruction of the Church was urged by envy and jealousy. The speaker maintained that the Church had always fulfilled its mission.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to conclude the debate. He reviewed the course of the bill and the arguments which had been made for and against it. He declared that a new policy was necessary for Ireland, and this was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening cheers, and the House divided on the motion that the bill be read a second time, with the following result:—

For the motion	368
Against the motion	250
Majority for the government	118

The annoucement of the result was greatly cheered in the House. The cheers were taken up by the people in the lobbies, and the news was thus conveyed to an immense crowd outside the House, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm.

The House, at three o'clock in the morning, adjourned over the holidays to the 1st day of April.

Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Atlantic Mail Service—Refusal to Sanction the Present Terms of Contract.

LONDON, March 23, 1869.

In the House of Commons this morning the committee on the mail service to the United States submitted a report refusing to sanction contracts made by the government with the Cunard and Inman steamship lines for conveying the mails on the present terms.

General Increase of the Cotton Operators' Strike—Suspension of Mills in Glasgow.

LONDON, March 23, 1869.

The strike of the cotton operatives, which commenced at Preston, is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general and several mills have partially suspended operations for want of hands.

SPAIN.

A Force Organized in Andalusia to Enforce the Conscription and Collect the Taxes.

MADRID, March 23, 1869.

A guard mobile has been organized in Andalusia to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes.

Disqualification of State Office Holders to Sit in the Assembly—Presentation of a Women's Petition Against Military Conscription.

MADRID, March 23, 1869.

In the Constituent Cortes a proposition made by Señor Orense to disqualify persons holding office in the service of the State from sitting as representatives in the Assembly was adopted, though strongly opposed by the government.

A procession of 200 women marched through the streets yesterday to the Hall of the Cortes, and presented a petition against military conscription.

FRANCE.

The Army Contingent Granted by the Chambers—Adjournment of the Session.

PARIS, March 23, 1869.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the army contingent of 100,000 men required by the government was voted.

The session was then adjourned to the 31st inst.

Death of the Mexican General Almonte.

PARIS, March 23, 1869.

The Mexican general Almonte died in this city last evening. He was upwards of seventy years old.

Death of the Marchioness de Lavalette.

PARIS, March 23, 1869.

Madame la Marquise de Lavalette, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Proposed Commercial Conference Between France and Belgium.

PARIS, March 23, 1869.

French and Belgian journals publish the preliminaries of the proposed conference between France and Belgium to harmonize their mutual commercial interests.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad—Excitement Over the White Pine Silver Mines of Nevada—Rich Gold Discoveries in British Columbia—Disturbance on Queen Charlotte's Island—Fearful Calamity in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1869.

Another section of the Central Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday, making 590 miles of track east of Sacramento

The White Pine excitement is unabated, notwithstanding bitter cold weather and heavy snow storms are prevailing there. The rush of people thither is increasing, and new and rich discoveries are daily reported. Hundreds of companies are already incorporated here to work the White Pine mines, and are still being formed at the rate of three to five per day.

Late Alaska advices report business dull and the Indians quiet.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Chaumangin Islands and Northeast Harbor, February 19.

Rich gold digging have been discovered in British Columbia, eighty miles from Cariboo.

There is a rumored disturbance on Queen Charlotte's Island of such a character that the government has been compelled to send a gunboat there to suppress it.

The residence of Mr. Stevenson at Eugene City, Oregon, was burned March 18. Mrs. Stevenson and three children perished in the flames.

MISSOURI.

Irish National Convention—Delegation of Brigham Young's Wives En Route to Washington—Navigation of the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, March 23, 1869.

A movement is on foot to call an Irish national convention of delegations from the Irish religious benevolent societies of the United States, the object being to form a central bureau in New York, with auxiliary societies through all the States, for the purpose of furnishing aid and information to Irishmen in regard to the price of land, labor, &c., and to render any other assistance necessary to secure the benefits of Irish emigration.

Twenty of Brigham Young's wives arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to-day, to visit friends at that city and Omaha, and will continue their journey to Washington.

The ice in the Missouri river is moving, and there is every prospect of an early opening for navigation.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 93⅜ for both money and account. United States five-twenty bonds, 83⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 24; Illinois, 97.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 23.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day have exceeded the estimate made at the opening and have footed up 12,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 23—Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer, but not higher, for both stock on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Wheat, 8s. 9d. a 8s. 10d. per cental for No. 2 red Western.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Lard quiet at 75s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Turpentine, 30s. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 3d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Sperm oil, £104 per ton. Refined petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. per gallon. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £29 10s. per ton. Calcutta linseed, 53s. Tallow, 46s. per cwt. Sugar, 30s. 9d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 29s. 6d. for do. afloat.

THE INDIANS.

Encroachments on the Cherokee Domain—Remonstrance of the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869.

Lewis Downing, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, in a memorial to Congress, calls attention to the fact that since 1866, as he is reliably informed, treaties have been made with various tribes of Indians, with a view of settling them on the Cherokee domain (west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude). They were made in plain violation of the Cherokee treaty of 1866. In this, the Cherokees, so far from having contracted with the said Indian treaties in the sale of these lands, were not even consulted as to the price at which the United States has undertaken to dispose of them. He begs leave to express the earnest desire of the Cherokees to carry out the provisions of the treaties with the utmost good faith, and that he, as their chief, will spare no pains and lose no occasion to preserve and strengthen the happy relations now existing between the Cherokees and the United States government; but he deems it his duty to state most respectfully that he fears it will be beyond his power to restrain the Cherokees from resisting all encroachments from other Indians.

News from General Custer—Movements of General Schofield.

ST. LOUIS, March 23, 1869.

General Nichols has received advices that on the 6th of March General Custer and command were on the north fork of the Red river, near the base of the Washita Mountains, and were getting along finely.

General Schofield and staff leave for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day, at which point the General will establish his temporary headquarters.

The Secretary of the Indian Commission on His Travels—Grant's Policy Satisfactory to the Indians.

The following despatch has been received by Mr. Edward Cromwell, of the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission:—

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE COUNTRY, WEST OF ARKANSAS, March 15, 1869.

I have seen many Indians of the Cherokee, Creek, Osage, Delaware, Neosho, Shawnee and Paola tribes, and in cleanliness of person, respectful quietness of manner, the construction of their cabins and fences, they are quite as far advanced as the majority of the white settlers, their immediate neighbors. They were greatly distressed at the talk of extermination which was so prevalent lately; but the cheering words in Grant's inaugural on their behalf has given them new life. I leave for the Washita Mountains to-morrow morning. VINCENT COLYER,
Secretary of the United States Indian Commission.

ILLINOIS.

Fearful Accident on the Toledo and Peoria Railroad—Narrow Escape of Horatio Seymour—Railroad Affairs in the West.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1869.

This morning, at about nine o'clock, two coaches and a sleeping car were thrown from the track on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad some two miles west of Washington, Ill. A large number of passengers, including ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, were in the train, some thirty-five or forty of whom were more or less injured, though but few severely. William Scott, of Peoria, was badly hurt in the back; William Guthrie, Columbus, Ohio, slight injuries in the head, hips and back; James Wooley, Lawrence, Mass., cut in the temple; Edward Kelley, Lawrence, Mass., right arm broken and hip hurt; Mary Schuebley, Woodbury, Pa., slightly hurt in the knee; D. C. Coppick, boy, head cut; Emanuel Taylor, Ohio, severely cut in the head; Mr. Hurst, of Westfield, N. J., cut in the head and badly bruised; L. H. Mayer, Chicago, cut in the head, and several others slightly injured. Ex-Governor Seymour was in the sleeping-car, but received only a few scratches.

The Mississippi river is open at Dubuque, and a slight rise would open navigation.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has signed the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the railroad companies in the State to divide their boards of directors into three classes; the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election for officers next ensuing, the several classes one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election after such classification, the stockholders shall elect for a term of three years, a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of election.

A special despatch from Omaha says the Union Pacific Railroad will commence carrying passengers and mails to Ogden, 1,034 miles west from Omaha, on Thursday next.

A special despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says $5,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Iowa and State Line Railroad Company will soon be issued by that company, with J. Edgar Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, as trustee.

WISCONSIN.

Resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce on the Shipment of Grain to the Seaboard—Increased Facilities and Cheaper Freights Demanded.

MILWAUKEE, March 23, 1869.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce to whom was referred the proposition presented by the Warehouse and Elevating associations of New York have reported a series of resolutions to the following effect:—

Resolved, That the Milwaukee Board of Trade heartily approves of the proposition that all grain should be discharged from canal boats immediately on arrival at New York, the rates of elevating and storage at the same time being reduced to one-half those now charged, and we respectfully recommend receivers and dealers in New York and elsewhere to unite with the warehouse and elevating associations in devising such system as will best accomplish this end.

Resolved, That the system of longer or shorter credit on purchases of grain in the seaboard cities introduces an element of risk and uncertainty which is entirely unnecessary and at the same time detrimental to trade, by increasing the hazard of legitimate business and imposing a heavy tax in the shape of interest guarantees and actual losses to dealers, and the establishment of the system of selling grain only for delivery is imperatively called for.

Resolved, That the charges levied for elevating, transfer, insurance, &c., at the Eastern lake ports, and especially at the port of Buffalo, are notoriously excessive and unjust, being maintained only by a combination of interests which are entirely opposed to the necessities of commerce and to the principles recognized in the present era of commercial progress; and while we enter our most earnest protest against this system, we notice with pleasure that some movement is now being made by grain dealers in Buffalo to bring about a reduction in the charges on grain passing through that port.

Resolved, That the heavy tolls levied by the State of New York on all produce passing through her canals are unwise and an excessive burden on the Western trade, injurious alike to her interest and to ours, annually diverting an increasingly large portion of the trade which should naturally follow the Erie canal to seek other channels of outlet, thereby lessening her completeness of equipments and rendering transportation more expensive and insecure; and as our situation at the most northern important shipping points on the Western lakes renders us more dependent on the facilities afforded by the State of New York for the transport of our produce, and identifies our interest in this relation more closely with hers, we feel the more deeply that every consideration of true policy calls for a large reduction of tolls and the utmost facilities for the accommodation of the Western trade; and that unless the transit charges on our produce are lessened or we can develop some new outlets suited to our position and wants much of the trade that now employs our railroads and lake marine will be diverted from us to other and cheaper routes of transit, and we shall suffer in common with New York in the loss of a large portion of the trade that legitimately belongs to us.

ARKANSAS.

End of Martial Law in the State—Court of Claims Recommended by the Governor.

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1869.

A special despatch from Little Rock, Ark., last evening says:—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature announcing the removal of martial law in Crittenden county, it being the last county in the State to be relieved from martial law.

The Governor recommends the establishment of a court of claims; also the enactment of a law making State bonds receivable for all taxes. The bonds have risen from sixty-five to ninety cents.

INDIANA.

Special Election to Fill Vacancies in the Legislature—All the Resigning Democrats Re-Elected—The Vote Light.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23, 1869.

Special elections were held to-day in forty-six counties for members of the Legislature to fill vacancies caused by resignations to avoid the passage of the fifteenth constitutional amendment. In nearly every county the resigning members were renominated, and in all they were elected, only such as were certain of re-election having resigned. In very few counties was there any opposition; in all the vote was very light, it being impossible to awaken interest over the issue.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN STREET.

Loss One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

About half-past twelve this morning a fire broke out in the extensive sugar refinining store Nos. 209 and 211 Franklin street, owned and occupied by Coles, Shaffer & Co., whose office is No. 91½ Wall street. The building is a three story brick, filled from ground to roof with stock. The premises were completely gutted, involving a loss of fully $20,000, upon which it is said there is a large insurance.

The present occupants have been owners of the establishment for a few weeks only. On the ground floor was a large stock of sugar, that had been sold yesterday, which was entirely destroyed. At the late hour when the fire occurred it was impossible to obtain the insurances.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Affairs of the Erie Railway—Jay Gould's Report—The Metropolitan Police Bill Recommitted—Passage of the Pier and Wharf Bill—The City and County Tax Levies.

ALBANY, March 23, 1869.

The answer of Jay Gould, President and Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, to the resolution adopted by the Assembly one day last week asking for a statement of the affairs of the company up to the date of the resolution was read to-day. The condition of the company up to the 19th of March, according to Gould's statement, was and now is as follows:—

The exact amount of common stock outstanding is $57,765,300. The amount of preferred stock is $8,536,910. The funded debt is now:—First mortgage bonds, $3,000,000; second mortgage bonds, $4,000,000; third mortgage bonds, $6,000,000; fourth mortgage bonds, $4,441,000; sixth mortgage bonds, $926,500; Buffalo Branch mortgage bonds, $186,400; sterling convertible bonds, $4,844,400. Mr. Gould adds that the floating debt of the company is so fluctuating and uncertain from day to day, in consequence of work and labor in progress that it is impossible to comply with the resolution, as far as that is concerned, with any accuracy.

The bill for the increase of the Metropolitan Police force was to-day recommitted to the Committee on Cities at the request of some of the Police Commissioners, who telegraphed here to that effect. Mr. Manierre was before the committee when the bill was reported favorably, and urged that course; but it appears that others of the commissioners desire to be heard at greater length, and for that purpose Mr. Bliss, the law agent, and Manierre are here now to get the bill before the committee again. It is probable that they want to tack something on to it, consequent upon the Governor's veto of the bill to appoint a president of the board *pro tem.* A discussion occurred to-day upon the constitutionality of laying upon the table without reconsideration the veto of the Steuben Bridge bill, which Governor Hoffman sent to the House last night. Jacobs raised the question and Hitchman supported his points. Selkreg, Gleason and Kemble contended that the House was not compelled by the constitution to consider a veto message immediately. As it was understood that Speaker Youngiove was desirous to address the House at another time upon the three vetoes now on the table, Hitchman and Jacobs withdrew their opposition.

Some time ago Mr. Plunkett introduced a bill providing for the building of two piers on the North river, between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner at a cost of $60,000; the bill passed the House to-day almost unanimously. It is to be hoped that when these structures are erected they will be built of something more substantial than the present piers along that river. They should be built of stone or iron.

Senator Creamer's bill provides for the raising by tax for the use of the Commonalty of the city of New York equal in aggregate to the several sums given below:—

For advertising for Common Council	$50,000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	80,000
Charges on arrears of assessments	10,000
Charges on arrears of taxes	10,000
Cleaning streets	505,420
Cleaning markets	30,000
City contingencies	60,000
City dispensaries	15,000
Contingencies Legislative Department	10,000
Contingencies Mayor's office	15,000
Contingencies Comptroller's office	15,000
Contingencies Law Department	35,000
Contingencies Street Department	20,000
Contingencies Croton Aqueduct Department	10,000
Contingencies Unsafe Building Department	15,000
Deficiencies in Croton Aqueduct Department	1,500
For completion of Eighteenth Ward Market	81,788
Election expenses	38,000
Errors and delinquencies	3,800
Flagging walks and fencing vacant lots	2,000
Inebriate Asylum	40,000
Judgments	18,219
Lamps and gas	1,053,205
Lands and places	60,000
Lands and places for Battery improvement	15,000
Mount Morris square improvement	15,000
New bridge at Kingsbridge	10,000
Opening new streets	15,000
Police station houses	46,150
Printing for Common Council	90,000
Printing for departments	60,000
Construction and repairs of public buildings	90,000
Public drinking hydrants	3,500
Rents	56,175
Real estate expenses	50,000
Removing night offal, &c	40,800
Removing obstructions in streets and harbors	6,000
Repaving Broadway	63,100
Roads and avenues	97,100
Salaries, Legislative Department	160,616
Salaries, Mayor's office	38,500
Salaries, Finance Department	230,000
Salaries, Street Department	137,180
Salaries, Croton Aqueduct Department	100,822
Salaries, Law Department	42,500
Salaries, Board of Assessors	19,000
Salaries, Board of Revision	5,000
Salaries, city courts	190,495
Stationery and blank books	50,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	104,000
Street improvements	10,000
Repairs and repaving streets	135,000
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	5,000
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	95,000
Tax Bureau	27,000
Water pipes and laying	450,000
Repairing wells and pumps	2,500
Wharves and piers	300,000
Repairs to wharf at Twenty-fourth street and East river	25,000
Interest on revenue bonds	300,000

Senator Creamer also introduced a bill directing the Supervisors of New York to raise by tax the annexed amounts:—

Advertising	$45,000
Care and maintenance of Harlem bridge	2,000
Contingencies Comptroller's office	10,000
Contingencies Tax Commissioners	7,500
Coroners' fees	51,000
County contingencies	50,000
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	72,000
Election expenses	120,000
Care of county offices, supplies, &c	90,000
McComb's dam bridge	5,000
Printing for Legislative Department	80,000
Printing for Executive Department	50,000
Repairs to county buildings	40,000
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	2,000
Rents	9,800
Care of records in County Clerk's office	50,000
Care of records in Register's office	50,000
Salaries of Legislative Department	38,300
Salaries of Executive Department	241,900
Salaries of Judiciary Department	609,685
Stationery, law and blank books	80,000
Stationery for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	2,500
Support of prisoners in county jail	35,350

Meeting of the Joint Railroad Committees—Arguments on the Pro Rata Freight Bill—Bill Regulating the Sheriff's Fees.

ALBANY, March 23, 1869.

The joint railroad committees on the *pro rata* freight bill met this afternoon and heard the arguments of Mr. Luke Ranney and ex-Governor Alvord in favor of the bill, and Mr. Fairchild, counsel of the Central Railroad, and Chauncey M. Depew against it. The railroads will, of course, oppose the bill because it cuts down their rates of freight within the borders of the State.

The bill regulating the office of Sheriff of New York, introduced by Mr. James Richmond, the provisions of which I before noted, will be reported to-morrow from the committee with amendments allowing the Sheriff to charge five per cent for collections of all sums under $250 and two and a half per cent on sums ranging from $250 to $1,000 and one per cent on all sums over $1,000. In this shape the original bill will come up.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 23, 1869.

The privilege of the floor was accorded to Governor Page, of Vermont.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—To amend the charter of South, West, and other street railroads.

By Mr. CREAMER—Making provision for the government of the county of New York; also for the city of New York.

By Mr. BANKS—Relating to the House of Mercy, in New York.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of New York; incorporating the Ontario county Savings Bank; incorporating the Canandaigua Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Utica and Ithaca Savings Bank; for the appointment of commissioners to locate an asylum for the insane in the Eighth Judicial district; to amend the general Railroad law; creating the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary; allowing the Reformed Protestant Dutch church to change its name; incorporating the members of the Genesee Annual Conference.

BILLS PASSED.

For the construction of a railroad in 125th and other streets; for the aid of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad—ordered to a third reading.

Evening Session.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To change the name and exempt the bonds from taxation of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk Railroad; the bill to facilitate the construction of the Oswego Midland Railroad was discussed at length and progressed.

ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, March 23, 1869.

The privilege of the floor was accorded to Mr. Henry Bergh.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Citizens' Mutual Gaslight Company of Auburn; authorizing the construction of a public market in New York—reported adversely. The report was disagreed to and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole. For a public market in the Twenty-first ward—for consideration; fixing the term of office of the keeper of the County Court House of Brooklyn; increasing the compensation of deputy clerks in the Court of Common Pleas of New York; authorizing Rochester to raise money for certain purposes; amending the charter of Buffalo; in relation to the Croton Aqueduct.

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor returning without his approval the bill authorizing the Supervisors of the town of Addison, in Steuben county, to borrow money to rebuild bridges in said town and to pledge the credit of the town for the repayment of the same. He says:—"The bill clearly belongs to that class of special laws to which I have already, on several occasions, interposed my objections, and to which I feel constrained to continue my unyielding opposition."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAVIS—Amending the general school law of the State in relation to the location or removal of school houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill authorizing the construction of certain piers on the North river was passed. The bill increasing the Metropolitan Police force was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Gleason, to the Committee on Cities.

ERIE RAILROAD REPORT.

The SPEAKER presented the report of Jay Gould, president of the Erie Railroad, as to the capital stock of said road on the 19th of March last. The common stock of the company was $57,000,000; amount of preferred stock, $8,000,000; floating debt, $23,000,000. The report recites that the funded debt is so fluctuating from day to day that it is impossible to state the amount with any accuracy.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing towns in Oneida county to aid in the construction of a railroad from Rome to Clinton; annexing a part of New Rochelle to Searsdale; reorganizing the Fire Department of Brooklyn; to amend the act for altering the map of Brooklyn.

Evening Session.

The bill proposing general aid to new railroads of $4,000 a mile was discussed the entire evening and progressed.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 23, 1869.

The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, March 24:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.

The following announcement was made by the Judges of the Court of Appeals this morning:—

There will be no session of this court on Good Friday, the 26th instant. The adjournment on Thursday, at the close of the session, will be until four P. M. on Monday, the 29th.
E. O. PERRIN, Clerk.

HOLY WEEK.

The most solemn portion of the penitential season of Lent is the present—Holy Week—as now are commemorated the circumstances immediately connected with the passion and death of our Divine Redeemer. The church has clothed itself in robes of more solemn hue, and the ceremonies, the music and everything are of such a character as to inspire awe and sorrow. In the Catholic churches the ceremonies during the present week are of the most impressive character. To-day is what is commonly known as

SPY WEDNESDAY,

in remembrance of the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot. There are no especial public services commemorating this event, and the only services to-day peculiar to Holy Week are those of the *Tenebræ*, which commences this afternoon. This office is exceedingly impressive and is worthy of notice. The clergy and choristers are ranged in the sanctuary on either side. On the altar are six lighted candles. In a triangular frame at the epistle or left hand side of the sanctuary stands a triangular frame, in which are fourteen colored candles and one of pure white wax on the apex. The candles are all lighted, and the clergy commence chanting in Gregorian style the psalms and lessons of the matins and lauds. At the recital of each antiphon the attendants extinguish one of the candles in the triangle, and at the conclusion of the lessons and psalms the *Benedictus* is recited. During the recital of the last six verses of the *Benedictus* the candles on the altar are extinguished, and the white candle on the apex is removed, but not extinguished. All present then kneel and recite the *Pater Noster*, *Miserere* and *Recipe Quæsumus*. A few moments' silence then ensues, after which a confused noise is made by slapping on the books. The candle which had been removed is then brought back and placed on the triangle, after which the clergy retire from the sanctuary.

The candles represent Christ and the Apostles and the light of faith. The removal of the candle is to signify that by the death of Christ the world was temporarily in darkness; but the light was only hid, and is brought back again by the resurrection. The chanting of the psalms is monotonous and dreary; but the monotony is relieved at intervals by the reading of the lessons and the Lamentations. These latter, for plaintiveness and solemnity, cannot be surpassed, and seldom fail, when properly sung, to touch a tender chord in the hearts of the hearers.

On Thursday is celebrated the festival of the Last Supper and the washing of the feet of the Apostles by our Saviour. The festival is called

MAUNDAY THURSDAY,

and also *Jeudi Absolut*. The services at the Cathedral on this day are exceedingly grand. They consist of the blessing by the Archbishop of the oils used in the ceremonies and sacraments of the Church, besides the usual Mass, at which two Hosts are consecrated, the procession and the placing of the blessed Eucharist in the repository prepared in some other part of the church. In the other churches the services consist of the Mass and procession to the repository. This repository is intended to hold the Host consecrated at the Mass and which is to be used at the Mass on Good Friday. It is generally surrounded with most beautiful decorations of nature and art, and a species of rivalry exists among the members of the different congregations throughout the city in regard to the richness, excellence and appropriateness of the decorations of the repositories. At the conclusion of the Mass on Thursday a procession comprising the officiating and assisting clergy, acolytes, with lighted tapers or swinging censers, members of the sodalities attached to the churches, the young ladies, all appropriately dressed and wearing white veils, and with others of the congregation, passes by a circuitous route from the main altar to the repository, and during the procession the censers are swung incessantly, and the choristers and sodalists chant the *Pange lingua*. When the host is deposited in the tabernacle at the repository the tapers, oftentimes almost innumerable, are lighted. The faithful then visit the repositories during the day and evening in large numbers. In the evening the *Tenebræ* is again performed.

GOOD FRIDAY

is undoubtedly the most solemn of the festivals, as on that day is commemorated the awful sacrifice on Calvary. The services consist in the unveiling of the cross and ornaments, the kissing of the crucifix as a token of veneration for the wounds inflicted on Him. After the ceremony of veneration is concluded the Host, which had been placed in the repository, is brought back to the main altar, and the mass of the pre-sanctified is celebrated. In the evening the office of the *Tenebræ* is performed for the last time. On

EASTER SATURDAY

the services consist of blessing the fire, the incense which is used in the church, the paschal candle and the water, which is styled Easter water. The services on this day are very long, but are nevertheless quite impressive. The paschal candle is lighted and placed at the Gospel or right hand side of the altar, where it remains until the feast of the Ascension.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship China will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Paralysis.
A young lady, resident in Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been subject to fits which became more frequent and of longer duration at the recurrence of each of her monthly periods, and which, after six years' duration, terminated in paralysis of the entire side of her body, has been cured in less than six months so perfectly, by the use of STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, that there is no appearance in her walk, speech or features of her ever having been paralyzed. Sold by druggists; 1 package, 12 powders, $1; 6 packages, 72 powders, $5. Mailed free. HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich street, New York.

American Velocipedes. $30 to $120 each. Discount to trade and schools. Manufacturers licensed by STEPHEN W. SMITH, 90 William street.

A Harsh Pallid, Bronzed, Sallow, Eruptive, freckled, or otherwise repulsive skin, is positively cured by the use of Dr. GOURAUD'S world renowned ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, substituting the fascination of a fair and radiant white, alternating with a roseate bloom. Its efficacy is alike recognized in counteracting the effects of keen March winds, producing chaps, chafes, &c. Its emollient properties in soothing and healing the roughest complexion is beyond all praise, and above all has received the commendations of hundreds of thousands who have used GOURAUD'S SOAP nearly thirty years past. Found at 453 Broadway and druggists'.

A.—Money Advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Silks, Shawls, Furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, 609 Broadway.

A.—Pocket and Table Knives, Carvers, Razors, Scissors, &c., wholesale and retail. J. CURLEY & BRO., 132 Nassau street.

Barker's Hirsutus—For the Hair. Free from grease. The only thing to prevent hair falling out. 622 Broadway.

Balch's I. X. L. Rye Whiskey.—Distilled in copper stills, in Pennsylvania, by farmer distillers, in the old fashioned way, at $1 75 per gallon. Call and examine. BALCH BROS., 129 Greenwich street.

Cristadora's Unequalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp