THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homoeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

Remember
The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's. 59 Market street.

Mystery,
There is none about Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Try it and be convinced.

New Dry Goods
Opening every day on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Remember
The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

The Sphynx—A Mystery.

Great Reduction
In all kinds of dry goods, at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s.

Balmoral Skirts
For spring wear, at 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.
A few first-class Sewing Machines at nearly half price, some of them being in use but a short time, at the office of
Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Remember
The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

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The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's. 59 Market street.

The Sphynx—A Mystery.

Irish Linen,
At either wholesale or retail, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Muslins and Prints,
A full line at very low figures, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Spring and Summer
Chintzes, a good assortment very cheap, at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Reduction
In price of cotton goods on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Remember
The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

Blankets and Flannels,
White and colored, at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Will Be Sold
At Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, the remaining stock of Ladies' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out. Ladies wishing to purchase should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity by calling immediately.

Late Styles.
All the late styles of Hats are now offered for sale at No. 139 Wood street. Mr. Fleming has taken great pains in selecting his stock, and is now prepared to sell at lower prices than ever.

To Get
McBride's King of Pain, the genuine article, at the lowest cash price, wholesale or retail, go to Fleming's Drug store, No. 84 Market street, where also is to be found the largest stock of patent medicines at the lowest rate. Remember the place.

Corns, Bunions,
And Diseased Nails instantaneously cured without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall has revisited this city, and can be consulted, as heretofore, at No. 20, Fifth street. Office hours, from 12 to 5 p. m. He can be consulted during this week. Mar2:6t.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
William Forrest.

Closing Out
Of spring and winter Dry Goods. Merinoes, Wool De Laines, Plaid Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. The entire stock marked down to less than cost. Persons in want of anything in the line of dry goods, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Remember the place, Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fifty Large Building Lots in East Liberty
Adjoining the residence of D. K. Coon, Esq., near East Liberty Station, are to be sold on the premises next Monday afternoon, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer. No property more advantageously located in this desirable neighborhood, with its almost hourly communication with the city, is now on the market for sale.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 79 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants. Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weler a call.

A Broken Down System.
There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want, is *vigor—vital strength*, and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innoxious, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three great elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

From the Rio Grande.
New York, March 8.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, has arrived. Among her passengers was General George Dodge, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Rio Grande.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 8, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigham read in place, an act to incorporate the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Pittsburgh; also a supplement to an act incorporating the Jones Ferry Company.

Mr. Hoge, an act incorporating the Franklin Exchange Hotel Company, of Franklin.

Mr. Graham, an act relative to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company in Allegheny county; also, one incorporating the Saving and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; also, an act relating to the fees of physicians on post-mortem examinations, in Allegheny county.

Mr. Browne, an act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Champney's, a supplement to an act relative to the acknowledgment of deeds; made out on the slate and passed finally.

Mr. Lowry called up an act authorizing the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to purchase the Erie and Waterford Plankroad, and to extend it to the Allegheny river; the bill was amended by striking out the third and fifth sections, and passed finally.

Mr. Graham read in place, a further supplement to an act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company; passed, finally.

Mr. Connell called up an act to increase the salary of the Governor, after the term of the present one expires, to six thousand dollars; passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

This being the day to consider bills on the public calender, the following were passed: A supplement to the School Act to provide for the maintenance and education of the orphan children, brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors; an act to authorize the proper authorities of the several counties and boroughs of this Commonwealth to settle and compromise claims and suits arising out of their subscriptions to the stock of railroad corporations; an act to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas to adjust the indebtedness of new and old townships and boroughs. These bills consumed both morning and afternoon sessions.

Adjourned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER FENIAN ARRESTS MADE.

Revolution Broken Out in Romania.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York, March 8.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of February, arrived this morning with three days later news.

Baring Brothers quote bar silver at 5s1d, and dollars at 4s11d; Eagle, 76s2d.

American Securities—Baring says this week there has been a steady demand for 5-20 bonds which leave off at the highest price which they have touched for some time, 69¼@69¾. Business has also been done in Erie shares at 52¼@52¾; Illinois Central 76¼@76¾. Nothing doing in other American securities.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. The market is very dull and easier. Breadstuffs quiet and without change. Provisions continue quiet at yesterday's prices.

London, Feb. 24, P. M.—Consols closed this afternoon at 87⅛@87¼; United States Five-Twenties at 69¼@69¾; Illinois Central at 76¼@77; Erie at 53¼@53¾.

London, Feb. 25.—Further arrests of Fenians were made yesterday. A box of grenades and Orsini shells have been seized in Dublin.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The bourse is flat, rentes close 70f 32c.

London, Feb. 25.—A revolution has broken out in Romania. Prince Cousea was taken prisoner by the army and forced to sign his abdication. The legislature unanimously proclaimed the Count of Flanders Hospodar, amidst general satisfaction. Much excitement prevails in the neighboring principal cities.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of £325,821.

The quotations of Cotton given are: New Orleans—20¼c for Fair, and 18¼c for Middling. Mobile—20¼c for Fair, and 18¼c for Middling. Upland—19¾c for Fair, and 18¼c for Middling. On Friday the market was flat, at these quotations. The sales amounted to about 8,000 bales. The stock on hand is estimated at 414,680 bales, of which 214,650 bales are American. Breadstuffs are dull, and unchanged. Wheat—In limited demand.

London, March 8.—Wheat slow of sale; American, 48@51s; Red, 46@49s. Flour scarce, at 26@28s. Iron quiet. Sugar firmer, and 6@7d above the lowest point. Coffee firm. Beef very firm, and New partially, 2s 6d dearer. Pork—There is no American in the market. Holders of American Bacon demand an advance, and prices tend upwards. Butter quiet and steady. Petroleum dull, at 2s 2d@2s 3d for Refined, per gallon.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana Municipal Elections Ordered.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BELIZE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Longstreet and Dick Taylor.

New Orleans, March 7.—Cotton unsettled and irregular. Sales of two thousand bales. To-day's receipts amount to two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine bales. Middling nominal, at 44½@45c. Gold, 1,31¼. Sterling, 1,42.

Gov. Wells issued a proclamation ordering municipal elections on the 12th.

Mr. Carr, of Belize, Honduras, is here to endeavor to open regular steam communication between that port and New Orleans.

Gov. Austin, in his address to the Belize Legislature, recommends official aid to the undertaking.

On the 12th inst. daily passenger trains will run on the Jackson Railroad, making close connection with the roads above mentioned.

President Waskom notifies the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, that one half of their accrued dues must be paid by the 15th of April, and the balance by the 15th of June next, or they will be forever bound.

General Jos. Longstreet has been elected president of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company, just established here.

Gen. Dick Taylor has leased from the State the new canal connecting the upper part of New Orleans with Lake Ponchartrain, for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable in annual instalments.

Gen. W. P. Benton, the new Collector of Internal Revenue here, has arrived.

MEMENTO MANIA STILL CONTINUES.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY.

Immense Fenian Mass Meeting.

New York, March 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The mania for destroying the various articles of furniture in the executive mansion for the purpose of securing mementoes, still seems to be unabated. A man and a woman were yesterday arrested for cutting the curtain in the east room, and taken before the Superintendent of Police, who held the gentleman for a further investigation.

The *World's* Washington special says: The Senate Judiciary Committee, yesterday, considered at length the bill reorganizing the Judiciary of the United States. It will be completed at the next meeting and reported at once to the Senate. It is the intention of the committee to urge the matter to a speedy completion.

The Senate Naval Committee had under consideration, yesterday, several important matters relating to the Naval service, but adjourned without coming to any determination. The bill for increasing the pay of the Navy will be taken up at their next meeting. There is but one sentiment in the Committee on this project, and that is that there should be something done at once for the Navy officers.

The Fenians held an immense mass meeting in Washington, last evening.

Difficulty with Maximillian's Belgian Troops—War with the United States.

New York, March 8.—Late Mexican advices state that the Belgian troops refused to fight under the Imperial General Mendez, who shot Ortega, not caring whether Belgian prisoners are shot in retaliation or not. Bazaine wanted to have one-fifth of the offenders shot, but the Empress interfered in their behalf.

The Belgians say they are willing to go home in disgrace but won't fight under Mendes.

Bazaine is said to have intimated he thought there must be war with the United States. Heavy detachments of troops have been sent to Queretoro.

A San Luis Potosi newspaper has been suspended for exposing the falsity of the assertions of the French newspapers in Mexico.

The Steamship Jura.

New York, March 8.—The steamship Jura will be up at 8:30 this morning.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Debate on the Neutrality Laws.

CATTLE PLAGUE INCREASING.

Peruvian Iron-Clad Huscar at Brest.

THE AMERICAN BANQUET IN LONDON.

Meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co.

New York, March 8, 1866.—We have the following additional foreign news by the steamer Jura:

The House of Commons voted six thousand pounds a year and a dowry of thirty thousand pounds a year to the Princess Helena, fifteen thousand pounds a year to Prince Alfred, and the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston, in Westminster Abbey, on the 23d.

In the House of Commons Lord Gladstone said that no recent communication had taken place with the United States, relative to the joint squadron on the coast of Cuba, to stop the slave trade.

Lord Labouchere called attention to the neutrality laws, and argued that the interests of humanity required their revision, and cited cases of Confederate privateers as evidence.

After some debate the Attorney General admitted that the subject was of considerable importance, but he defended the course of the British Government, and trusted the American people would see ultimately that it was only desirous of maintaining peace. The government had no objection; in fact advised Mr. Adams of its willingness to consider the question with the American Government, with a view to rendering the law as effective as possible. Mr. Watkin asked if the Government had made any representations to the American Government relative to the Fenian proceedings in America.

Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. The Government had no knowledge of any proceedings to justify them in making representations to the American Government. He believed public opinion condemned the movement. We would be undignified to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed, amounting to a breach of the neutrality laws.

The Irish police continue actively to arrest suspected Fenians, and troops continue to be sent to Ireland.

The cattle plague is still increasing. The latest weekly return gives 13,000 cases, and is the largest yet. The army and navy returns show merely a trivial reduction.

The Peruvian iron clad, Huscar, remained at Brest under surveillance of the authorities.

A captain of an English vessel was imprisoned for a week, supposed to have furnished arms and ammunition to the Huscar.

The banks in France, Prussia and Italy have all reduced their rates of discount.

The Prussian government suddenly closed their chambers, on the plea that the proceedings of the deputies in the opposition government tend to words and strife. This action was quite unexpected. President Grabow expressed a hope that the people would stand by the representatives and constitution.

The American banquet in London, on the 22d, in honor of Washington's birthday, was attended by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. Hon. Freeman Morse, Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Minister Adams, Secretary of Legation; Hon. George Halsem, late United States Charge at the Hague; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Cyrus Field, &c. Letters of regret were read from Bright and other distinguished men. The usual toasts and sentiments were drank. Mr. Adams confined his speech to a brief expression of thanks and patriotic aspirations.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on March the 8th, to receive the explanations of the arrangements of the contractors and others, for the laying of the Cable during the present year.

RETURN OF GOV. MORTON.

PASTORATE OF ARCHBISHOP CULLEN.

Rupture Between Russia and the Pontifical Government.

THE CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, March 8.—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, returned from Paris, yesterday, by the steamer City of New York. He is still suffering seriously from paralysis.

G. B. Lamar, it is reported, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine for cotton frauds.

The following *Pastorate* from Archbishop Cullen, was read in the Dublin churches, February 18th:

"This Brotherhood, or Society, so far from promoting the interests of our country, only tends to aggravate its evils, checking business, increasing poverty, and playing into the hands of our enemies, as appears from the rejoicings of their press, and giving strength to all our enemies in America. Some Head Centres and leaders of Fenianism are enriched by taxes levied on the simplicity and good faith of our countrymen; they have been raised to a position in which they can live splendidly, and surround themselves with the state and pomp of meek Counts. But how different the case in Ireland. Here those who have let themselves be duped by the agents of the Brotherhood, have been left without employment or money, reduced to the greatest difficulties, and even to a state of destitution. Buoyed up for a while with foolish hopes and fallacious promises, they have been used as mere tools to excite a popular feeling in favor of an organization in America, for our poor countrymen, that great events and wonderful revolutionary movements were impending in Ireland, and thus induce them to part more freely with their money. While Head Centres were thus enriched in America, their unhappy agents in Ireland, having become victims of spies and informers, were brought before public tribunals and condemned to a long and miserable existence among felons, and all the horrors of penal servitude. The moral effects of Fenianism have been most deplorable.

The London *Times* of February 15th, says: There is reason for believing that small arms of spurious manufacture have been sold in extraordinary numbers recently, by a firm in the City of London, and that fresh consignments have been disposed of, as many as eighty thousand muskets of the kind mentioned, and have in their possession three thousand more. The barrels are supposed to be of Austrian manufacture, and have been originally fabricated for confederate service during the American civil war, but that they only conjecture. One of the gun barrels was taken to the Mansion House on Saturday with a view to an application for a summons against the parties sending them, on the ground that they do not bear the mark or brand of either London or Birmingham, which is essential.

Considerable excitement is caused by a speech of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in reply to Mr. Watkins. In referring to the Fenian Government, he said: "I answer we have not made any representations; we have seen cause to deplore much that has taken place there, but we have had no cause which would have justified us in making representations to the United States upon the subject. For God's sake, let us, who are anxious, and justly anxious, to maintain our own country as a sanctuary against every undue and doubtful demand of foreign Governments, have time, forbearance, and toleration, in judging of the proceedings of Governments of other countries. We have not made any representations to the United States Government. Had we had facts of a nature that would have justified such a course, I need not say that we should have taken it.

The *Moniteur*, of February 19th, says private letters from Rome to the 14th inst. announce the official rupture of the relations of Russia with the Pontifical Government. Cardinal Antonelle is said to have received a note from Prince Gortschakoff, who refuses to disavow the language uttered by Baron De Meyrendorf in an audience he had with the Holy Father on the occasion of the Christmas festivities. Russia will merely retain an unrecognized agent at Rome.

The *Patrie*, of February 19th, says it is rumored that at the Cabinet Council recently held in Washington, Mr. Seward presented the draft of a dispatch to the French Government, manifesting the most conciliatory intentions towards France, and intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim their neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions.

Vera Cruz letters of Feb. 22d, state that yesterday a dispatch was received from Mexico announcing that a decree has been issued authorizing the issuing and making of legal tender, of $20,000,000 of Imperial paper currency. Also, that there is no doubt that the Confederates in Mexico are engaged in some secret movement of no small importance, and no matter under what banner or with which party they take up arms, they will certainly not fight on the side which has got the least money; nor be particularly scrupulous about obeying any orders inconsistent with their own desires. True they mean to fight where concerned, but it is for money, not glory, this time, that they take the field. To-day Vera Cruz is alive with Confederate Americans. Parties of them have disappeared within the last week or so.

The Pennsylvania Union State Convention, which met yesterday at Harrisburg, nominated Gen. John W. Geary on the first ballot, and adopted resolutions declaring that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress; that the national faith be pledged for the payment of the public debt and protection to freedmen; praising Governor Curtin and Secretary Stanton, and requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

Fenian Meeting in Brooklyn—The Cuban Murderers.

New York, March 8.—The Fenians assembled in mass meeting last evening in Brooklyn, and adopted resolutions requesting the conferring of belligerent rights on the Irish Republic by the United States government.

The District Attorney of Kings county has determined to appeal to the Court of Appeals in Albany from the decision of the general term of the Supreme Court, which lately set aside the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer in the case of Pellicier and Gonzales, and has notified the respective counsel that he will move the cases for argument on the fourth Tuesday of this month.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Pamphlet of General Meigs.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Internal Revenue Decision.

EXCITEMENT AT MONTREAL.

Militia Under Arms.

Washington, March 8.—Two delegations called on the President to-day—one from Louisiana and the other from Kentucky. Each represented their State as recovering steadily from the shock of rebellion. The Louisiana delegation speak encouragingly of the loyal condition of that State. The interview was merely conversational.

Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, has, it is said, sent a note to the Committee on Reconstruction asking that in the examination of witnesses respecting the affairs of that State, he may have an opportunity of cross-examining them.

Gen. Meigs has issued another pamphlet containing the names of soldiers, victims of the rebellion, buried in the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Virginia. The total number of interments are three thousand three hundred and seventy-two white, and two hundred and twenty-nine colored; total three thousand six hundred and one. Well kept gravel walks surrounds the grounds, the graves have been sodded.

The cases now on argument before the Supreme Court, involving the Constitutionality of the military commissions of Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey, petitioners, attract large audiences, both from the interest of the subject and the eminent counsel engaged.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter in relation to stamp duty on subscription paper, where subscribers each agree to take stock in a railroad company, has decided that such subscriptions, unless the sum subscribed is paid when the list is signed, is held to create a promise to pay a certain sum of money, and therefore each person signing his name and not paying his subscription at the time, should affix a cancel stamp appropriate to the promissory amount subscribed. If a person signs the list and pays his subscription at the same time, his signing the paper would be a mere memorandum, and as such would not be subject to stamp duty. If the subscription list is made in such a form as that the subscribers bind themselves to pay only in the event of a certain amount being raised, then each signature is held to form an agreement or contract, and as such is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, but if each signer agrees to pay unconditionally, then each creates new notes, subject to duty the same as promissory notes.

General Meigs has directed the officers of the Quartermaster's Department to make a special report to that office of the location and condition of cemeteries known to them, with a recommendation of the means necessary to provide for the preservation of the remains interred therein from desecration.

It appears from the February statement of the Superintendents of Schools, Bureaus of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the Department of Washington, that there are forty-three colored schools, and 4,294 pupils, more than three-fourths of whom can read. The total number of schools in operation is 1,300.

The *Times'* Montreal special, of March 8th, says: The militia is under arms and on duty to-night. It is reported that Navy Island has been seized by ten thousand Fenians. The Orangemen are being armed. Great excitement exists here.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

Washington, March 8, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Van Winkle presented a joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature asking Congress to pay the war claims of that State growing out of the equipment, arming and paying of the militia. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad asking that the iron used in the construction of the railroad bridges and other such structures be exempted from excise duty.

Mr. Wilson introduced the petition of army officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the petition of the New York Union League Club asking that Congress appropriate for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln the amount of salary for the full term of office for which Mr. Lincoln was elected.

Mr. Morgan asked that the Committee be discharged.

The subject having been acted upon, it was so ordered.

Mr. Poland introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution by disqualifying from voting or holding office all who have taken part in the rebellion. The resolution was referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Henderson introduced the following:

Resolved, First, That the late rebellion was a contest between freedom and slavery, to perpetuate human bondage against the influence of a progressive civilization which it was feared would soon manifest itself in the political action of the government, and that portion of the people of the eleven States who attempted to withdraw themselves and their States from the operation of such influences.

Second, When the laws were resisted in the attempted secession, it was the province of Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the nation when insurrection was inaugurated. Congress alone had the power and was charged with the duty to suppress it.

Third, Whether the insurrection in these eleven States has been suppressed or not, is to be determined by Congress, and not by the Executive alone. It is for Congress to decide not only whether armed resistance to the National authority yet exists, but whether the causes of the rebellion have been removed; and if not removed, it is for Congress to adopt such Constitutional measures as will remedy the existing evils, and prevent, if possible, the recurrence of such wars in the future.

Fourth, In this attempted secession, the people of these eleven States suffered the political connection established by their State Governments with the Federal Government to be severed, and in this condition of things the States, themselves, are without such regulated governments as the one contemplated in the Constitution, and it becomes the duty of the United States, and not the Executive to guarantee such forms. The people of these States, who voluntarily abjured their allegiance to the Federal Government and willingly transferred that allegiance to a hostile *de facto* Government, have, as far as they were able, become alienated and denationalized, and it is for Congress to determine to what extent they have succeeded in such efforts at alienation, and what rights they are now entitled to as citizens of the United States.

Fifth, The Union is not restored till the State Governments in these States, republican in form, should have been established and recognized by the Federal Government, and it is the opinion of the Senate that such Governments should at once be organized upon the true principles of republicanism, the consent of the governed. That, while we recognize in full force the great truth that the people of those States should not be taxed without representation in Congress, we cannot forget that we are now asked to accept as republican in form, State Constitutions, which deny representation to nearly one-half of their entire people, and yet, in fact, upon them the burdens of taxation.

Sixth, That the Committee on Reconstruction are hereby requested to inquire into the expediency and propriety of providing by law for the reorganization and re-establishment of State Governments in the seceding States, on the principles contained in this resolution.

The above were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrill made a speech in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Wilson approved the pending measure, but feared it would be defeated. He opposed the forcing of universal suffrage upon the States by positive law. But let there be four or five or six cases of discussion, and universal suffrage will triumph peaceably, he believed too, if this measure was in the Constitution it would bring suffrage to the black men of this country within five years, and that when suffrage did come under these circumstances, it would, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, come to stay; it would be fixed forever in the policy of the country. Believing this, I must give my vote for the measure.

Mr. Wilson was discussing the various propositions, on the subject of representation, now before the Senate, and maintaining that Congress could not by a joint resolution, or by a law, regulate suffrage in the several States, when he was interrupted by Mr. Yates, who desired to ask a question, and said: I would like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether the Constitutional amendment makes every man free, or not free, as that Senator or myself, or in other words whether he is not entitled to the same rights and privileges, by which I mean civil as well as political, of the Senator or myself; whether he is not one of the people of the United States, and entitled to the same rights and privileges with him and myself, or any other one of the people of the United States. I mean by the force of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and emancipating that people, as I contend, into the sovereignty with the body politic of the United States, that proposition being put, as I think the Senator from Massachusetts will admit, for he cannot deny it according to the stand point from which he sees things, and from which I see things, I will not ask him the question whether under the Constitution as it now exists, States have jurisdiction over the question of citizenship in the States, but I will ask him the question whether, when we come to an organic alteration in the Constitution of the United States, and when we have in view the security of the rights of all the citizens of the United States, and of course I mean citizens, without regard to race or color, as those words, I believe, according to the opinion of the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Johnson, have no longer any meaning under the Constitution of the United States, whether now we propose to establish an organic act by the operation of an amendment to the Constitution; whether we propose it in the power of any State to disfranchise any portion of the American people. This is the question; for the proposition now pending submits it to the people of the rebel States to decide whether the freedmen are to have their rights or not. Does the Senator from Massachusetts, or any other Senator, pretend to say that under this Constitutional amendment the question of representation will be decided by citizens of the rebel States? I mean not only white citizens, but the people of the United States, the people that are as free and have the same rights as you and I have to-day. The question is whether you will permit in a new organic act of the constitution a portion of the people of the Southern States and rebels, and traitors at that, to say who shall be represented upon the floor of the Senate! These are the questions. I do not put them for the sake of embarrassing the Senator from Massachusetts, but I put them for my own information, as I have not yet decided whether I shall support the amendment or not. The facts the questions have disturbed me to some extent, and I would like to have them answered.

Mr. Wilson said: I will endeavor to answer the questions of Mr. Yates frankly. I will say to begin with, that the Constitutional amendment which was proposed here by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Henderson, and reported by the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull, adopted by Congress and ratified by the people, was never understood by any man in the Senate or House of Representatives, or by the public press of the country, as conferring upon Congress the right to force the suffrage on any State of the Union. I say further, that if it had been supposed that it gave that right it would never have passed Congress or received the sanction of the States. I will say, sir, that I think, beyond doubt or question, it clothed Congress with ample and full power to protect the civil rights and immunities of every emancipated slave in the country; that that slave is as free as I am; that the child emancipated in his cradle to-day is as free as the Senator from Illinois or myself; as much a citizen of the United States as either of us. But, sir, citizenship never did in this country carry with it the right of suffrage or the right to hold office. A man may be a citizen and not have the right of suffrage. There are men in Massachusetts who have been citizens for forty years and have not the right of suffrage to-day.

Mr. Yates—Was it understood at the time of the passage of the amendment that it would confer civil rights?

Mr. Wilson—I supposed it did give Congress ample power to make these men as free as the non-voting white people of that State; as free as women and children, or persons who had not the right of suffrage. But I did not understand them, and I do not believe now, that it gave Congress the power to clothe these people with the right of suffrage, or the right to hold office.

Mr. Yates—Suppose I do not deny the proposition of the Senator, I will put this question to him, I do not deny the power of the States to regulate suffrage by any means or to decide upon the qualifications of those who are to vote, to devise and to make rules and regulations. It is the duty of the States to regulate this right, but they cannot destroy it, and I ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he believes it in the power of the State of Massachusetts or of South Carolina, in simply regulating the right of suffrage to deprive the citizens of a State of the right to vote altogether.

Mr. Wilson—I answer that right or wrong, the State of Massachusetts has done it.

Mr. Yates—That is not the question.

Mr. Wilson—The Senator may say that it is not right, that it ought not to be done. I agree with him. In my own State I voted against an amendment to the State Constitution, requiring the qualification of reading and writing.

Mr. Yates—I ask if this proposed amendment does not allow the rebel States to exclude the freedmen from voting.

Mr. Wilson—I have never read, or heard, or seen anything that convinced me that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment gave the Congress of the United States any power to regulate suffrage in any State.

Mr. Yates—I desire to know whether by the pending amendment, South Carolina or any other State cannot disenfranchise them entirely.

Mr. Wilson—I may answer the senator simply by saying that I think this amendment leaves the matter to the States, precisely where it is now. There is no implication in it, no compromise in it, no surrender of any power of the Government.

Mr. Yates—The position I assume is this: That before the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, the States had a right, under the Constitution and under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to disfranchise the colored people. Colored men were considered a subject race, not part of the people, not part of the sovereignty; but, by the Constitutional amendment, they are free. Now, the question is, whether within this amendment there is a new amendment, you put into this amendment a new amendment, by which these States may disfranchise these persons altogether.

Mr. Wilson in reply to Mr. Yates, read from the opinions of Attorney General Bates, that political rights and political power were essentially different; that the former belonged to all citizens alike, and were in their very home and nature of citizenship, but the latter does not belong to all citizens alike. Mr. Wilson continued his speech at some length.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned, having previously agreed to that a vote should be taken to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate joint resolution, appropriating $15,000 to reimburse Miss Clara Barton, for money expended by her, and to aid in the further prosecution of the search for missing soldiers, was, by unanimous consent, taken from the Speaker's table, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, presented the views of the minority, himself, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in regard to the admission of Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. [illegible] on leave, presented a bill granting the right of way to the [illegible] canal owners, in California. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Elliott offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the House, all orders issued from time to time, by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Judiciary Committee being called for reports in the morning hour.

Mr. Wilson, from that Committee, reported back with an amendment to the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States.

Mr. Wilson explained that this bill, which had passed the House and gone to the Senate, from which it was recalled in order to amend it so that it should not be construed to allow payment to land grant railroads, for services done for the Government. The amendment reported is in these terms. Provided, that this act shall not effect any stipulation between the government of the United States and the railroad companies, for transportation without compensation, nor impair the change of any grant of lands to any such Company to aid in the construction of its road.

At the suggestion of Mr. Conkling, the bill went over until Tuesday next. It is to be printed in the meantime.

Mr. Wilson also reported back the House bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial districts, which was considered and passed. The bill enacts that hereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges. Mr. Wilson remarked he should be in favor of a still further reduction of the number of Judges, and that in the act to amend the Judiciary system, which will come before the House, it might be well to provide for such reduction as vacancies occurred. Mr. Wilson also reported back, with a recommendation that it pass, the Senate bill to restrict the expenses of collectors on soldier's claims against the government, limiting the fees of claim agents to ten dollars. Some debate grew up on this bill.

Mr. Wentworth, in denouncing claim agents, gave notice to the soldiers that if they would send their papers to members of Congress they would attend to their business with great pleasure.

Mr. Wilson explained that the fee of ten dollars was simply a limitation. The soldiers could drive any bargain within that limit. This bill had been reported for the purpose of protecting the soldiers. If the gentleman from Illinois attended to all the claims of soldiers from his district he would have very little time to attend to legislative literature.

Mr. Wentworth said he had done so after the Mexican war, and expected to do so now. He was the gratuitous agent of every man in his district for all his Washington business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson reminded the gentleman that Illinois had sent more soldiers to this war than the United States had sent to Mexico. He had himself, as he presumed every other member had, attended cheerfully and without compensation to the business of the soldiers in his district, but he could not undertake to attend to his duties as a member of Congress, and at the same time attend to all such claims.

Mr. Schenck proposed to recommit the bill, with instructions that it be amended by providing for a system of agents, to be paid by the United States, by whom the claims of soldiers for back pay, bounties and pensions due from the government might be collected free of cost to soldiers.

After a considerable lengthy debate by Shellabarger, Ingersoll, Wilson, Eldridge, Cobb and Schenck, in which it was stated that Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other states, had agents here attending to the business of their soldiers, the motion to recommit with instructions, was voted on by yeas and nays, and was carried by ten yeas to sixty-nine nays.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, which had been postponed up to this day.

Mr. Broomall spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brigham offered an amendment to the pending motion to recommit, with instructions that the amendment proposes to strike out the words, "and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights," from the first section, and also, to strike out everything penal in the bill, and authorizing criminal proceedings, and in lieu thereof, to give to all citizens of the United States injured by a denial or violation of any of their rights, secured and protected by this act, the right of action in the United States Court, with double costs in all cases of recovery, without regard to the amount of damage.

Mr. Raymond made a speech in favor of his substitute for the bill, declaring the freedmen citizens.

Mr. Wilson replied that in his opening remarks on reporting the bill, he had distinctly averred that Congress derived power from the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and conferring on Congress an express delegation of authority; but he based it also on the broader ground that those people, being entitled to certain rights as citizens of the United States, were entitled to be protected in those rights, and that the power thus to protect them was necessarily implied from the entire body of the Constitution.

Mr. Delano remarked that the duty of the Government rested on its powers, and that the duty of Congress rested on its Constitutional privileges. The powers of Congress were specific powers, and beyond those specific powers Congress could not go without violating the Constitution. He could not see how he could sustain this bill. He thought that the best way to attain his end was to act up to the Constitutional amendment reported by his colleague.

Mr. Bigham moved to postpone it to April next, so as to make the measure proposed here a part of the fundamental law. The principles embodied in this bill would, if carried to their logical consequences, endanger the liberties of the country.

Mr. Delano spoke against the bill, which he thought Congress had no power to pass.

Mr. Kerr then spoke in opposition to the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Wilson then withdrew the motion to recommit, in order for an amendment, which was, to insert the words, "or for refusing to perform any act on the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act." He then renewed the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question, which was seconded. This gave Mr. Wilson the right to close the debate, and he agreed to divide the time with Mr. Bingham. The bill then went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill for the transfer of the Smithsonian Library. Referred.

Mr. Upson on leave introduced a bill to pay certain monies to the Chippewa, Choctaw and Pottawatamie Indians in Michigan, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Windom presented a petition of certain citizens of Minnesota, praying for redress for damages committed by certain Sioux or Dakota Indians, in said States, in the year 1863.

The House then adjourned.

The Trial of Col. Baker—Case of McKenna and Rogers—Mexican Bonds.

New York, March 8.—The *Commercial's* special says: The trial of Detective Baker came up to-day, on the second indictment, charging him with felonious assault on Mrs. Cobb, but was postponed until the 25th day of April.

The Grand Jury have found another indictment against McKenna and Rogers for complicity in violating the neutrality laws, in fitting out and equipping the Meteor. Bail was given by each defendant, in the sum of five thousand dollars.

The *Post's* special says: The House Committee on Foreign Relations, have determined to hear the arguments in behalf of the joint resolution guaranteeing the payment of the Mexican Bonds.

White and Colored Males in Tennessee

Washington City, March 8.—Representative Boutwell to-day made a report from the Committee on Reconstruction, signed by himself and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, in which they state that the colored people of Tennessee are undoubtedly loyal, and half of the white people disloyal. East Tennessee is strongly loyal, and Middle and Western Tennessee disloyal. There are about 120,000 white males of the voting age, and 80,000 colored males of the voting age in the State, making in all 200,000 of an adult population, to the exclusion of seven-tenths. They propose an amendment to the proposition by affixing another condition for the admission of Tennessee, viz: that in conferring with the elective franchise, no distinction shall be made as to race or color.

Destructive Fire at Titusville.

Titusville, Pa., March 8.—A destructive fire broke out last evening in the stable of J. V. Kibbie, on Franklin street, and spread with great fury east to Arch and south to Water street, destroying the entire block, fifteen buildings in number, among which was the Moore House.

The buildings burned consisted mostly of clothing, grocery, shoe stores and livery stables. Loss estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. It was insured for less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

Excitement at Montreal—Fenian Invasion Expected.

Montreal, March 8.—Great excitement prevails here. The morning papers state that last night orders were received by the military authorities to call out ten thousand volunteers within twenty-four hours. Guards have been stationed at all the armories and everything put in a state of defense for any emergency that may arise.

American Fishermen Warned.

St. John, N. B., March 8.—The Lieut.-Governor of this Province, has issued a proclamation, warning American Fishermen off from the inshore fishing grounds, after the 17th instant.

Death of Judge Fitch James Mathews

Dayton, March 8.—Judge Fitch James Mathews, formerly Judge of the Superior Court at Columbus, Ohio, died at his residence in this city, at seven o'clock this evening.

Death of a Prominent Business Man.

Hamilton, C. W., March 8.—W. P. McLaren, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of this city, died last night.

River and Weather at Louisville.

Louisville, March 8.—River still falling, with seven feet eight inches in the channel. The weather is cloudy and moderate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, March 8th.

In Select, present—Messrs Drum, Hall, Huckenstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, Thomas, and President McBrier.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. C. C. Smith presented the petition of certain parties who had been employed to make repairs on the steamer General Grant, and also on the engine house, but who, under a misapprehension, had not received their orders from the proper authorities. They ask payment of their bills, however, as just and equitable. The matter was referred to the Committee on Engines, to report.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from citizens of the second ward, asking for the passage of a resolution vacating Divine alley. Also a petition for the opening of Barnes' alley. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a petition for opening and grading Sturgeon street, from its present terminus to Ridge street. Referred.

Mr. Drum submitted a petition for change of grade of Robinson street, between Darragh and Long streets, and asking for the appointment of viewers. Referred.

Mr. J. B. Smith presented a communication from the City Solicitor, giving an opinion as to the right of Councils to make an advance on the contract of Mr. Hastings for the grading of Ridge street. The Solicitor states that the Street Committee can, by consent of Councils, advance the contract in such sum as may seem just and equitable. The communication was referred to the Street Committee, with power to advance the contract.

Mr. J. B. Smith presented the report of the Board of Viewers to assess the damages and benefits in the opening of Washington street. Report confirmed.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition for the repeal of the ordinance depriving the police of the right to receive fees in making arrests. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. J. B. Smith presented the report of the Street Committee, covering ordinances for the grading and paving of the following streets: Franklin street, Bidwell street, Ohio avenue, Hamilton street, Ridge street and Allegheny avenue. The ordinances were adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the Controller, certifying to the correctness of sundry bills. Report accepted, and bills ordered to be paid.

Mr. Drum presented the report of the Water Committee, with a resolution authorizing a contract to be made with Mr. McDonnell, for a plan of the water pipes of the city, at a cost of $200.

Also, an ordinance requiring those about to erect new buildings to supply their contractors with hydrant water. Adopted. C. C. non-concurred.

The resignation of Mr. Faulkner, as Superintendent of the Water Works, was presented and accepted. Declining health induced the resignation.

Mr. Irwin, from the Committee on City Property, reported in reference to the proposed market improvements referred to them. The Committee report that the matter is within the province of the Market Commissioners, but they do not recommend any improvements at present excepting the grading of the Second and Third ward squares. A resolution, authorizing the Controller to contract for the grading of those squares, and having the dirt placed on the West Common, was adopted.

In reference to the proposed construction of buildings on vacant property at the Water Works, the Committee suggest that the matter be referred to the Water Committee, which was agreed to.

The same gentleman presented a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to lease three or four lots on Martin street, in the Seminary plan, for the purpose of making brick out of the material taken from the hill. Adopted. C. C. non-concurred.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a resolution calling on the Street Committee, in conjunction with the Solicitor, to inquire what is necessary to be done in order to declare Sturgeon street and Allegheny avenue open. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Irwin offered an ordinance giving the Manchester Passenger Railway Company full power to lay down a single or double track, along Ohio street, from Ohio street to Duquesne borough, or along any other street mentioned in their charter and supplements. Referred to the Committee on Street Railways.

Mr. A. D. Smith offered a resolution calling upon all persons who have held city offices, under the appointment of the Councils, and who are not now in office, to give up any book, contract, or other papers belonging to the city, now in their possession. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson offered an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Second Precinct of the Fourth ward, to the house of Mrs. Gordon, corner of Chestnut and Main streets. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson submitted the opinion of the City Solicitor in reference to whether the city can collect from the lessees or property holders on Marion avenue, the cost of grading and paving said street—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company having already graded and paved said street under an agreement with the city. The Solicitor decides that, inasmuch as the work has been done, at the expense of the Railway Company, the city has no claim against the property holders, and of course cannot collect anything. Communication accepted.

The resignation of Mr. McGonnigle, as City Assessor, was read and accepted.

Mr. Myler offered the ordinance presented at a former meeting, defining certain boundaries in which frame dwellings may be erected. His reason for this was, that if this ordinance passed, it would satisfy the wishes of those who desired a change or repeal of the frame law ordinance, and render the special election unnecessary. If the election was held, it was certain that Councils would be instructed to repeal the ordinance entirely, and thus throw open the door for the erection of wooden buildings all over the city.

The ordinance was discussed at some length, and on going to a vote it was defeated.

On motion, adjourned.

Common Council.—Present: Messrs. Campbell, Cunningham, Faulhaber, Heckadorn, Megraw, Meyer, G. N. Miller, McNeal, McBride, Reed and President Benny.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Heckadorn presented a petition for the proper grading and paving of Pike street and Church Alley. Read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

The same gentleman presented a petition for the grading and paving of Centre street. This petition was also read and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition for the grading and paving of Monterey and Sheffield streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Megraw from the special committee appointed to confer with the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in relation to the footwalk of the railroad bridge across the Allegheny river, reported that the company gave notice that the footwalk would be repaired and placed in good order, as soon as the improvements, now being pushed forward on the bridge, are completed.

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance regulating the wharfage at three cents on each package or barrel of salt put off at the wharf. Read three times and passed.

A communication from John H. Hampton, Esq., the solicitor for the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was received and read.

Mr. Hampton stated that it was the desire of the managers that the differences which have heretofore existed, regarding the construction of the road through Allegheny, should be terminated. He therefore asked that Councils appoint a committee to confer with the directors upon the subject. The communication was accepted, and on behalf of the Common Council, Messrs. McNeil and Hanna were appointed upon the Committee of Conference.

Mr. Reed presented a report from the Committee on Engines. The committee were not in favor of the project of furnishing the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company with five hundred feet of new hose, but recommended that five hundred feet of second-hand hose be given them.

The report was accepted.

Mr. McNeil offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three, one from Select and two from Common Council, whose duties shall be to organize a plan for the thorough renovation and cleaning of the streets, alleys and by-ways of the city; and for the removal of any matter from them which may prove prejudicial to the health of the city. The plan adopted is to be reported in due time to the Councils. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. McNeil presented a communication from George Moul, Esq., the Burgess of Duquesne borough, asking that a Committee be appointed to confer with a similar Committee from that borough, to take into consideration a proposal for consolidating Duquesne Borough and Allegheny City.

The communication was adopted, and Messrs. Walter, Cunningham, and Heckadorn were appointed on behalf of the Common Council to confer with the Committee of that borough upon the subject.

Mr. Walter offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to pave and finish without delay the sidewalks on Bank avenue, between East lane and the White Lead Works, also from East lane to Voeghtly street, and from the latter street to the railroad bridge on Hope street, and to have all obstruction removed therefrom. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. G. N. Miller offered a resolution instructing the Superintendent of the City Water Works to have a fire plug placed at the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, opposite City Hall. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Walters presented a petition from the residents of the Fourth ward, asking for the erection of two additional public gas lamps on Back avenue, between East lane and Walnut street. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution increasing the salary of Augustus Hasselbaugh, messenger of Councils, from three hundred to four hundred dollars per annum. The resolution was adopted. Non-concurred in by Select Council, and the salary fixed at four hundred and fifty dollars, provided that he acts as messenger of Controller and Treasurer. C. C. receded, and concurred with Select Council.

A resolution offered by Mr. Walters, having in view the reduction of the salary of the Superintendent of the Water Works, from $1,800 to $1,200 was laid on the table.

G. N. Miller offered his resignation as a member of the Common Council from the First ward. Read and accepted.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution instructing Mayor Morrison to issue his proclamation for a special election in the First ward, on Tuesday next, to elect a member of the Common Council, in place of Mr. Miller, resigned. Read and passed.

On motion Common Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The Select and Common Councils met in joint session, in the chamber of the latter branch, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of Water Works and a City Assessor. President McBrier, of the Select Council, presided.

On motion, G. N. Miller, Esq., was elected by acclamation as Superintendent of the Water Works.

Robert R. Ray, Esq., was, on motion, elected City Assessor by acclamation.

On motion adjourned.

The Williams Process in Philadelphia.

Messrs. James Rowland & Co., of the Kensington Iron Works, Philadelphia, have been manufacturing iron on what is here well known as the Williams Process, patented July 9, 1865, by John D. Williams, of Allegheny City, and so well have those gentlemen succeeded that last week, in addition to a limited purchase made some time ago, they purchased the exclusive right to manufacture by that process in Philadelphia and two other adjacent counties on terms very satisfactory to the proprietors of the patent. They intend immediately to run their entire large establishment on this process. They have already manufactured many tons of this iron, most of it into for requiring the very best of iron. Of some of the first they made they sent a lot to a house in Boston, per order. The following note from these gentlemen, embodying a note from their Boston correspondent, will speak for itself:

Kensington Iron Works, Philadelphia, Feb 28, 1866.

Messrs. Williams & Copley—*Gentlemen:* Below we give you a copy of a letter to us from Boston, dated 5th inst., relative to a test asked by us on some ¾ inch round, produced by your patent process:

"*Boston, Feb. 8, 1866.*—Your favor of the 5th inst. received. I got a very favorable report of your refined iron from the chain maker to whom I sent a bar of ¾ round for trial. It works well at a white heat, and is very strong cold. A short piece of chain in his proving machine broke at *thirty-one* tons strain. *The Government proof of this size is ten tons.*"

Respectfully yours,
James Rowland & Co.

This iron was made of two varieties of anthracite pig iron. No charcoal. Practical men estimate that this test showed a tensile strength equal to 150,000 pounds to the square inch, which is pretty nearly equal to the extraordinary test of Williams' iron made some months ago at the Fort Pitt Works in this city, the accuracy of which report was questioned by many. That gave 166,990 pounds to the square inch; and as the standard strength of Swedish bar is 72,000, and that of cast steel 128,000, it is not strange that some degree of incredulity was felt and expressed. But this Boston test corroborates the accuracy of the former test, and shows that iron can be made on the Williams process stronger than cast steel or any other known metal.

Mr. Williams has returned to the East, where his process is in high favor. His partner, aided by an intelligent practical workman, who has had some months of experience in working this iron, will remain here. Office 87 Fifth street, opposite the Gazette office—that of J. W. Kirker, Esq., Attorney at Law.

"Judas Maccabeus."

The Pittsburgh Choral Union repeated, by request, Handel's Grand Oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," last evening in Masonic Hall, to quite a fashionable and appreciative audience. We have neither time nor space to particularize. Suffice it to say, that it was one of the best vocal performances we have ever listened to, and we think it would be difficult to find an equal number of amateur choiristers any place that could excel it. Under the conductorship of G. M. Alexander, Esq., we always rely in being on *time*, and last evening we were not disappointed. He conducted the whole affair in excellent style. The leadership of Mr. Giles was equally successful.

Each one performed his and her part well, but we were particularly charmed with the mellifluous warblings of Miss Cora Brown and Miss Jones. Never did nightingale sing more sweetly than these young ladies did last evening, and the rapturous and enthusiastic manner in which they were encored by the audience showed that their highly artistic efforts were duly appreciated. If any dying swan should ever pour forth richer or more graceful notes, we hope to be present at the death.

An Old Offender Turned Up.

The man McCreery, who was pardoned out of the Western Penitentiary, in December last, to enable him to testify against Buser and Houser, the Cambria county murderers, seems to be a great villain. He has already served two terms in the Penitentiary—one for burglary and the other for housebreaking. It appears that after he had given in his evidence before the Court, in December last, he went west to Ohio, plying the vocation of a "shover" of counterfeit money. Ultimately, he found his way to Erie, Pennsylvania. His plan of operations was to have a small boy, whom he paid a fixed salary per month, to dispose of the bogus notes, while *he* laid back in the shade, keeping the supply equal to the demand. In Erie, the boy was detected passing a bad bill, and was promptly arrested. He at once made a clean breast of the whole thing. Just at present, the police are looking most diligently for McCreery, who is *non est*.

Strange Accident.—Mrs. Patton, wife of Dr. Patton, dentist, of Waynesburg, was seriously injured, a few days ago, by the bursting of a vulcanized boiler, in which the doctor was preparing some teeth plates. The boiler burst, tearing the stove into fragments, and scattering them in all directions. The lady was injured by the fragments striking her hands and face, and the water and hot ashes scalding her. The accident was very unusual, and is supposed to have resulted from a defect in the thermometer, which prevented it from indicating the degree of heat in the boiler.

The Fayette Springs Hotel Burned.—On Tuesday morning last, the large and well furnished Hotel, at Fayette Springs, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire, which started from a stove pipe. All the furniture and appurtenances for carrying on a large summer business were in the building. There were in the building ninety-eight rooms well furnished. The property and furniture was owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, and his loss will be about twenty thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

Removal.—Messrs. Waring and King, oil dealers, have removed from their old place of business, on Market street, to No. 4, Duquesne Way, where they have fitted up rooms very handsomely, and will be pleased to have their friends call and see them.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail runs.
TERMS:
Single copies...... [illegible]
In Clubs of five...... [illegible]
In Clubs of ten and upwards...... [illegible]

Pittsburgh M. E. Conference—Washington, Pa.

The quiet of this town has been disturbed by the sudden appearance in their midst of over two hundred ministers, members of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church. The ministers and members generally of other denominations have generously offered hospitality. The pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. J. S. Bracken, has labored assiduously to prepare for the comfort of this large body of ministers, and difficult and delicate as the task was, he has succeeded admirably in adjusting everything to the satisfaction of all concerned. The *Reporter* of this place has arranged for the publication of a daily paper entitled the "Daily Reporter and M. E. Conference Journal." The first number appeared this morning with a list of the names of the members of the Conference and of the citizens with whom they are staying, brief sketches of Bishop Baker, etc. Collin M. Reed, Esq., who possesses a princely style adjoining the Female Seminary, is entertaining a number of ministers, among whom are Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Drummond, of Wheeling. Your correspondent is the guest of A. Silvey, Esq., father of Mr. Will Silvey, in charge of the composing room of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*. Nothing is left undone by this kind family to make our stay pleasant.

FIRST SESSION.

The Conference commenced its forty-second annual session in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday morning, March 7th, Bishop Osmon C. Baker, presiding. The Conference was opened with suitable devotional exercises by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. S. R. Brockunier.

One hundred and eighty ministers answered to their names when the roll was called. This body consists of two hundred and twenty ministers.

Rev. Dr. Pershing, the well known President of the Pittsburgh Female College, was re-elected secretary, a position he has filled with much credit for eleven years. Revs. J. Horner and W. B. Watkins, both of Pittsburgh, and Rev. T. Wilkinson, were elected assistants.

A nominating Committee, consisting of one from each Presiding Elder's District, was ordered, and Revs. C. A. Holmes, C. H. Jackson, L. R. Beacom, I. Dallas, D. Hoodes, I. Petty, J. H. Rogers, H. Miller, and W. Smith, were appointed. The Committee, who subsequently reported the names of the ministers to compose the Committees—Stewards, Educational, Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, Parsonages, State of the Country, Sunday Schools, Temperance, Centenary Board, Tract Cause, Post-offices, Public Worship, Missions, Bethel Cause, Church Extension, Bible Cause, Memoirs, and Freedmen.

Revs. T. N. Boyle and W. H. Locke were appointed as reporters to the daily paper to be published during the session.

The Board of Control of Allegheny College was requested to make a report hereafter to the Conference, at its annual session.

A Committee was ordered to ascertain the Post Office address of the local preachers of the Conference, in order to have them correct publication in the minutes.

Considerable time was occupied in answering the eleventh question, viz: "Were all the preachers' characters examined?" The ministers of the Pittsburgh and Blairsville Districts were then carefully examined and passed.

During the progress of the session the following were introduced by the Bishop, the members rising: Rev. Dr. Bronson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. R. Johnson, pastor of the U. P. Church; Rev. R. T. Dodge, of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, and the following Lay Stewards: Dr. Shaffer, from Uniontown District; J. W. Walton, from Barnesville District; John Hanlin, from Washington District, and Thomas Crook, from Allegheny District.

MERE MENTION.

Various circulars and reports were referred to the respective Committees, for action, besides a good deal of routine matters were disposed of. The different Committees met in the afternoon to prepare their reports to submit to the Conference. The Bishop and the Cabinet met at two o'clock. [illegible] first session. [illegible] Presbyterian Church, was preached by Rev. Albert Baker. A missionary sermon was preached in the M. E. Church by Rev. R. L. Miller. Conference meets to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

The Buser and Houser Murder Case—New Trial Refused.

The application of Buser and Houser to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error, has been *refused*. Judge Woodward, in his opinion says: "The first and ninth assignments of error, complain of the admission of John Buck and George W. Kerby, two of the jurors in the box, as witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth. They were called to incidental and immaterial points. Let it be distinctly said that jurors are not incompetent witnesses in either civil or criminal cases. The second and fourth assignments of error are to the admission of the testimony of the prison warden as to the admission of the prisoners, because he is required to keep a journal of the reception and discharge of prisoners, and that record is the best evidence. The act of Assembly does not make the warden's journal a record, and that point is overruled. The fifth assignment is to the admission of the evidence of a convict. Prisoner exhibited his pardon, and was therefore competent.

"The other points of minor importance, and the judgment of the court below is affirmed."

The parties stand convicted of the murder of a defenceless old woman, Polly Paul, and a little girl who lived with her, in a lonely hut in Summerhill township, Cambria county—under the belief that the old lady had a large sum of money. They deserve to suffer death.

Singular Phenomenon.—At about one o'clock on last Tuesday afternoon, a very singular set of rings was visible at Washington, Pa., around the sun. The ring immediately around the sun [illegible] with lighter hues. The other [illegible] ring and extended about twenty degrees north and south. The appearance was very strange, and attracted much attention and comment.

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday of last week an old lady named Martha Potter, living in West Findley township, Washington county, suddenly fell to the floor, and died almost instantly. The deceased was in the ninety-third year of her age, and was the oldest inhabitant of the township, and one of the oldest in the county.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

The History of Tubing for Transporting Oil.

The first pipe used for the transportation of oil within the oil regions, was laid during the summer of 1865, by Messrs. Hutchins & Foster, from the Tarr Farm on Oil Creek to the Humboldt Refinery at Plumer, a distance of about two miles. It was of wrought iron, two inches in diameter. A force pump at Tarr Farm and two at intermediate stations forced the oil through the tube over intervening high land, an elevation of over four hundred feet above Oil Creek. Owing to the faulty machinery used for forcing, the enterprise was only partially successful.

During the winter of 1863-4 the same parties laid a cast iron pipe three inches in diameter, from the then famous "Noble" well to Miller Farm station, on the Oil Creek R. R., a distance of about three miles—with an elevation of about fifty feet above the point at which oil was received. The undertaking proved a failure, disastrously so to its projectors.

Simultaneously with the failure of the Oil Creek pipe, Mr. Warren, then a refiner at Plumer, laid and successfully operated a two inch wrought iron tube for forcing distilled petroleum from Plumer to the Allegheny river—a distance of about three miles. In October last, Messrs. Van Syckle, Noble and others, brought into successful use a line of two inch wrought iron tubing, from Pithole city to the Miller farm, on the Oil Creek railroad, a distance of less than five miles. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Warren brought into use a similar line, constructed by himself, from Pithole city to Henry's Bend, on the Allegheny river, about five miles distant. Each of the two lines have a capacity of about 1,000 barrels in twenty-four hours. Messrs. Van Syckle & Co., in December last, laid a second line to the Miller farm, thereby doubling their ability for transportation.

The works of the "Pennsylvania Tubing Transportation Company," projected by Col. Thomas C. Bates, of Rochester, N. Y., were completed and brought into successful use about the 1st of December last. Their "Tube" is constructed of cast iron pipe, six inches internal diameter, laid with Robbins' joint, and extends from Pithole City to Oleopolis, on the Allegheny river, seven miles in length, having an average fall of nearly sixty feet per mile—every part of it being laid on a descending grade. It has a capacity of 7,500 barrels per day, by force of gravitation only.

Two lines of two inch wrought iron tubing having a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day each, have just been laid from Pithole City to Titusville, having two pumping stations—a distance of 9½ miles, by Messrs. Philpot, Sherman, Picket and others, and will be opened to the public within a few days.

Two lines of similar capacity have just been completed by Messrs. Henry Harley & Co., from Benninghoff Run to Shaffer Farm on the Oil Creek R. R., a distance over the hills of only two miles. The construction of lines of pipe from Petroleum Centre to Titusville, and from the same point to Oil City is but a question of time; more than one party is in the field for each line.

Pardoned.—About eighteen months ago a soldier named Stephen Lostetter, a resident of East Birmingham, was arrested for stabbing a fellow soldier in Camp Reynolds, near this city. He was tried by a military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. He was accordingly sent to the Penitentiary, and has remained there ever since. On Friday last Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, proceeded to Washington city, and had an interview with President Johnson, interceding for Lostetter, in reference to the case. The President then referred the case to Judge Advocate Holt, who gave his opinion, recommending the granting of a pardon. The President then ordered the Secretary of War to issue the necessary papers for the release of Lostetter, and which are expected to arrive here to-day.

Rev. Harmar C. Denny.—The *Catholic* of this week says: "The Rev. Harmar C. Denny preached last Sunday evening, in the Cathedral, to a very crowded congregation, in behalf of the Metropolitan Memorial Cathedral, of Westminster, which is the object of his mission to this country; and a collection was taken up for that purpose. He is a son of the late Hon. Harmar Denny, of this city, and one of the last Oxford converts to the Catholic faith. We wish the Rev. Father great success in his native city. On next Sunday he will preach at High Mass, half past ten o'clock, in St. Patrick's church.

Murdoch, the actor, is giving a series of dramatic readings in Ohio. He was at Mansfield at last accounts.

For Additional Local News, see Fourth Page.