THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

E. E. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } Editors.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

WE do Mr. CLYMER the justice to say that during his long period of service in the Senate he has commonly been liberal in supporting railroad projects. But he lives in Berks county; and there is no more strenuous opponent of a General Railroad Law in this Commonwealth than the Reading Railroad Company. How much less Mr. CLYMER is likely to be swayed by local influences than other men, we do not care to speculate. But, it is a good time to put him on the record. Not that we think he has a chance of being elected Governor; but he now holds a position which forbids his keeping silence or equivocating on that subject, if interrogated. Will the catechists do their duty in the premises?

THE final passage of the Civil Rights Bill gives great satisfaction to loyal men throughout the country. This satisfaction proceeds from several causes. Some persons are glad because Congress has won a triumph over the President. Not that they feel complacency in the humbling of the Executive; but they believe a sharp assertion of the authority of Congress needful to vindicate and preserve the principle of representative government. Other persons rejoice because they think a measure of this sort essential to secure justice to the emancipated slaves, if not to prevent, in some of the States, a species of servitude akin to Slavery.

IN private conversation, of late, the President has frequently said he was reserving five hundred rebel leaders for trial and punishment. We have not invested much faith in these assurances; partly because we have not desired the drama of the war to close out with five hundred executions; and partly because we have felt certain the President did not mean to vindicate the authority of the laws by trying and punishing any rebel. The rumored release on parole of JEFFERSON DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY, tends to confirm our distrust.

IF any man believes the defeat of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad bill was inspired exclusively or mainly from Philadelphia, he is decidedly mistaken. The original and controling influence proceeded from Pittsburgh. Let us be just; and not lay on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company more than it ought to bear.

THE Conservatives in England are likely to obtain a triumph in defeating the Suffrage Extension Bill. Over there conservatism does not want poor whites to vote. Here it stops at seeking to prevent the blacks, rich and poor, from voting.

THE CHOLERA is coming. Pestilence will glean this season where the scythe of war harvested for four years.

CITY ITEMS.

Interesting to the Ladies.

Those who have read the reports of the dry goods market for the last few days are aware that a great many kinds of dry goods, and especially those of foreign manufacture, as silks and other dress goods, have been offered and sold at forced sales in the auction rooms, and that as a consequence the knowing ones among the merchants have received some most unusual bargains, and it is our pleasant duty to inform our lady readers that Pittsburgh is to have a large share in these bargains. How desirable the goods are, how cheap, they may know by calling at the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 58 Market street. By their unequalled arrangements for purchasing, being always fully represented in the markets by the most experienced buyers, they have received a very large quantity of silks and dress goods, which they propose offering at bargains, which will be best understood when we say that in some grades of silks the reduction is one dollar and a half per yard, bringing down prices to rater ruling before the war. We have now no hesitancy in recommending our readers to buy and to buy freely, as there is no danger of further decline, but every probability of a slight advance in prices.

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Anthrosoma, and should at once resort to the only approved preventative of its consequences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistable, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist, and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with Hostetter's Bitters for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of *all epidemics*. Be wise in time. Sold everywhere—*New York World*, Nov. 6, 1865.

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.

Children Having Worms

Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cts a box. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No 84 Market street.

Wholesale Country Merchants

Will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive stock of goods at the Hat establishment of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, where may be seen a well selected stock of Men's and Boys' fur, wool, braid, leghorn and palm leaf hats; Men and Boys' caps; ladies and misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at very low prices.

Ladies' Hats.

Ladies wishing hats should call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, where you will find a complete assortment, trimmed and untrimmed; or if desirable you can have them trimmed to order. We have also a good selection of children's fancy goods. All will be sold at reasonable prices.

Catarrh.

Dr. Gardner, who has been meeting with great success in the treatment of Catarrh, will again visit this city, on Tuesday, April 17th, and remain here until the 21st. He treats catarrh by the use of warm medicated inhalation. Office Monongahela House. Read his advertisement.

We Would Call

Special attention to Mr. W. T. Moore's advertisement of Grape vines, also of the great Agricultural Strawberry, "the prize berry of America." 7t.

J. M. Fulton's Drug Store,

Removed to 108 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

Western University.

The next term will commence April 16th.

Excelsior Institute

For Boys and Girls. See advertisement.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 10.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

General appropriation bill; an act to incorporate the Home Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh; an act to empower the Trustees of the Presbyterian church of Tarentum, Allegheny County, to lease or sell a certain lot of ground; a supplement to the act relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting of taxes in the borough of Duquesne; a supplement to the borough of South Pittsburgh; an act to incorporate the Water and Gas Light Company of the borough of Lawrenceville, an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Campbell's Run Coal Railroad Company; a supplement to the act relating to the grading and paving of streets in the borough of Duquesne; an act relating to the collection of the costs and expenses of grading and paving of the streets in Allegheny.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

One authorizing St. John's Church, Lawrenceville, to increase their vestry; one to incorporate the Saving's Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; one to incorporate the Widows' Home Association, an act to change the venire in the case of John Lenox—passed to a third reading; an act in relation to a special tax for grading in McKeesport; an act authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to change a portion of their road.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Campo Bello Expedition.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

The Inhabitants Skedaddling.

FENIAN CONVENTION IN SESSION.

EASTPORT, Me., April 10—The British war ship Pelades, arrived here yesterday, and went to St. Andrews.

The British Consul and the United States Marshal, are at Mayhew's Hotel, also, prominent Fenians.

Communication between St. John's and the Western towns on the British side, was destroyed night before last by the Fenians. The garrison at Campo Bello has been increased. Fort works were being thrown up all day yesterday. The Fenian Convention is sitting in the hotels and boarding houses are crammed with Fenians, who arrived from New York to-day. The inhabitants are skedaddling from the border and coming here. The firing of small arms and rockets is continually occurring, and there is a perfect panic. There is a bad feeling on either side of the Bay. Two more English war ships are reported steaming to the northeastern headland of Campo Bello. A Fenian vessel with howitzers and other arms, was not allowed to go out of the harbor a week o'clock last night, by order of the officer of customs. The Fenians are coming and going. Matters are in *statu quo*, awaiting further orders.

Fredericton, N. B., April 10.—Information regarding the Fenians is of such a nature as to warrant the authorities here in placing the frontier in a more effectual state of defense. Last night some men, ninety in number, endeavored to ship any cases of rifles and thirty cases of small arms from Portland for Eastport, which is opposite Campo Bello. The agent of the steamer refused to receive the arms, but the men came into Eastport. Troops and a gunboat have been ordered from St. Johns to Campo Bello. The company of volunteers left Woodstock last night, and another starts this evening from this place for St. Andrews.

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

Preparation of Government Officers.

A PARTIZAN WARFARE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 10.—The Lower House met this afternoon for a few minutes. The Attorney General announced that the Government officers had tendered their resignations and were at his disposal. The Government is expected to send in his answer to-night. In the meantime he has chosen Mr. Wilmot, of the Opposition, to form a new Government. The excitement is still very great. Several personal encounters have taken place in the streets between the partizans of either side of the question. In one of the most desperate of these, last evening, a man was fired upon. The gunboat Pleiades, of the coast squadron, has been ordered from St. Johns to Campo Bello, to watch the Fenians.

A Toronto special states that the arrest of Murphy causes some excitement. The secretary of the Hibernian Society was also arrested. A general search is making for treasonable papers and arms. Eight men who were armed have been arrested at Cornwall. The excitement is increasing.

Later from Europe

PORTLAND, ME., April 10.—The steamer Belgian, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th, via Londonderry on the 30th, arrived here at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

The London *Times*, of the 30th, says There is too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times. The *Times* heartily trusts that England may hold aloof.

Half a dozen war vessels were preparing for sea at Plymouth, and it was reported were to go to the St. Lawrence.

The language of the Prussian press, by evident direction of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made throughout the kingdom.

The Austrian government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle. Austria is said to have determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and, if necessary, will propose the the question be referred to the European Congress.

The *Independance Belge*, of the 29th, has news that the King of Prussia has given his consent to certain military arrangements, which, though only preliminary, indicate war almost inevitable.

The rate of discount on the Bank of England remains at 5 conts.

The apprehension of trouble in Germany and the Fenian agitation in America, continued to depress the funds; and it was remarked that consols, on the 29th, touched a lower point than has been known since the commercial crisis of 1857.

FRANCE.—German journals continue to discuss, with keen interest, the probability of a war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has as yet transpired to throw any light upon the eventual issue of the quarrel.

The *Pays* thinks that Count Bismarck is not likely to fall when the chances of accomplishing his object are in his favor.

Prussia has forwarded a circular dispatch to the minor German States, laying stress upon the inefficiency of the appeal to the federal district to settle the present conflict. The dispatch further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position on one side or the other in the struggle which the movements of Austria seem to render more and more imminent.

The Berlin journals represent that the Austrian preparations are very extensive, and some of them admit that in view of the Austrian preparations, orders may have been given by Prussia to make such military preparations as may be indispensable.

Vienna advices assert that Austria has determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and if necessary will propose that the question be referred to a European Congress.

JAMAICA.—The Royal Commissioners were bringing the investigation to a close, and expected soon to leave for England. The most important evidence obtained during the last fortnight had been respecting the extent of the Jamaica rebellion, and how far Governor Eyre was justified in the assertion that the conspiracy was general.

Jeff. Davis—The Canadian Confederation Scheme—Head Centre Stephens Expected—Mr. Peabody.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special dispatch says: A rumor at Fortress Monroe whispers that Jeff. Davis is to be removed to Richmond on a writ of habeas corpus. Fears are entertained that he cannot live through the coming summer if not released, as his health is growing worse.

The *Herald's* Fredericton, New Brunswick, special says: In the Upper House, yesterday morning, the anti-confederation minority presented a protest against the resolution of Friday and the address to the Queen. The Lower House adjourned until three o'clock to-day, when the members of the Government, who have been in consultation all day, will, it is reported, send in their resignations. The excitement is still very great.

There was much excitement at Union Square Headquarters yesterday. The Fenian dignitaries were busily engaged in making preparations to greet Head Centre Stephens, who is to arrive on the Havre steamship, due at this port to-day. James Stephens' visit to this country will be of short duration, depending entirely on absolute and predetermined arrangements. The real cause of his visit will be whispered on the eve of his departure.

Mr. George Peabody writes by the last steamer that he intends to take passage for New York in the steamer Scotia, which leaves Liverpool on the 18th of April.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Legislature—No quorum being present, the Legislature adjourned

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Saulsbury presented a resolution requiring the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1861, that the war was conducted for no other purpose than to reestablish the Union with the rights of the states unimpaired, and endorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Sumner objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Saulsbury gave notice that he would call up the resolution again on Friday next.

The bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for war expenses was passed.

The bill to grant 400,000 of the public lands to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle, in the State of Michigan, was passed.

Two thousand copies of the Coast survey Report of 1865 were ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Senate present to the Secretary of State an attested copy of the Civil Rights bill, as passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

The Committee on Post Offices reported the bill to amend the postal laws, which increases the fine for defacing or injuring mail matter; or letter boxes, from $100 to $300, as a substitute for the Senate bill.

The bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, passed.

The Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Chandler, of New York, stated that if he had been present yesterday, when the vote was taken on the Civil Right bill, he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Briggs, of Michigan, stated that he had been called out to unavoidable business yesterday, and was absent but twenty-seven minutes; when he came back the bill was passed. Any one who knew him knew that he would not have lodged the question if he had been present. He would have voted aye.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the proceedings of the Commission in the case of the parties for the capture of Booth and Harrold.

Mr. Colfax, of Illinois, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back two joint resolutions of the senate authorizing Administration and Commodore Rodgers to accept donations from the King of Italy in recognition of their services rendered to the frigate Britain, which were considered and passed.

Mr. Raymond obtained permission to make a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He stated that some days since a resolution was referred to that Committee, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to send armed vessels to the fisheries adjacent to the British Provinces. He was instructed to make a preliminary report. It might be of some interest to the House to state the circumstances which had made the present attention to this subject a matter of necessity. It grew out of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The original right of the Americans to partake in the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland had been enjoyed in common with the other colonies previous to their independence, and had been recognized as an existing right by the treaty of 1783. It was not a concession, but a right admitted, and recognized as a right under that treaty.

The American Government claimed in effect till the war of 1812. By the treaty of that, no provision had been made for the subject; the American commissioners who were appointed to negotiate at that, having been especially instructed by their Government not to allow the right of fishing on the coast to be drawn into the question at all. The matter had been, however, left tacitly precisely as it had been before under the treaty of 1783, which admitted their right to fish, but disturbances had occurred between the parties, which led to the convention of 1818. Mr. Seward, in a dispatch addressed to the United States Government. By that convention the Americans renounced and received the right to dry their fishing nets on the shores of the British provinces. That was not a concession by Great Britain, nor a restricting of any right or privilege. It was the recognition by the United States of the absolute right to participate in those fisheries which the United States had enjoyed from the beginning, and which had been expressly recognized by the terms of the treaty of 1783. The United States had renounced the right of fishing within one marine league of the shore under the Convention of 1818. The Americans still continued to fish outside, but within three miles of the shore. Disturbances continued to arise, and in 1845 Mr. Upshur, in a dispatch, stated that the United States had grounds on that point. The matter was compromised by the Ashburton treaty, which, in effect, was a concession by Great Britain, that the line to which the parties might resort was to be measured, not as it was drawn from headland to headland of all the bayes along the coast, but running the line of Bay of Fundy, and then along the coast, North-northeast-ward, to the Canso. As Canso, Mr. Raymond said, have claimed American jurisdiction from some of its coasts, resting grounds on that point. The Government had contended that this was an unjust or illiberal interpretation. In 1852, a remonstrance of Mr. Webster, the then Minister to England, had been brought to the attention of the British Government. A new step then had been taken, and the dispatches and submitted to the law officers of the crown.

Mr. Raymond called attention to statements of the London *Times* that war vessels had been placed at the disposal of British rights, that the Government should do the same. He did not anticipate a collision, but on the contrary he thought it was worth a very great deal of risk to avoid it. He offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House if he had any information or reports, and to state if any further legislation he deems necessary to meet the present crisis.

The resolution was adopted.

The speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a communication from the secretary of War, with accompanying papers in relation to grants of land made by acts of Congress, to aid in the building of railroads in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. These grants would expire by limitation on the 15th of August, 1866, and the Secretary of the Interior, to whom they were conferred, in an unfinished condition, and the President recommends that the time within which the work should be completed be extended for a period of five years, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Farquhar offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the Quartermaster's department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses and other personal property seized and appropriated by the rebel forces under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

Mr. Deming, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a recommendation, a bill to revive the grade of General in the United States army. It was made the special order for next Wednesday week.

Mr. Ancona, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a recommendation, the joint resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield S. Hancock for his meritorious services, and to share in the grand and decisive victory at Gettysburg. The substitute was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Ancona, from the same committee, also reported back, with a recommendation, the bill to authorize the Court of Claims to assume jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of Paymasters, Commissary, and Quartermasters, disbursing officers of the United States, for relief from responsibility on account of losses of public funds or vouchers, by capture or others, or during late late war.

On motion of Mr Conkling, the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

After a number of reports from the committee on Military Affairs, the Bankrupt Bill came up on the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected a week since. The vote in favor of reconsideration was 98 to 56.

Mr. Stevens called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was taken and resulted yeas 83, nays 42, so the vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered.

The final vote on the passage of the Bankrupt Bill resulted as follows: Yeas 30, nays 25. So the bill was rejected.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of all the official limbs bought for soldiers, from whom, for whom, and at what cost.

Mr. Selsnick reported a bill allowing to paymasters in the rebellion one-fourth of one per cent. on all sums disbursed, as extra compensation for their labors, provided the sum is not to exceed one thousand dollars for a year of service.

The following business was afterwards taken up. The Senate joint resolution respecting the burial of soldiers who died in the state service of the United States during the rebellion. Unamended and passed.

The Senate joint resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and pension bounties and allowances to their heirs, was reached and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate bill to provide for the revision and consideration of the statutes of the United States, as reported from the House, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle, in said State, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kasson reported a bill directing the issue of a five cent coin, copper and nickel. Passed.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill to establish a Northwestern Land District.

Adjourned.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President has approved and signed the deficiency appropriation bill. Among the items are the following: To enable the Lighthouse Board to reestablish lights and other aids to navigation discontinued by the enemy on the Southern coast, one hundred thousand dollars; for refurnishing and repairing the President's house, forty-six thousand dollars, in addition to eighty thousand dollars for repairing it inside and out; for defraying the expenses incident to the funeral and burial of Abraham Lincoln, thirty thousand dollars; for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, the scene of the assassination, one hundred thousand dollars. The act gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell the Pennsylvania Bank building, provided it shall not be for a sum less than one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Fenian Arrests.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10.—Michael Murphy, President of the Hibernian Society, and five others, were arrested at Cornwall, on their way to Portland, on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movements. Arms and ammunition were found. They were brought before the magistrate to-day.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10.—Further arrests are making here of parties suspected of being implicated in the Fenian movements. Searches are being made, and the authorities are acting with the utmost promptness.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Fenian Congress Proceedings.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A rumor on Wall street this evening has it that Mr. Depew is appointed Collector of the Port.

The Fenian Senate has been convened in this city by President Roberts. The address he has issued is mainly devoted to the condemnation of the O'Mahoney faction. A promise of hostilities is given in the statement that General Sweeny has been doing good work as a speaker, but he must now give up the rostrum for the field.

The Irish National bonds, ordered by the Fenian Congress are to be ready next week.

After requesting the Senators to make an investigation of the affairs of the organization, President Roberts thus speaks of the probability of taking the field:

"We are using every effort to take the field rapidly, and we must be supplied with the means to enable us to make good our premises, and with a renewed effort on the part of the Brotherhood all will be well. Since the Pittsburgh Conference we have done wonders. Everything considered, more has been done by us in the way of accumulation of war materials and organizing our army in six weeks than was accomplished by the Fenian Brotherhood in six years previously." He adds: "I am pledged to action before a certain time or to surrender my office, and I appeal to your honorable body to enable me to keep my pledge, and save our honor, some of you also are deeply compromised for action."

Sanitary Measures in New York—Robberies.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Board of Health is proceeding with vigor in the purification of the city. About four thousand nuisances have been ordered removed since its formation. Two hundred have been removed at the cost of the owners. The markets, slaughter houses, cow boiling houses, fine kilns and piggeries, are all to be moved out of the city. It is now preparing to make a thorough investigation from house to house, which will inform it of the condition of every house, the owner's name, &c., and enable the health officers to cause the removal of every nuisance dangerous to health. This house to house visitation will be completed before the hot weather of summer comes.

The *Tribune* signalizes the 25th anniversary by appearing in a new and much enlarged form. Its proprietors have invited a large number of editors and friends to an elegant entertainment at Delmonico's this evening.

The United States bonded warehouse in Greenwich street is reported robbed on Saturday night of silks to the value of ten thousand dollars, belonging to A. T. Stewart.

One of the clerks of the bank of America was robbed to-day at the entrance of the subtreasury of over five thousand dollars in gold certificates.

Three unknown ruffians attempted to rob the bookkeeper of Roech & Co. last night in Rivington street of twelve hundred dollars.

The *Post's* special says: The Ways and Means committee has some trouble in agreeing upon the details of the new tax bill, and will probably be unable to report it before the end of next week.

From New Orleans—The Markets—Methodist Conference.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton depressed; receipts today were 1939 bales; receipts for four days 7,000 bales, against 12,000 for the corresponding period last week; export, 10,500 bales; stock, 225,000 bales. Sugar in better demand at 16½c. Molasses nominal. Flour 7@9 cents active at 9½@10c. Oats 50@55c. Mess Pork $28. Bacon Sides 19½c. Shoulders 15½c. Tobacco in fair demand at 8@16. Sterling declined to 109. New York Checks ¼ discounted, gold 12½. Freights to New York, Liverpool 1-16@⅛; Havre 1-16@⅛.

The Methodist Conference has discussed the Episcopal veto. The members of the Baltimore Conference commissioned to extend fraternal relations with New Orleans, were received with favor. Federal politics is ignored. Grand preparations are being made for the Louisiana races to-morrow. The track is dry and rough.

The Jackson Railroad report is favorable, and is opposed to the sale to British bondholders.

The Carrollton Railroad has been sold to Jos. Beauregard & Co. who have purchased new iron for the double track.

The flood is passing off, and the crevasses are now being closed. Plaquemine county is flooded.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the House was expected and causes no excitement.

Applications for Pardon—Overland Mail Contract—Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It has been reliably ascertained that applications have been made and are now pending for pardon by eighty-six members of the rebel Congress, one hundred and thirty-two ex graduates of West Point who served in the rebel army, one hundred and twenty-seven rebel generals, including Bragg, Longstreet, Beauregard, and several of the Generals, thirty-six colonels, rebel officers and one hundred and sixty-six rebel state officers, who held positions in the rebel service.

The Postoffice Department has made a contract for another overland mail from the western terminus of the Eastern and of the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, by way of Denver city, and thence to California. This gives two lines to California.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

David W. Ballord, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho in place of Caleb Lyons, and Frederick C. Retchmick, of Oregon, to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona; Moses Hallett, Chief Justice, Wm. F. Wheelock, to be Marshal, and Frank Hall to be Secretary of Colorado; James P. L. Carter, of Tennessee to be Secretary of Arizona.

Bill Increasing Paymasters Controller's Reduction—Allegianbes to Navy offices.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Tribune's* special says: The Senate Naval Committee will report back to the Senate the House bill to increase the corps of Paymasters in the regular Navy, with a clause requiring the appointments to be taken from the Acting Assistant Paymasters. With this amendment there is no doubt of its passage.

The second Controller yesterday decided that the commutation of a deceased officer or soldier has been settled, and his travel pay adjusted, under the 14th section of the act of January 31, 1861, or the 4th section of the act of July 22d, 1861, it is not legal nor competent for the Second Comptroller's office to reopen accounts for the purpose of making additional allowance for constructive mileage or constructive travel.

A month's sea pay is allowed to every officer in the Navy, by a law which has just passed Congress, for clothing lost during the war of 1861.

Applications should be made to the Fourth Auditor, including affidavits that such clothing was not lost by the negligence or fault of the claimant, also a scandole of the articles lost.

Treaty with Winnebago Tribe.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President has proclaimed that a treaty has been made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. This tribe cede to the Government all their right, title and interest in their present reservation in the Territory of Dacotah, in consideration that the United States cede land to them in Nebraska and agree to submit their complaints against the agent, and furnish them with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, guns, horses, and whatever may be necessary for their domestic comfort.

Elections in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Franklin Mills, Democrat, for Mayor, and the whole Democratic ticket, was elected yesterday by an average majority of three hundred.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10—In the townships of Essex county which held elections yesterday the result is the same as last Spring, except in Milburn, where the Democrats gain two members of the new Board will stand, twenty-two Republicans to twelve Democrats.

Release of the Indiana Conspirators.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—Wm. D. Bowles, Lombden, P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, the Indiana conspirators, who were convicted by military commission, sentenced to be hung, and commuted by President Lincoln to imprisonment for life, were to-day released from the Ohio Penitentiary by order of the President. Milligan was Democratic candidate in Indiana for United States Senator, and was released on habeas corpus before the order for his discharge arrived.

Latest from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The steamers Geo. Cromwell and Merrimac have arrived.

Attack, with slung shots, shootings and robberies, are of frequent occurrence. Lunatics also roam around the streets, and neither the life nor the property of the citizens is safe.

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Tobacco Sale.

RICHMOND, VA., April 10.—At Haney & Williams' warehouse to-day a large assortment of fancy yellow leaf tobacco sold at $61 to $75 per hundred, the highest prices obtained since the close of the war.

Radical Rejoicings.

LAWRENCE, KAN., April 10.—One hundred guns were fired to-day in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto.

Organization of the Oratorio Society.

—At a recent business meeting of the Oratorio Society, the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers, to serve during the ensuing year: George S. Bryan, President; Joseph Abel, Vice President; William B. Edwards, Secretary; John B. McClelland, Librarian; Joseph McPherson, Trustee; Messrs. Lord, Steed, Cull, and Chalmers, Directors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Sheriff for Habeas Corpus Case again in Court—A Conclusion Concluding Nothing.

The case of The Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Dunbar vs. Henry C. Shaeffer was again up, by adjournment, before Judge Mellon yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The relator appeared by his counsel, Messrs. Bayne and Shafer, and the respondent appeared "conditionally" (for the mere purpose of arguing as to the sufficiency of the service of the writ) by his counsel John M. Kirkpatrick and S. H. Reyer, Esqs. It was contended by these gentlemen, at considerable length, that the copy of the writ served was not, as required by law, "a true and attested copy," inasmuch as the *year* of hearing (1866) was not correctly set forth in the copy served. That in the original it read "1866," while in the copy served it read "186"—. They alluded to various authorities in support of their position, when the Sheriff asked leave to amend his return in accordance with the facts, which put an end to debate upon that point, the Court holding that the return as amended was sufficient. Relator's counsel then asked for an attachment, which was opposed by defendant's counsel, on the ground that the defendant had never been notified of the continuance of the hearing—their appearance being simply *bene esse* (as the lawyers love it) and "conditional" only for the purpose of arguing the sufficiency of the service of the writ, and not an "appearance" for the defendant generally, and that before any attachment could possibly issue, the defendant personally should have notice, because otherwise *non constat* he would have appeared and answered.

The Court thought the position well taken, and that before an attachment could issue, the defendant should have received personal notice of the adjourned hearing, inasmuch as the appearance of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Geyer was "conditional" only, and for a specific purpose; that unless the Court was satisfied that the defendant had personal notice of the continuance of the hearing, they would not allow an attachment as prayed for by relator's counsel; and the most they could do would be to grant a rule upon the defendant to show cause why an attachment should not issue, which rule they would order should be served personally on the defendant. As he is not in the city, and a personal service of the rule is practically impossible, of course an attachment is a proceeding very decidedly and indefinitely in the future. Parties and counsel then left the court room, prior to which defendant's counsel asked leave to withdraw their appearance in every respect in his behalf, which was followed by the Court. The Court then rose.

The late Thomas Bakewell.

On Saturday last, at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, held after the death of Thomas Bakewell, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Thomas Bakewell, the first permanent President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, has in the ripeness of years passed from this life, We are forcibly reminded that although by reason of strength our allotted days may be prolonged, yet the hour surely cometh when man must cease from his labor, and although we realize with renewed strength the duties those whose counsels, energy and liberality we are now assembled to honor cannot remain with us always, yet in this, our bereavement, and in the faith that God is infinite in wisdom, we cannot but deplore that so liberal a hand, and so generous a heart has been taken from us.

Resolved, That while in the death not any there is to some one a pang of sorrow, yet when after a long life filled with usefulness, with good will to men and with charity, with earnest endeavors to alleviate the diseases of mankind, and to promote the interests of his fellow citizens, a man whose life has so passed, does, at last, quietly, without pain, without lingering expressions of public regret becoming, by arises and rites.

Resolved, That in Thomas Bakewell, we recognize such a man, and sorrow that by his death the community of Pittsburgh has lost a friend, whose heart was ever open to the cry of distress, whose hand was always ready to assist, in every good work, which promoted probity and energy, was an example for our young men, and whose life so full of kindness and charity, replete with public spirit and patriotism, and adorned by social virtues, is worthy the imitation of all.

Resolved, That in placing upon our minutes this record of the death of one who ever *there*, were a leader in the affairs of the first President of the Board of Trade, and for fifteen years guided its more youthful actions, we do so feeling that in his business career, he has set us an example in the purity and integrity of his dealings, which, if followed by the living, will be a fitting tribute to the memory of our departed friend.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss the City of Pittsburgh has sustained, we do not forget the keener sorrows of that immediate circle of relatives of whom he was as the father. The rights of the rebel army, one hundred and twenty-seven rebel generals, including Bragg, Longstreet, Beauregard, and several of the Generals, thirty-six colonels, rebel officers and one hundred and sixty-six rebel state officers, who held positions in the rebel service.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence, over the seals of the Board and the signature of its officers, be presented to the relatives of our departed friend, and the same be published in the papers of the city.

GEORGE H. THURSTON, President.
W. W. WARD, Secretary.

A Fire Alarm Telegraph

The subject of a Fire Alarm Telegraph, which is now again agitating the minds of citizens, for the past two or three years, is likely to be successfully urged upon the Councils at their next meeting. J. T. Elliott, Esq., who is agent for the American Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, is now in the city, and is engaged in presenting the claims of the system now in use by the company named, and for the main features of which patents have been obtained, it is perhaps enough to say, in favor of this system, that it is now in use in over twenty cities, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and that the cost of introducing it, including introduction into other prominent cities. The objection that has been urged against it, that it is known the advantages of this system, and have them properly presented to Councils. He is now in consultation with the Committee of the Fire Department and the Councils, and after he has examined the "lay of the city" thoroughly, he can give definite estimates of the cost, which will perhaps form the principal barrier to the introduction of this or any other system. The information obtained from Mr. Elliott will be communicated to Councils at their next meeting, and should it can be discussed sufficiently to test the feeling of the body, and further action is deemed advisable, the subject can be referred to a special committee, or disposed of in such manner as the wisdom of the new Board will stand, twenty-two Republicans to twelve Democrats.

Release of the Indiana Conspirators.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—Wm. D. Bowles, Lombden, P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, the Indiana conspirators, who were convicted by military commission, sentenced to be hung, and commuted by President Lincoln to imprisonment for life, were to-day released from the Ohio Penitentiary by order of the President. Milligan was Democratic candidate in Indiana for United States Senator, and was released on habeas corpus before the order for his discharge arrived.

Latest from New Orleans.

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