THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SINGLE COPIES, PER YEAR.....$1 50.
CLUBS OF FIVE.....1 25.
CLUBS OF TEN AND UPWARDS.....1 15.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. Gardner,

The renowned Eye and Ear Surgeon, is in the city at the Monongahela House. Let all who are afflicted visit the Doctor.

Deafness,

And all diseases of the Eye, are treated successfully by Dr. Gardner, Oculist and Aurist, at the Monongahela House.

The Eye and Ear.

Persons suffering from disease of those delicate organs should go and consult Dr. Gardner, Oculist and Aurist. Office at the Monongahela House.

Catarrh.

Dr. Gardner, of New York, who is now at Parlor H, first floor, at the Monongahela House, treats Catarrh by the use of warm Medical Inhalation. The afflicted should consult him.

Let the Blind See and the Deaf Hear.

Are you suffering from deafness, or diseases of the eye? If so, go and consult Dr. Gardner, the eminent and skillful Oculist, and Aurist, of New York, who is now at the Monongahela House.

The Eye and Ear.

Dr. Gardner, Oculist and Aurist, can be consulted at the Monongahela House, for Deafness, Boils in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Obstructions in the Eustachian Tube and all acute and chronic diseases of the Ear and air passages.

What I Draw.

I draw the coolest glass of Soda Water.
I draw the sharpest
I make the best Syrups.
I do all this for five cents a glass, at 84 Federal street, Allegheny. Saw1OI

See Barker & Co.'s

Bulletin of prices.

New Dry Goods.

NOW opening, the cheapest stock of Dry Goods that has been offered in this market since the war. A great many of the goods were purchased at the large forced sales in New York and Philadelphia. Call and examine our stock. We are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARNOR LOVE & BRO.

J. M. Faison's Drug Store,

Removed to 108 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

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 FOARDE.

Dress Goods.

At a great reduction on last season's prices. Remember, we are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARNOR LOVE & BRO.

Thomas W. Ferry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slates of various colors. Office at Alexander Leighton's new 1st Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 72 Ross 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.

Cassimeres.

The handsomest and cheapest stock in the city, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HARNOR LOVE & BRO.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

See Barker & Co.'s

Bulletin of prices.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—

The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Crandall, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CRANDALL, MACK & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, Newburgh, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists. mh22-Tdwsm

See Barker & Co.'s

Bulletin of prices.

Household Friends.

Coe's Cough Balsam and Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—they should always be in the house ready for immediate use. They are the most reliable remedies known. The one always handy and speedy in cases of sudden attacks of croups amongst the children, or for curing the most stubborn coughs and colds, is excellent for sore throat and all lung difficulties; the other—Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—is certain to cure dyspepsia, no matter of how long standing, indigestion, and all diseases that originate in a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. Sold in Pittsburgh wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Western University.

The next term will commence April 18th.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma, which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living human as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore build up, prop and shore up the powers of nature with that mighty vegetable recuperant, Hostetter's Bitters. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in a sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin, it is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Toss them in advance with *Hostetter's Bitters*, and chiefly heat and malaria.

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.

Card from Judge Underwood.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Judge Underwood, Judge of the United States District Court for Virginia, has published a card to correct a perverted report of one of his recent opinions in a Habeas Corpus case. Judge Underwood says: In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation. Nor was it legally called in question by any one connected with the case. Nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus could not be executed in one State while it was not suppressed in another; but the very contrary opinion. My opinion simply was that the late Peace Proclamation did not revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and stated that the Peace Proclamation did not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer.

The Strike Among the Car Drivers and Conductors.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The car drivers' strike continues on all the roads. Occasional cars are running on the Sixth avenue. It is rumored that the drivers are inclining to violence, and that a demonstration will be made to-day to tear up some of the track. Police are stationed in the various precincts where the drivers congregate. The Treasurer of the Second avenue railroad publishes a card this morning stating that the company in the last five years have lost one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

The callboys who are striking for a reduction in the number of hours for labor, have published an address to the merchants, ship owners, and commanders of the port of New York, stating that the extraordinary bills made against them for violations are the doing of the master stevedores, and not the actual charges of the callboys themselves.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Testimony of A. H. Stephens and Others.

THE CASE OF MAJOR GEE.

Judge Catron's Successor Nominated.

CONDITION OF LATE REBEL STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Among the mass of testimony submitted to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction, was that of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens gives as his opinion that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union and enjoy all the rights and adjust all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended. His opinion and the sentiment of the people of Georgia is that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to to render their liberties more secure, and from a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He thinks that the people are perfectly satisfied with the experiment, and that they will never resort to that measure or redress again. He believes that the only hope for their liberties now is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of the Government under the Constitution.

It is already known that Major Gee, the commandant of Salisbury, N. C., prison, is on trial before a military Court at Raleigh. Last week a motion was made on the part of the accused to quash the proceedings. The Judge Advocate received an order from the War Department to suspend the ministerial act of officers detailed to sit on the Commission, which order being dated subsequent to the President's Proclamation, was held to be tantamount to an order to continue the trial.

The Court decided against the motion, when his counsel served on it a writ of habeas corpus before the Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which was served on General Ruger, commanding the military department of North Carolina, to have Major Gee before him on Saturday last. Intelligence received from Raleigh to-night states the writ was granted, but Gen. Ruger refused compliance. It was urged by the prisoner's counsel that the United States was not represented. A decision is reserved until the 25th inst.

The statement that Johnson contemplated to the Senate for confirmation Henry S. Stanbury, of Ohio, as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in place of Judge Catron, deceased. This, and the nominations of Henry A. Smythe, as collector of the port of New York, and Samuel G. Courtney as U. S. Attorney for the southern district of New York, were referred to the appropriate Committee as is usual in such cases.

It is stated that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction will meet on Saturday to make up their final report.

The testimony reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction embraces the examination of a dozen witnesses relating to the condition of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. It is conflicting in its character, in respect to all the States excepting the former, upon which the testimony examined agrees in testifying favorably.

Major General James S. Slunt was in West Virginia in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Those who had been identified with the rebel government, and those who sympathized with and aided in the rebellion, were acting in Mercer, Mc'Dowell, according to the conditions on which they surrendered. The relation between the freedmen and resident people, including a great many returned rebels, seemed to be satisfactory. There was a disposition on their part to seek employment, and there seemed to be a full appreciation that they would be defrauded or ill treated.

Jonas M. Tibbetts, a lawyer and a loyal refugee from Arkansas during the war, returned to Little Rock in January last. The people of the State, including many of the leading spirits in the rebellion, then thought they could establish the confederacy, as was attempted in 1861. They would now prefer the restoration of the Union.

The witness read a letter from Governor Murphy in which he says: The State is doing nobly. I feel proud of the people of Arkansas. Never, since it has been a State, have the people displayed more energy. In most of the counties every foot of cleared land will be cultivated, and the demand will not be supplied. Civil law is in full operation. Crime is rare. The idle and the lawless have generally left the country. The Grand Juries are doing well. The hostile elements are harmonizing rapidly.

In reply to a question relative to negro suffrage, the witness said, I believe there are some who favor it, but I think there are very few, even among those who were Union men during the rebellion, or indeed among those who were in arms fighting against the rebellion.

The Fire Insurance Companies are said to have determined to raise their rates.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

An English Flag Captured.

REVOLT AMONG VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Suspicious Brig Captured.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The *Herald's* Eastport special says: Nine armed Fenians captured an English revenue flag on Judson Island last night. They belonged to the crew of a Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a boat, and proceeded with muffled oars to the spot, actually under the guns of the English war ship Pylades, and within reach, at any moment, of the picket boats. The flag was surrendered without a shot being fired. It is believed that there were no soldiers on the island.

Reports from Calais say that ten of the volunteers at St. Stephens, threw down their arms in revolt, but were arrested and imprisoned.

A suspicious brig was captured last night off the coast by a United States revenue cutter, and was towed into the harbor here to-day.

The United States steamer Augusta is to be sent to Maine, to prevent any violations of the neutrality laws by the Fenians.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 16.—Adjutant General Hodson left this afternoon for Calais, with instructions from Gov.Ony to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostile demonstrations that may occur from the alleged Fenian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who telegraphs to the State authorities for protection, that the Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

CALAIS, ME., April 16.—All is quiet on the St. Croix, and no disturbance has occurred here or at St. Stephens. A Fenian meeting and a row gathering at St. Croix Hall, and will be addressed by B. Doran Killian, Major Sennott, and others.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A dispatch from Eastport announces further Fenian troubles. The particulars have not yet been received.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico—Parole to Clem. C. Clay—United States District Attorney.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, whose projected road runs from Minnesota to Oregon and the Pacific coast, are asking Congress to guarantee the interest on fifty-seven millions of dollars of their bonds to run twenty years.

Washington specials say that there official evidence that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his French troops, and that Maximilian is substituting French, Austrian and Belgian recruits.

Some excitement has been caused here by the discovery, within a few days, of some gold quartz about fourteen miles from here on the Potomac.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Mrs. Clement C. Clay has returned from Fortress Monroe within a few days and has laid before the President resolutions from her husband's release on parole, from such officials as General Grant, Senator Wilson and Thad. Stevens. They all express the opinion that Mr. Clay will observe his parole, and that his application, giving himself up to the authorities entitles him to this much consideration. His release from confinement at Fortress Monroe is expected within a few days.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Mr. Wakeman returned last night, having, it is understood, taken with him a letter of appointment for Mr. S. G. Courtney, Assistant United States District Attorney, this being a compliance with the last wish of Mr. Dickinson, and being the message he sent to the President. The President has written a letter to Mrs. Dickinson expressive of his sorrow at the death of her husband.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The Secretary of War has announced that he would not confirm the sale of the nomination of Clement C. Clay, and that he would not execute the proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and stated that the Peace Proclamation did not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer.

Colored Procession in Norfolk—Disturbance between Whites and Blacks—Three Persons Killed.

NORFOLK, VA., April 16.—The negroes turned out to-day in a large procession, in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. While the procession was passing through the streets a difficulty occurred between the negroes and whites, during which one white man was killed, and his brother and step-mother were mortally wounded. Order was restored by the military.

The Infection on the Ship England.

HALIFAX, April 16.—To the Collector of Customs of the Port of New York: The city physicians on board the emigrant ship England, after further developments of the disease and fuller consultations last evening, concur in pronouncing it Asiatic cholera. The passengers are detained at quarantine ground, and other precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading. M. M. JACKSON, U. S. Consul.

Judgment Affirmed.

MIDDLETOWN, April 16.—The United States Circuit Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Salem Chamberlain vs. the Hartford Division of the Hartford-Bradford Company for principal and interest amounting to about one million dollars.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Austro-Prussian Situation.

FRENCH ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

The Paraguayan War.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamship City of New York brings one day's later news via Queenstown.

Liverpool, April 5.—The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the pacific news.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in next November, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American Government is negotiating for a war port at St. Thomas.

The Hibernian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 5th.

Cotton was firmer on Wednesday, and prices advanced half a penny. On Thursday and Friday the market was easier, and the improvement partially lost. The sales on Wednesday were 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quite steady. Provisions dull.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes flat; Rentes 67f. 42c., or 20c lower than yesterday.

Regiments have been ordered to the Camp at Chalons, two months earlier than usual, and reports have arisen that France intends forming an army of observation with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FLORENCE, April 4.—Journals declare that no military preparations are being made by Italy, and there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other points. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the service.

SINGAPORE, KOXO, March 15.—The tea season is over. Total exports, 114,000,000 pounds.

SHANGHAI, March 9.—Tea quiet. Silks inactive.

Southampton, April 4.—The Brazil mail has arrived.

The French ship Pauline with 1,000 bags of coffee has been ashore at the mouth of the Plata the 23d of February. The crew was saved and safe under the guns of the Pylades. It was expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss.

The Brazilian Admiral with his fleet of iron clad gunboats and monitors had arrived at Montevideo.

The accounts the allies had not attempted to pass the Paraguay river for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to dispute the allies in their incursions, having twice crossed the river in force and repulsed the vanguard of the Argentines, who had attempted a flank attack. They expect to encounter the inactivity of the allied squadron during these engagements had caused serious misgivings. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be attempted immediately, and it is probability it will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

At Buenos Ayres trade was good. Gold was firm and paper money scarce. Sheep fanning was prosperous.

There was a riotous tumult at Bradford, England, on the third inst., got up by Irishmen and Fenians, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until the following morning. The Irish portion of the population was beaten and insulted, and driven into shelter. The Fenians made vociferous demonstrations of the mob were such as these: "To hell with the Queen!—Hooray for Stephens!" "Hooray for Kelly, Luby and Bradford!" The English residents in the locality were obliged to lock themselves in their houses and shutters were not due to any interference on the part of the police, but to the fact that the police were afraid to interfere.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson reported without amendment, from the Committee on Military Affairs, the joint resolution appointing managers for the National Asylum for disabled volunteers.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, presented a bill which was referred to the Committee on Finance, for the establishment of offices for the melting, assaying, and stamping of gold and silver at Aubrey and Tuckson, in Arizona, Austin, in Nevada, Santa Fe, in New Mexico, Great Salt Lake City, in Utah; Boise City, in Idaho; Virginia City, in Montana, and Duluth, in Minnesota.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee, to consist of three officers of the Corps of Engineers, to report, next session, upon the best plans and proper places for bridging the Mississippi river with the least impediment to navigation, and appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee, without amendment, the bill to provide for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia and active volunteer militia, published heretofore.

Mr. Cowan presented a concurrent resolution of the New York Legislature asking Congress to appropriate $678,890 to pay for clothing furnished to soldiers in the War of 1812.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock.

Mr. Stewart offered a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the appropriation of its machinery to aid in completion of the Branch Mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Howe called up the Senate bill to rescind the order of the President designating the Stonx City and Pacific Railroad a branch of the Pacific Railroad. The order referred to was issued by President Lincoln, December 22, 1863.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute for Mr. Howe's bill requiring the Stonx City and Pacific Railroad to construct their Pacific branch upon the best and most direct route, subject to the future approval of the President.

In the course of debate Mr. McDougall charged Mr. Conness with having a personal interest in the matter, and that he was discussing the bill in view to his own interests, and not with regard to the public good.

Mr. Conness excitedly said, Mr. McDougall was not in condition to know what he was saying.

Mr. McDougall pronounced this a falsehood.

A long colloquy ensued between Messrs. McDougall and Conness, the language of which highly exciting language was used.

Mr. McDougall was several times called to order.

Mr. Conness—The Senator (Mr. McDougall) does not represent California either politically or morally. He was elected by that State five years ago, since which time he has not resided in that State. I understand that his constituents might see him. I have been compelled to sit here and submit to the assumption and language of the Senator from Illinois. I have borne it. I have sat in my place when that Senator, so far from representing that high tribunal, undertook to impugn its sincerity—that great sovereignty, sat in his chair, or rather lay in his chair, the object of pity, before an audience assembled here from every State in the Union. I have sitted with patience and have once with shame before these exhibitions. My associates now must understand that I am dead to all considerations of this character, but sit silently and quietly and in pity for him, when Senator McDougall, by the permission of his official career, should cease thus to misrepresent, thus to humiliate, thus to shock, and thus to disgrace, I could not bear it this morning in silence. I have spoken, unprovoked and disorderly assault made upon myself. Senator rises here and hands me the word "falsehood." Mr. President, against me. The Senator does not do that out of this body.

Mr. McDougall rose, rapped on his desk excitedly, and said, I will do it.

Mr. Conness—The Senate knows constantly done themselves and country wrong. It was not enough. Mr. President, for that Senator not fit to be any longer a member of any of its Committees; to sit upon legislative questions. That secret but most positive condemnation, so far from bringing reformation and change, has sunk and degraded the object still more, sir, until having no character to lose, and nothing in controversy, he rises here and commits the last offense this morning.

Mr. Johnson rose and suggested that it would be better to discontinue discussion on this kind.

Mr. McDougall replied by telling a blasphemous story, when he was called to order and the discussion ceased.

The motion to lay the Freedmen's Bureau veto upon the table was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate agreed to appointing a Committee of Conference, on the resolution to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a navy yard, &c., at Annapolis. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hendricks called up the bill from the Naval Committee for the relief of certain naval contractors.

Several amendments were offered, when the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The habeas corpus bill was then taken up, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The first business in order was the call of States for bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. Hill, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the apportionment of representatives according to the number of voters in the several States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Anckes, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill providing for the election of members of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing non-resident claimants to be recognized in the office of the Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of vessels around the Falls of Niagara, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, introduced a bill making a grant lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the Hastings, Minnesota river, and Red River of the North Railroad, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a penitentiary in the territory of Nebraska, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hitchcock also introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Portsmouth and Nebraska, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McKee offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any correspondence with the French Government with regard to the withdrawal of the forces from Mexico, which may have been exchanged since the correspondence communicated to the House with the President's message of January 8th, 1866; whether that correspondence has been published by the French Government among its official documents communicated or not, and especially any correspondence in regard to a proposed promise from the French Emperor to put a stop to his proceedings in the sister Republic of Mexico, and discontinue Imperialism there.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into and report on the expediency of providing by amendment of the rules, that when the House shall have under consideration a bill or resolution returned by the President with his objections, neither a motion to lay on the table, nor to postpone indefinitely, shall be in order.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of 42 yeas against 57 nays. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law the eight hour system, as it is called, as constituting a day's work in the District of Columbia, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, suggested that a proposition on the subject of the Government employees in the District was before the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the Committee had taken action on it.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was aware of that, but this resolution went further, and proposed to establish by a regulation of the Government, labor in this District for all laboring classes.

Mr. Washburne moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by 18 yeas to 91 nays.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over until next Monday.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, when the concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits and wines in the Capitol Buildings and grounds was taken up, the Senate having disagreed to the amendment of the House extending the resolution to the other public buildings and grounds in the District.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the House adhered to its amendment, and asked for a committee of conference.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to offer the following resolution:

RESOLVED, It is important that the legislation proposed shall be kept truly within the State of the country, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the speaker be directed to furnish three copies of the Agricultural Report of Commissioner Newman, to Messrs. Agents and Commercial agents, for the use of said Legislature and attaches, and that he pay the same out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Rogers objected.

Mr. Halo made the question of order. That was a proposition to devote part of the contingent fund of the House to purposes entirely outside of the organization and duties of the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. In an appropriation bill a sum was set apart for the contingent expenses of the House, and it was for the House itself to determine how that sum should be distributed.

Mr. Stevens appealed from the rules in order to enable him to offer the resolution.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 60 yeas to 54 nays.

Personal explanations were made by Mr. Whaley in reference to an article in the Chicago Tribune, by Messrs. Raymond, Conkling, Raymond and Jenckes in reference to a paragraph in the New York *Times* reflecting on Mr. Conkling, in connection with his action on the Bankrupts bill.

The House then took up the bill to re-organize and establish the army of the United States and proceeded to its consideration.

Pending the consideration of the bill, and after the adoption of the three sections, with amendments, the House adjourned.

The Seat of the Senator from Texas.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Washington dispatch says that another batch of Generals of high grade will soon be mustered out of service.

Henry A. Smythe, appointed to the Collectorship of this port, is President of the Central National Bank, and was for a long time engaged in the dry goods trade, having been the principal in the firm of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, in Park Place. It is generally conceded that the Senate for the position of Collector are ample, as he is thoroughly familiar with the business and the commercial community and the demands of the Government.

Presidential Nominations—Humored Appointment of Succeed Judge Catron.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate for confirmation, Mr. Smythe, President of the Central National Bank, to be collector for the port of New York, and Samuel G. Courtney to be United States Attorney, for the southern district of New York, vice Mr. Dickinson, deceased.

It is rumored and on authority as to leave little, if any doubt of its truth, that Henry Stanbery, of Ohio, will be appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the South district, vice Justice Catron, deceased.

The Aldermen and the Passenger Car Companies of New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Board of Aldermen adopted a series of resolutions this afternoon directing the Street Commissioner to notify the railroad companies at once to resume the running of the usual number of cars, and in the event of their refusal or neglect, the corporation counsel is directed to take measures for the abrogation of their grants. The Commissioner voted to direct the corporation counsel to take steps to cancel the charters of the companies, they having failed to comply with the provisions of their charter.

Canadian Advices.

TORONTO, C. W., April 16.—Orders have been issued for the militia in provincial force to parade and drill two days every week, also a proclamation declaring the act respecting the public peace, to be enforced for six months, and also new quarantine regulations.

The Ottawa murder case has been closed at Ottawa, the prisoner acquitted on the Sheriff of Cleveland for extradition.

The Fenian excitation in Connwall begins to-morrow. Mr. Devlin, of Montreal, and Hon. John S. McDonald are engaged for the defense.

Loss of a Schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A Cape May dispatch says that a bottle drifted ashore there on the 9th inst., containing a paper with the following written on it: "Schooner J. L. Lines, of New York, lost March 15th, 1866. All lost but Ned Conkling and Silas Rogers. Please report if found."

Wellland Canal Clear of Ice.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., April 16.—The Welland Canal is clear of ice, and will be opened for navigation to-morrow. There is a good deal of difficulty occurred between the negroes and whites, during which one white man was killed, and his brother and step-mother were mortally wounded. Order was restored by the military.

Notorious Murderers Rescued.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 16.—The notorious murderers Turnell and Wilson, were rescued from the Spencer county jail by a party of seven disguised and armed men who threatened the life of the jailor on refusal to unlock the cells.

Gen. Scott Left Havana.

HAVANA, April 11.—General Scott and Dr. Sheldon left by steamer to-day for New-York. The enthusiastic demonstrations received marked attention from his fellow-citizens during his short stay here.

Murderer's Accomplice Arrested.

LONDON, C. W., April 16.—Thomas Scott, accomplice in the seven-foot Fullarton murder, that has recently been tried here, is the name as Charles Robinson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Special Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Monday evening, April 16th.

In *Select*, present Messrs. Drum, Hall, Huckenstein, Irwin, Myler, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President M'Brier.

The President announced the special business to be, the consideration of the report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company in reference to the grade of certain streets traversed by said company.

Mr. Myler presented a remonstrance against changing the grade of Chestnut street from the canal to Ohio street. Adopted and referred.

Mr. Myler moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the profile of the Recording Regulator, fixing the grade of East Lane, Chestnut and Sycamore streets, was adopted, and the grades established accordingly.

On motion, the rules were suspended to take up other business.

Mr. Myler moved to reconsider the action in reference to the opening of North avenue, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hall moved to lay the matter on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner, by and with the advice of the Street Committee, be instructed to have the drain on the south side of the North Common cleaned out, and put in such condition as will prevent an overflow.

Mr. Hall called for information in regard to the ordinance granting the Manchester Passenger Railway Company the right to build a branch along Ohio street, from Federal street to Duquesne borough, which had been referred to the Railway Committee.

Mr. Myler stated that the Committee would be ready to report at the next meeting. The matter had been held under advisement in order that the Committee might be able to ascertain the provisions of the act chartering a company to construct a passenger railway across the Hand street bridge, along Anderson and Avery or Second streets to the city line. The Committee did not wish to hasten action, but wished to act for the best interests of the city.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Irwin offered the following ordinance:

Be it enacted, &c: That the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company be authorized to extend their road on Ohio street, as provided in their charter—subject to compliance with the conditions contained in an ordinance relating to said road, adopted by the 2nd September, 1859.

Mr. Drum called for the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Myler opposed this hasty action, and intimated that there might be a "snake" in the ordinance.

Mr. A. D. Smith moved to amend by adding: "Provided that said company commence the construction of said road extension within thirty days, and prosecute the same to completion as soon as possible." Agreed to.

Mr. Hall moved to amend, that the Manchester Company intended to build the road in good faith, and that there was no intention to carry it into the head of the city.

The ordinance was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

The matter relative to the payment of bills for replacing the Gen. Grant Engine House, which was referred to a Special Committee in C. C., was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Huckenstein the former action was reconsidered, and action of C. C. concurred in. Messrs. Huckenstein and Patterson were appointed on behalf of S. C. as members of the Committee.

Mr. Irwin offered a resolution providing for the grading of the Exposition Building, which was adopted. In C. C., concurred in, provided the officers selected him, and while he was being conducted, to jail, he broke loose and gave the officers a desperate chase. He was finally overtaken and lodged in jail. There are several charges pending against him, and the community would be greatly benefitted if he could be either kept in prison or shot dead.

Hunting a Bear.—Pat McClure, who does the shaving and hair dressing for Hulonton, was playing the part of an accidentally been Paunding, concluded to try his luck one day last week. After reaching the mountain, and scouring about for a while, he succeeded in getting a bear, or rather the bear got him. He shot at him, and Sylvia attached him, chased him up a tree, tore his breeches nearly off, and lacerated his flesh considerably. He then concluded that he would let the bear alone, divided the attention of the bear and Sylvia, and escaped in his favor. Pat has learned another lesson, viz: Not to hunt a bear with a rifle, but to keep the bear from hunting you.

Way Mail on the Pan-Handle Road.—A friend sends us a letter just received from Geo. Moorhead, our very attentive member of Congress, directing the Postmaster General to establish a mail route on the following offices, viz: Temperance, Bradford, Brunfield, Valley, Washington, Mill Rock, Midway, Bethel, Midway, Candor, Burgettstown, Hollidays Cove and Middle Wheeling, the route is numbered 8280.

This will be a great convenience to the people along the line of the road.

Another Railroad Accident.—On Saturday afternoon the express train went off the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad just with an accident at Walker's Mills, which detained it for several hours. A defective track on the forward baggage car threw it off the track for a considerable distance, and the baggage car behind it was thrown completely across the track, bringing those behind it to a sudden stand. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the train was detained until after night, as well as the accommodation train which followed it. An hour or two later in the afternoon.

Funeral.—Two brothers, Patrick and John Tuhey brought suits each against the City of Allegheny, yesterday, before Mayor McCarthy, for assault and battery. Patrick, it seems, gave John a twelve-inch club, valued at about one cent, in the corporation, yesterday, and then resolved to seek redress from the law, when John determined to put out of his misery, by a blow of his club, on the river bank. The case was adjourned for a hearing until Wednesday.

Charge of Larceny.—Ellen Brown yesterday made information before Alderman Butler, against Maria Rogers, charging her with the larceny of a set of blinds, valued at about one cent, in the corporation. The parties are colored. Maria was held for a hearing.

Death of Isaac Beeson, Esq.—Isaac Beeson, one of the leading business men of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent men of Philadelphia, died at his residence, the Mt. Braddock estate, near Uniontown, on Monday night, the 9th inst.

Arrived.—The monster organ for St. Paul's Cathedral has been shipped to the city, and was being placed in the church yesterday. It is, we hear, the largest in the country. It is 70 feet high, 40 wide and sixteen deep. It will cost about $20,000.

District Court.

MONDAY, April 16.—Before Judge Hampton, Christopher R. Orth, for use of Wm. G. Smith, vs. Wm. M. Howard, Samuel H. Cottrell, Geo. F. Dilm, and Lowrie Childs, partners doing business as Howard, Cottrell & Co. Action on a contract. It is alleged that the defendants, on the 18th of April, 1864, contracted with the plaintiff for thirty-two thousand pounds of light blue "shoddy," at fifty-five cents per pound, deliverable at the Connellsville depot, at the rate of two thousand pounds per week; that the first shipment of two thousand pounds was made according to agreement, but that the balance was not delivered, making damages to the plaintiffs in the sum of $6,500. After the case had progressed somewhat, plaintiffs counsel discovered that their declaration was deficient, and asked leave to file an amended declaration, which was granted. The defendants' counsel then asked that the case be continued, in order that they might be prepared to meet the new allegation set forth in the amended declaration. The case was accordingly continued. Messrs. Hampton, Moreland and Smith appeared for the defendants, and Messrs. Howard and Childs for the plaintiffs.

Attempt to Break Jail.

Wm. Herrmann, alias Rufus Connor, who robbed Douglas' hat store, on Wood street, and who is in jail awaiting trial on another charge made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison yesterday morning. Several days ago he was discovered, by Warden White, in company with his cell mate, Michael Fanner in the act of digging into the wall, and was removed to a cell in the lower range. He did not give up the attempt, however, notwithstanding the removal. A large stone in the floor had been broken by some means prior to his incarceration in the cell, and in order to render it more safe an iron bar had been placed over it which was firmly secured by embedding the ends in the adjoining stones with lead. Yesterday it was discovered that Conner had removed the iron bar, and, using it as a lever, had succeeded in removing the broken stone. In this way he succeeded in getting beneath the cell floor, but his progress was suddenly checked by the heavy stone archway under