THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

P. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } Editors.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 99. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Evans,
Fifth, somewhere between Smithfield and Wood. Next week. Nothing like it.

Heavy Sheetings.
Under market rates, by the bale, piece, or yard, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Humphrey's
Homeopathic Medicines, for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, No. 106 Smithfield street, three doors above Fifth street.

Colored Alpacas.
At greatly reduced prices, new and handsome shades of color, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods.
A well assorted stock, new and fresh importation just opened on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods
Of all the standard makes, a full line at the very lowest possible prices, at either wholesale or retail, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.
CASWELL HAZARD & CO., New York,
Sole manufacturers.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
ap26-d&w1w

Evans,
Fifth, somewhere between Smithfield and Wood. Next week. Nothing like it.

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 croup 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.

Evans,
Fifth, somewhere between Smithfield and Wood. Next week. Nothing like it.

Fever and Ague Extinguished.
Martyrs to intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only purely febrile remedy. Break the chills with Hostetter's Bitters, and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the bitters. Their curative action is rapid; they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life; they *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that *they never can fail* in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be without Hostetter's Bitters in any region infested with Intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease.

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 Market, near Fourth street.

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.

Thomas W. Ferry & 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. 75 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 about afire. it is put on.

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.

"MY POLICY."—Mr. Von Bonnhorst, President Lincoln's appointee as postmaster at Pittsburgh, has been removed, and Wade Hampton, relative of the rebel General of that name, is appointed to his place. Mr. Von B. is one of the most efficient and popular officers in the whole postoffice organization, and was endorsed by the republican party of his district, as well as the Pennsylvania House delegates in Congress, and his removal causes general regret and indignation. This removal of Mr. Von B. was made over the head and without the knowledge of the Postmaster General. The first he and his assistant knew of it was the reception, yesterday, of a card of thanks from some of the copperheads of Pittsburgh to the President and Postmaster General for the appointment of Mr. Wade Hampton. They at first regarded it as a "sell," and a certain very conservative Iowa Senator was quite indignant at the perpetration thereof.—*Washington Dispatch to the New York Tribune.*

From New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Five thousand dollars was realized by the Washington Artillery ball last night, for disabled members.
The New York Steamship Company claim $32,000 damages for the removal of levee enclosures. The city employed Major Clinton, of General Canby's staff, to defend the suit.
The cotton seed are universally defective and must be replanted.
Fears of a general overflow of Morganza levee are entertained. Parties were sent to case St. Raynard crevasse.
But little sugar can be planted in Teche county for want of seed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The Odd Fellows celebrated their 47th anniversary day. A regalia procession and address.
The Opelousas Railroad Company are prepared to build their road to New Iberia. The telegraph line to Houston is progressing rapidly.
The closing of Boulligny Crevasse cost thirty thousand dollars, no attempt will be made to close the crevasse above. Efforts are making to save Morganza grand levee. The water is rising in Red and Mississippi rivers.
The Methodist Conference elected four new Bishops—Weightman, of Georgia; McGlynne, of Louisiana; Fagets, of Virginia; and Marvin, of Missouri, all fearned men, and the choice was nearly unanimous.
The cotton receipts for April, up to the 25th inclusive, was half a million dollars in gold.
Sailed: The steamer Blackstone for Boston.

Brig Overhauled—Suspicious Schooner.
PORTLAND, Me., April 25.—Captain Rase, of the brig Scotland, from Matanzas, reports that, in latitude 37 deg. and longitude 65 deg., he was chased by a schooner carrying the English flag, which overhauling him, ran under his stern, and ascertained his name. The Captain of the schooner then hauled down his flag. On being asked his destination, he replied after some hesitation, New York; though the course of his vessel was not laid for that port. The crew of the schooner was unusually large for a merchant vessel, and a terrible amidships covered something like a pivot gun.

Circus Attacked—Man Killed.
CINCINNATI, April 26.—About eight o'clock last night seven or eight men demanded admittance into John Robinson's circus, at Chillicothe, twenty-seven miles from Covington. Upon being refused they fired revolvers into the interior, killing James Robinson, and wounding two other performers. Several of the assailants were also wounded. The ruffians made their escape.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Debate on the Reform Bill.

PANIC IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Austro-German Question.

LATEST FOREIGN MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the 12th via Londonderry on the 13th, arrived her on the 26th. Her dates are one day later.

The German question remains without change. The panic in funds and cotton continues.

The debate on the Reform Bill commenced in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone moved the bill to a second reading.

Earl Grosvenor moved his amendment to the bill and for a postponement of its consideration. Lord Stanley seconded the amendment, when the debate was adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, April 13.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 49,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators, and 1,200 to exporters. The market is downward, with a decline of ¼d per pound. American sales to-day, 7,000 bales, market closing dull and downward, with a tendency to decline on all qualities. Authorized quotations are as follows: Orleans fair, 15½d; middlings, 15d. Mobile fair, 15d; middlings, 15¼d; uplands fair, 14¼d; middlings, 14d. Sales of stock on hand, 600,000 bales, including 307,000 bales American. Manchester market dull and nominal.

There was a little more business in the cotton market yesterday, but the decline since last Friday has been equal to two pence per pound. The last price of cotton shows a decline of ⅝ pence.

The *Times* city article says: The panic in the Stock Exchange became more general yesterday, and nearly all descriptions of foreign speculative securities closed at a further disastrous fall. Three failures have already occurred in the Stock Exchange, in connection with the approaching half monthly settlement.

The reports from the Paris bourse are that creditors of the Mobilier Company have again been large sellers of all the principal securities. On this account the apprehensions of a war have greatly increased.

The extent to which the shares of a great majority of the mining companies have been in the hands of weak holders is evidenced by the fact that the market could not sustain a healthy condition until a general change in business hours took place, effected. After business hours there was a great revival of heaviness. The discount demand at the bank remains moderate, the supply of money in the open market being ample.

The *Scotsman* calculates on a majority of thirty in favor of the Reform Bill. The *Observer* says Mr. Gladstone's budget will contain several small but impressive changes, sweeping away certain minor custom duties, and defining with the duties on timber, bottled wines, &c.

It is stated that the government has sent orders to Mr. Rawson, the Governor of the Bahamas, to assume the Governorship of Jamaica on the return of Sir Henry Storks.

Saltersthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 11th inst. says: The political difficulties in Germany continue to exercise an adverse influence on American securities, and the quotations, both of government and railroad securities, are relatively considerably lower than New York prices, owing to sales on the Continental account. Five-twenties have been largely taken for shipment to New York, and, on the whole, show only a fractional decline, being at one time in request, and were taken as high as 72¾@73, respectively, but from the price there has been fully a dollar decline. Illinois closing at 86¼@86½, and Eries at 54¼@54¾.

FRANCE.—The Senate upon the petition for the modification of the Constitution, in relative to the right of petition, has adopted the previous question.

SPAIN.—It was stated that Gen. Lossundi had been nominated Captain General of Cuba, vice Gen. Dulce, resigned.

TURKEY.—Constantinople advices say that an army of 60,000 men were watching the Christian provinces of Turkey, and should enter the Principalities should disturbances arise.

London Money Market.—There was a continued business in funds. Consols slightly declined, and in many other securities, especially foreign stocks, almost a panic prevailed.

The *Times* of the 12th in its city article says the only truth before the public is that all proceedings between Prussia and Austria are from day to day, identical with those which have usually preceded every modern war between powerful nations.

The *Post* of the 11th publishes a telegram stating that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note gives a decisive refusal to the Austrian demand that Prussia should withdraw its order for the mobilization of its troops, this order having been issued only as a defensive measure. The Prussian note further declared that "warned by the fate of the Austrian government having made warlike preparations, the Prussian Cabinet is bound to consider these preparations as destined for aggression against Prussia.

The Vienna *Morning Post* says: The German governments have unanimously determined at the next sitting of the Federal Diet, to reject the Prussian proposition for the reform of the Diet. At the same time a motion is to be brought forward requesting the Diet to summon Prussia to discontinue its armaments.

The Berlin providential correspondence says that Prussia has a well-founded hope that the general government and people will support the proposition, for reforming the Constitution of Germany.

CHOLERA NOT CONTAGIOUS.

THE SEIZURES AT EASTPORT.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Quite an interesting statement was made to the Board of Health yesterday, tending to show that cholera is imported and not necessarily contagious. It appears from the reasons of the state emigrant hospital that between the 22d November and the 20th of December, 1865, there were thirty-one cases of cholera on Ward's Island, twenty-seven of which were fatal. These patients had no communication with the passengers by the Atlantic, they contracted the disease, and those who died had all the most marked symptoms of cholera.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following account of the seizure of arms and equipments at Eastport: Information being passed by Collector Long of the danger that the Fenian fleet had sailed from land with munitions of war, intended for the Fenians, he received instructions from Washington to detain them and consult with United States District Attorney Talbot, of Portland, as to their disposal. Mr. Talbot telegraphed to Collector Long not to seize the vessel or cargo unless the arms were to be sent to a foreign port. The vessel and cargo, lying under the guns of the schooner Winooski, were then held in charge by her until the following night, during which seven cases were obtained, and taken off in a surreptitious manner by parties supposed to be Fenians, who have never been so far undetected. Next morning the remaining one hundred and twenty-two cases were removed to Fort Sullivan where they were placed in charge of Colonel Ransom, of the 3d United States Artillery, who is commander of the post. That night the guard was doubled, Colonel Ransom patiently awaiting his visitors, but none came. Next morning on the arrival of Major General Meade, that officer approved of the final disposal of the schooner's cargo, which still remains in the fort.

Each one of the cases have been opened, and it is found that the whole contain a hundred and hundred Springfield and Enfield muskets and carbines, all of which bear indications of having seen service. Quite a number have seal by the inscriptions attached to them were contributions to the Fenian cause by private citizens of Washington, Philadelphia, &c. There were also 100,000 bell cartridges, together with a lot of knapsacks and canteens. Twenty-four hours after the seizure of these war munitions was made, Mr. Kerrigan called on Gen. Meade and demanded the property, persisting in avowing that he was a merchant of New York, and was here for the sale of the arms. Gen. Meade's reply was that it was certainly a strange coincidence, that he should just at the time when there was such an influx of strangers, be here to dispose of such kind of property; that the United States Government sent him here for the purpose of seeing that the neutrality laws were not broken, and that he could not give the arms up, but should also seize all other arms, &c., under the same circumstances. It was probably the seizure of the arms that took Killian to Washington, where the matter will be definitely decided. In the meantime the schooner has been released, and has gone to Pembroke, where she is owned.

JAPAN-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Reduction of Import Duties.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has proclaimed the convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan for the reduction of import duties. The following articles used in the preparation and packing of teas shall be free of duty: Sheet lead, solder, pans and baskets. The following articles are to be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent: Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines; (the prohibition of the import treaty, remains in full force.) Iron in pigs or bars, sheet iron and iron wire, tin plate, white wax, clocks, watches and watch chains, wines, oil and spirituous liquors.

Citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods, shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

The President has recognized Marvin Lewis as Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Maryland.

Mrs. Jeff Davis.
MONTREAL, April 26.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has obtained permission, and will leave on the first train, to see her husband.

INCOME FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Rebel Newspaper Publisher Pardoned

THE GOLDEN CIRCLE CONSPIRATORS.

Confirmations by the Senate.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Tribune's* special from Washington says: The Treasury Department estimates that the national income for the present year will reach five hundred million dollars. The balances at present at the command of the Secretary from all sources are believed to be fully one hundred and sixty million dollars.

Colonel Nixon, who to-day received his pardon, is publisher of the New Orleans *Crescent*, the paper edited by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who deserted from the Union army after two months' service, in 1861, the most atrocious rebel sheet published anywhere in the southwest, which, in April, 1862, while under the management of Nixon, invoked the terrors of the yellow fever against Gen. Butler's army, then besieging Fort St. Phillip.

There appears to be a general misunderstanding as to the result arrived at by the Supreme Court in the case of Mulligan and the Golden Circle conspirators. The line of argument on the Constitutional questions put forth by General Butler was not objected to seriously, but the case went off in the habeas corpus act of 1863. The Court stood five for the discharge of the petitioners and four against, and it is well understood that no two judges agree on any line of reasoning, but each will deliver an opinion of his own.

A petition is in circulation here praying Congress to enact a civil code and general corporation law, and allow the District a delegate in Congress.

A canvass of the different departments of the government is at present being made to ascertain the number of employes who honorably served in the Union armies, with a view to the discharge of incompetent clerks and the appointment of ex-soldiers.

An important decision, materially affecting broker's sales, will shortly be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In view of the immense amount of mutilated and redeemed paper now daily destroyed at the Treasury Department, the Secretary has determined to adopt the suggestion of the Superintendent of Printing, made two years ago, recommending, instead of burning, the conversion of all such currency into pulp, for the manufacture of stationery for the Department. General Spinner estimates that the saving will be at the rate of $5,50 for a message of ten words."

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill for the relief of paymasters of the army. The substitute directs the accounting officers to put to the credit of paymasters or additional paymasters all sum of money paid by them to officers, soldiers or employes connected with the military service of the United States; provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, without negligence or carelessness. The substitute also provides that in case of such payments where the erroneous payment was not the result of negligence or carelessness. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for the services of the militia called out on the requisition of Maj. Gen. Curtis, and it was referred to the Committee on War Debts.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing Public Buildings, for the purpose of obtaining and purifying the city, in view of the danger from epidemic diseases, under two of the members, assigned Alfred and W. P. Weymouth, and through their indefatigable and untiring assiduity, have made the exhaustive report and large and very full and complete statistics, and the report of the Sanitary Commission of the Board of Health, which is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the subject, and the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Western Pennsylvania has been able to make no noble record. Yet, in connection with others, forming the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, which was mainly composed of ladies, have not only achieved glorious results for loyal minded Men of the Black Hole of Calcutta, while, full more than five hundred thousand soldiers go their way through this city to and from the field of strife.

Death from Accident—Coroner's Inquest.
On Monday last we noticed an accident to a child of Mr. Robert Wray, residing on Liberty street, near Tuffiel—the child having been run over by a car on the Minersville Passenger Railway. At first it was thought the little injuries would not result fatally, but on Thursday morning at nine o'clock the child died from gangrene. Coroner Clawson was called upon to hold an inquest, when the following jury were sworn: Messrs. Thos. Hutchinson, aged twenty months, had left the presence of his mother but a minute or two before the accident, on Saturday last, and instead of crossing over the street, as is supposed, ran down the alley, and that the car was coming down the steep grade at the time, the driver having the brakes on, and moving slowly towards a switch which was in rather bad condition a few rods below. The child did not perceive the approach of the car, and had stopped on the rail. It was seen by Mr. George Glass, baker, when within two or three feet of the rail, and walking towards the track. The car was then within ten or twelve feet of the child. Mr. Glass cried out loudly, but the child did not appear to see the child, or understand what was meant by the cautioning, and ran to be fixed on something further ahead. The car came on, and the child was struck by the steps, knocked down on its face, and passed under the wheel passing over its thigh. The car was immediately stopped, the wheel reached the body, and Mr. Glass seized the child and carried it into his store. Dr. George L. McCook was called and examined the child, and was surprised to find that the bone had not been fractured. On the following day he called to see it, but was informed by the mother that a physician had been engaged, and he did not see it afterwards. He examined the body and found that death had resulted from mortification, or gangrene. There were several other witnesses examined as to the manner of the accident, but Mr. Glass was the only one who saw the child before it was hurt. The driver of the car was not examined, but from the witnesses expressed the opinion that he was not to blame. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a sprightly and interesting child, and its melancholy death falls with crushing weight upon the parents.

Amusements.
PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The popular young actor Edwin Adams takes a benefit to-night, and for the occasion will appear as a new role, as Don Cesar De Bazan, and Sir Bernard Harleigh in the fine comedy entitled "Dreams of Delusion." Between the two pieces the celebrated Ethiopians perform the Edwin Forrest composed for and sung by Christy's Minstrels. By request Mr. Adams will recite the famous war address of Forrest. A truly attractive bill is presented, and we doubt not a full house will greet the Pittsburgh favorite.

A Vienna telegram dated April 25, says: Following house last night to take farewell benefit, and his personation of "Shylock" was received with a unanimous burst of applause in the rendition of Shakespeare's long-loved characters. Mr. Dillon is an actor of rare merit, and we trust that he may again visit our city. Tonight Mr. W. H. Leak, the leading man of the stock company, takes a benefit, and will present a new local play written by himself, entitled "The Boys of Pittsburgh," or "Life Pictures of Our Boys." The Pittsburgh's Company will also appear in this play. We anticipate little for Leak's benefit, for his caption is not very promising. However, we presume he will fill draw out the class whose tastes it pandders to.

A Freight Train Dispatched—Two Lives Lost.
We learn that on Wednesday afternoon the Freight train of Pirates, while passing Braddock's Bridge, on the Monongahela River, was capsized during a severe wind storm which prevailed at the time. There were but three persons on board, viz: Mr. Wm. Lyons, the captain of the craft, Mr. Wm. Lyons, his wife and the engineer, Thomas Collins. The wife of the latter was in the hold when the disaster occurred, and saved herself by clinging to the boiler, but the engineer and the captain's wife were drowned. The boat consisted of eighteen tons of iron. We are unable to obtain definite information, and the above are the only facts we have been able to learn. The boat was one of the small craft which ply the river from point to point, carrying freight or different descriptions, and the Captain and his wife lived on board.

A Novel Venture.—Alderman Lynch, of the Third Ward, Allegheny, received an invitation yesterday from Mr. Kelly, of Kelly's Hotel, to be one of the partakers of Keshan Hurst, of Johnstown, for the sum of $1 per ticket. It appears that the gentleman, with the understanding that he was to pay for his share of the venture, failed to pay at the appointed period, and consuming cause to the proprietors to regard possession of the property, and accordingly came to the city, and finding in the novice, driven to the Railroad station, put it on a stock train and took it up Johnstown. A warrant was issued.

Fire on Liberty Street.—Yesterday forenoon, about one o'clock, fire was discovered on the roof of Latimer, Millinich & Co's. machine and engine shops, on Liberty street, at the junction of West and Front streets. The fire caught on the roof from some cause unknown, and the roof was burning, and a large number of valuable patterns damaged. We have not heard an estimate of the loss, but it will be considerable.

Held to Bail.—Joseph Spencer, proprietor of the "Bull's Head," Second street, was yesterday held to bail by Mayor McCarthy in the sum of $1000 to answer at court a charge of keeping a disorderly house, preferred by Chief of Police Hague. This charge grew out of the late bruising affair between two Englishmen on Saturday night. Spencer is likewise under heavy bail on a charge of abetting the affray.

The Fayette County Murder.—Mrs. Mary Duncan, charged in connection with the murder of her husband at Bellevernon, has confessed that Thairwell shot Housman, but alleges that it was done in a fight, after Housman had shot at him. The body was taken to the river by the accused, and sunk by fixing a weight to a rope, and tying the rope around the neck.

Fire.—Wednesday night was cold and clear, and we learn that in various sections fire was formed of the thickness of an eighth of an inch. It is feared that the fruit buds will be considerably damaged, but the extent of the injury cannot be determined at present.

Disorderly Court.—The case of Patrick Maxtin, Sr., vs. Charles Cooch, was concluded yesterday. The jury have not yet agreed upon a verdict. The case of Jane Cass vs. Same, court adjourned until this morning.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the expulsion of Garret Davis, Senator from Kentucky, for having said that should the Civil Rights bill become a law he would feel himself compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government.

Mr. Davis said the language attributed to him was correct, but that it ought to have been with the context, otherwise it was a garbled statement.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to regulate commercial, military and postal communications between the States was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. Morrill spoke at length against the bill. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

Messrs. McDougall, Johnson and Doolittle favored it.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to provide for the payment to loyal citizens for Quartermaster and subsistence stores furnished the army.—Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution which was passed, appropriating $250,000 to pay the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

A message from the House announced the passage of the bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Cuba, with amendments.

The bill was laid aside.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate Bill to refund certain duties paid on produce started for a port of the United States prior to the exportation of the Reciprocity treaty, but detained by ice, was passed; also, the Senate bill to facilitate the appropriation of the Treasurer's account.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back with amendments, the Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the island of Cuba and the other West India Islands and the Bahamas. The first amendment was to strike out of the section the words "in time of war," so that it will read "at all times." The second amendment was to insert after the words "Consular agents," the words "and the said company shall keep all lines open to the public for the transmission of daily publications of markets and commercial intelligence, and all necessary dispatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received, and the said company shall not be permitted to charge or collect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine cables, more than at the rate of $5,50 for a message of ten words."

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for the services of the militia called out on the requisition of Maj. Gen. Curtis, and it was referred to the Committee on War Debts.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing Public Buildings, for the purpose of obtaining and purifying the city, in view of the danger from epidemic diseases, under two of the members, assigned Alfred and W. P. Weymouth, who have, through their indefatigable and untiring assiduity, made the exhaustive report and large and very full and complete statistics, and the report of the Sanitary Commission of the Board of Health, which is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the subject, and the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Western Pennsylvania has been able to make no noble record. Yet, in connection with others, forming the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, which was mainly composed of ladies, have not only achieved glorious results for loyal minded Men of the Black Hole of Calcutta, while full more than five hundred thousand soldiers go their way through this city to and from the field of strife.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Blaine, from the Committee Military Affairs, reported back the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with a substitute for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the claims of any Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and other disbursing officer of the Army of the United States, or their executors or administrators, for relief from responsibility or loss occasioned by capture or otherwise, while in the line of duty, of Government money, vouchers, records and papers, and for which such officer was held responsible.

On the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a proviso was added that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as in other cases. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Delano introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and national bank currency subject to taxation under the state authority. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Darling offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing Dubail's fog fire at Sandy Hook and the ports of New York.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Kelly spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Farnesworth opposed it.

Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill. A debate followed, after which a movement towards adjournment took place.

A message from the President was received, inclosing the report from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Washburne gave notice that the Committee on Commerce had prepared a very important bill in regard to the overloading of passenger ships, and as it was connected with the question of cholera, he would ask the House to consider it to-morrow, after disposing of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Senate joint resolution making an appropriation for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ward presented a remonstrance of prominent merchants in the bar of Chenango County, New York, against the Federal Judiciary bill.

Mr. Ladin presented a petition for the transfer of the schooner Mary, from a Canadian to an American port.

Mr. Eldridge presented memorials from the Wisconsin Legislature on the equalization of the soldiers' bounties, and in reference to a ship canal through the State of Wisconsin, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico, for the improvement of the harbor of Superior city, Wisconsin; and a joint resolution declaring it to be the duty of Great Britain in the bonds of peace and friendship to cease from all hostilities against the Fenians.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To Governor A. H. Kenneddy, Vancouver's Island:

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1866.

We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall effectually unite the two Continents, wide open to commerce and complete civilization.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Burdell-Cunningham Murder.
BOSTON, April 26.—The *Newburyport Herald* publishes a statement of Charles H. Golden, in jail there on charges of burglary, in which he claims to have been very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her family, and knew all about the proposed murder of Doctor Burdell in Bond street several years ago. He says, among other things, that Mrs. Cunningham offered him twenty-five thousand dollars and her daughter Augusta, in marriage if he would murder Dr. Burdell, the whole death Mrs. Cunningham would get $100,000. He refused the job, but took Augusta to the theatre, returned with her to Bond street and slept in the house that night, knowing before he went to bed that the murder had been committed. The confession looks sensational, but may be true.

Panic Among Cattlehandles—Northern Pacific Railroad—Health of Senator Fessenden.
NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Commercial's* special says there was a cholera panic among the cattlehandles in Washington this morning, caused by two sudden deaths, but investigation shows that the cause was eating too much fried fish.

The same dispatch says there is not much chance for the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

The *Post's* special says Senator Fessenden's health is better, and Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, has resumed his seat in the House.

Hospital Ship Cholera Reports.
NEW YORK, April 26.—The deputy health officer's report this morning, shows that there have been forty-three new cases of cholera admitted to the hospital ship and two deaths since the last report.

A dispatch from D. Swinburne, health officer, to the Board of Health, states that matters are progressing favorably, the disease assuming a milder type. The increased number of admissions to the hospital ships was occasioned by the sudden changes of temperature.

FENIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM EASTPORT

Completion of Vancouver's Island Telegraph.

New York, April 26.—A special from Eastport to the *Tribune* says the Fenians were all leaving by boat for Portland. British war vessels left yesterday. The Fenian Convention this morning. Decided on leaving for Victoria Island on the 8th.

The following dispatch was received from Vancouver's Island to-day.

To the President and Secretary of State of the United States:—I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States of America and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and friendship.

(Signed,) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

The President sent the following in reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1866.

To Governor A. E. Kennedy, Vancouver's Island:

We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that this enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall effectually unite the two Continents, wide open to commerce and complete civilization.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Another Bond Robbery—Troops Homeward Bound—Meeting of Rent Payers.
NEW YORK, April 26.—Another bond robbery was committed in this city yesterday to the amount of $19,000. Payment of the bonds has been stopped. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the return of the property.

The 116th New York volunteers is en route home by way of Savannah, and is expected at Hart's Island on the 28th instant, to be paid off and discharged.

Another meeting of rent payers was held last night in Houston street, and an association formed to resist extortion by landlords and house agents.

From Havana.
NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Herald's* Havana letter says the Spanish men-of-war which lately arrived at Havana had again put to sea. Their destination was unknown. General Dulce had received peremptory orders to have the affair who had been seized by private individuals as slaves, delivered up and removed to Fernando Po.

River and Weather at Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Evening.—River rising rapidly with 11 feet 6 inches water in the canal. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Stocks.
NEW YORK, April 26.—Last stock board, New York Central 97¼, Erie 73; Reading 100½; Michigan Southern 86; Illinois Central 120¾.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Christian Commission.
We are indebted to Mr. W. P. Weyman for a copy of the fourth and last annual report of the operations of that noble and philanthropic institution, the United States Christian Commission. The following is the report of the Pittsburgh Army Committee, as submitted by the Chairman, Rev. Herrick Johnson:

In making our final report, as a branch of the United States Christian Commission, we desire, first of all, to give thanks to God for the increasing favor he has given our cause in the hearts of the people included in the field under our immediate supervision. Their interest in the beneficent work of the Commission has kept flagged, but, on the contrary, has deepened and widened to a degree unparalleled in the history of any organization that has ever appealed to the sympathies and activities and purses of this community. The record of the last year of our work is, by far, the proudest record in our history. No words can so eloquently bear testimony to this fact, as the figures in the following table of receipts, work and distribution for 1865.

No. of Delegates commissioned.....	40
" of Boxes of Hospital Stores donated.....	12,031
" of Bales of Hospital Stores donated.....	42,930.31
Total value.....	423,791.10
These four hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars in cash and comforts show that the appeals, in behalf of our sick and wounded brothers, met with a heartier response, and a nobler and more generous response, the fourth year of the war, than the first. They show that the last year of the Christian Commission were its best days of the Christian Conference of the loyal North; best in the sympathies and the intense loyalty of the people of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, to the cause of their country and of God, that were imperilled by the Rebellion.

In this connection, I deem it proper, as Chairman of the Pittsburgh Committee, to place on public Bulletins, for the information of obligation which the Committee, and the Commission, are under to two of its members, Joseph Albrep and W. P. Weyman, who, through their indefatigable and untiring assiduity, have made the exhaustive report and large and very full and complete statistics, and the report of the Sanitary Commission of the Board of Health, which is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the subject, and the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Western Pennsylvania has been able to make no noble record. Yet, in connection with others, forming the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, which was mainly composed of ladies, have not only achieved glorious results for loyal minded Men of the Black Hole of Calcutta, while full more than five hundred thousand soldiers go their way through this city to and from the field of strife.

Death from Accident—Coroner's Inquest.
On Monday last we noticed an accident to a child of Mr. Robert Wray, residing on Liberty street, near Tuffiel—the child having been run over by a car on the Minersville Passenger Railway. At first it was thought the little injuries would not result fatally, but on Thursday morning at nine o'clock the child died from gangrene. Coroner Clawson was called upon to hold an inquest, when the following jury were sworn: Messrs. Thos. Hutchinson, aged twenty months, had left the presence of his mother but a minute or two before the accident, on Saturday last, and instead of crossing over the street, as is supposed, ran down the alley, and that the car was coming down the steep grade at the time, the driver having the brakes on, and moving slowly towards a switch which was in rather bad condition a few rods below. The child did not perceive the approach of the car, and had stopped on the rail. It was seen by Mr. George Glass, baker, when within two or three feet of the rail, and walking towards the track. The car was then within ten or twelve feet of the child. Mr. Glass cried out loudly, but the child did not appear to see the child, or understand what was meant by the cautioning, and ran to be fixed on something further ahead. The car came on, and the child was struck by the steps, knocked down on its face, and passed under the wheel passing over its thigh. The car was immediately stopped, the wheel reached the body, and Mr. Glass seized the child and carried it into his store. Dr. George L. McCook was called and examined the child, and was surprised to find that the bone had not been fractured. On the following day he called to see it, but was informed by the mother that a physician had been engaged, and he did not see it afterwards. He examined the body and found that death had resulted from mortification, or gangrene. There were several other witnesses examined as to the manner of the accident, but Mr. Glass was the only one who saw the child before it was hurt. The driver of the car was not examined, but from the witnesses expressed the opinion that he was not to blame. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a sprightly and interesting child, and its melancholy death falls with crushing weight upon the parents.

Amusements.
PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The popular young actor Edwin Adams takes a benefit to-night, and for the occasion will appear as a new role, as Don Cesar De Bazan, and Sir Bernard Harleigh in the fine comedy entitled