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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

In our report of the yeas and nays on the Constitutional Amendment, the name of the Hon. Thomas Williams was altogether omitted. He voted yea.

Some weeks ago President Johnson availed himself of several occasions publicly to declare that he held in detestation the treachery of Tyler and Fillmore to the political associates by whom they were elevated to the height of power, and that he should carefully avoid following their example. A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Washington at about the date of these Presidential declarations, details minutely a conversation he had with the President. His letter has, within a few days, been published in full in the New York journals. He states that Mr. Johnson admitted to him that his object was to drive the Republicans out of power, and to place the control of the government, in all its departments, in the hands of the late rebels and their northern sympathizers. Every careful observer of events knows that this is the end to which all the efforts of the President tend. It is easy, therefore, to estimate the degree of sincerity with which he professes to be fighting his quarrel out inside the Republican lines.

Secretary Stanton did not, either in Cabinet meeting or any where else, give his assent to the Presidential programme of reconstruction. The report to that effect was prepared in the Executive Chamber and sent to the Associated Press. This report was followed by another from the same quarter, stating if the Secretary was not there consenting, it was due to himself and the public to come out and say so. It was simply a trick to draw him into a position where he could be charged with "denouncing the President." It did not succeed. What next?

A former slave has brought suit before the Freedmen's Bureau at Nashville for damages. Her father was a free man of color, and married a slave; then bought her. A child was born before the purchase of the wife. Afterwards this child was bought in the name of a friend. After the death of the parents, this friend claimed the child and the property to which she was heir, and held them. Hence the suit. Verdict for the child.

The President has vetoed the bill admitting the Territory of Colorado as a State of the Union. In his annual message to Congress, at the opening of the present session, this same President earnestly urged Congress to pass this very bill.

At New Albany, Ind., on the 15th inst., the jury in the case of Dr. Newland, indicted for the murder of the seducer of his daughter, brought in a verdict of not guilty; a feeling that justice had been done prevailed against the letter of the law.

When a rebel, condemned by the laws to "take a back seat," wearies of that position, he gets nominated to some high office, and has his nomination reported to the President with an application for pardon. Then the pardon is sure to issue.

Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, is named by a correspondent of the Huntingdon *American*, in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in the district composed of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties.

Mr. G. W. Schofield is having trouble in securing a renomination to Congress from the Republicans of the Warren and Erie district. The Erie *Dispatch* says it will not support him under any circumstances.

Albert B. Sloanaker has been confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of Pennsylvania, and Josiah P. Hetrick for the eleventh.

The Soldiers' Campaign League of Huntingdon county have appointed Lt. W. B. Zeigler and M. M. Logates delegates to the Convention to be held in this city June 5th.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Col. John P. Glass, member of the Legislature, for a pamphlet copy of the General Laws passed by the Assembly at its last session.

The real Union men of the South are taking a bold stand against the President's Policy as fatal to the best interests of the whole country.

Hon. S. P. McCalmont is announced as a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Republican party in Venango county.

The Titusville *Herald* urges the Republicans to nominate Mr. D. A. Finney for Congress in that district.

The Republicans of Lawrence county nominate on the 28th instant; of Fayette, on June 5th.

The Republican nominating Convention for Beaver county, will meet on the 28th inst.

**Additional Foreign News, per Java.**

Liverpool, May 5.—Two lines left Greenstown to assist the steamship City of Washington, reported to have passed Cape Clear last evening.

The political situation continues critical.

Paris, May 5.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts as Vienna has made energetic representations in Venetia, and says that the dispatch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in confidential explanations, repeating the object of Austrian preparations; The Austrian government replied, protesting it would maintain a strictly defensive attitude.

France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should it attack Venetia independently of France, not to secure for herself any of the eventual results of victory, without the diplomatic intervention of France. It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy, is to force England to assent to the convention of a European Congress.

**Postoffices Re-opened—Capt. Fox Going to Russia.**

Washington, May 16.—The Postmaster General has, during the last month, ordered Postoffices to be reopened, as follows: In Virginia, 42; North Carolina, 50; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 28; West Virginia, 3; Georgia, 16; Mississippi, 31; Alabama, 14; Louisiana, 16; Arkansas, 9; Texas, 37—total, 256.

Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will cross the ocean in the monitor Miantonomah, now awaiting him at Halifax, to personally present to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from assassination. Capt. Fox will also examine and report upon the condition of the principal navies of Europe.

**Cotton Packing House Burned—New York Collectorship.**

New York, May 16.—A fire occurred in Brooklyn this morning in the cotton packing establishment of J. S. Blanchard & Co. The whole building, bounded by Irwin, Sedgwick and Van Brunt streets, was destroyed, together with the contents, consisting of a large quantity saved from the recent fire in New York. The loss on the stock and machinery is seventy thousand dollars; on the building, owned by Chas. Kelsey, ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Smythe assumed the collectorship this morning. The old deputies were re-appointed, and there have been no changes of subordinates thus far.

**Steamer Sailed—Specie for Europe.**

New York, May 16.—The Scotia sails at noon taking $8,000,000 specie. The Kangaroo sails, taking $675,000 in specie.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Humphrey's Homœopathic**

Medicines for sale at Fulton's Drug store, No. 108 Smithfield 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.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

**A Correction.**

A correction of a word in my article referring to Dr. Sill & Co.

The word just, "pulled," should have been just "filled." To extract a tooth to retain it would seem a strange course to those wishing to save their good natural teeth. Drs. Sill & Gillespie are very skilful Dentists, and the typographical error made does them great injustice.

James R. Mahan.

**Extensive Wholesale Hat Store.**

We recommend country merchants, and all who deal in Hats and Caps, to call and examine the stock of Hats and Caps at the extensive and popular house of Wm. L. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. This establishment has the most complete stock of all the new styles of Gents and Youths' and Children's Felt and Wool Hats. Men's and Boys' Straw Goods, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimed, to be found in the city.

**Balloon Ascension Postponed.**

Owing to the inability of Dr. Sill, the dentist, No. 246 Penn street, to supply with laughing gas the monster balloon advertised to ascend yesterday, the ascension has been postponed. In justice to Dr. Sill, we would inform the disappointed community that it was a matter of impossibility for him to keep his contract to supply the mammoth balloon with gas. The extensive reservoirs were charged yesterday morning, but before noon there came hundreds upon hundreds of suffering parties to have their teeth extracted without pain, and soon the laughing gas intended to inflate the balloon was exhausted. Dr. Sill regrets the disappointment, but he could not turn the suffering multitude from his doors. If the rush at his establishment can be abated the promised balloon ascension will take place at an early day.

**Peace hath its Victories.**

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullets and lancet will destroy, so surely will Hostetter's Bitters *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nervous. It rests to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a Summer Tonic for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come, by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, suffer continually. If their hands are unemployed, their brains are busy, and hard work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business and care will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for such an agent as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere.

**Hostetter's Bitters**

are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

## THE FENIANS.

**Money Realized at Jones' Woods.**

**COL. DOWNEY DISOBEYING ORDERS.**

New York, May 16.—Governor Stephens was engaged to-day in receiving deputations of various circles in the Manhattan district, and some of whom presented him with subscriptions towards the Fenian cause. The amount realized from the demonstration at Jones' Woods yesterday, was about three thousand dollars. This morning Mr. Stephens deposited the amount he received since his arrival in this city in one of the leading banks down town.

It is stated that the lease and furniture of the Union Zouave headquarters will be sold immediately, for the purpose of raising money for the Head Centre.

It was reported in military circles to-day that Gen. Sanford had expressed his intention to institute proceedings by court martial against Lieut. Col. Downey, for a breach of orders in permitting his command to parade yesterday at Jones' Wood.

Gen. Beauregard was a passenger on the Scotia to-day. He goes to Europe in the interests of the Louisiana Railroad.

**Indians Quiet on the Plains—Famine in Cape Verd Islands—No Cholera at Liverpool.**

Washington, May 16.—Governor Cummings, of Colorado, ex-Minister Superintendent of Indian Affairs has arrived in Washington, and reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that perfect quiet has again been restored on the plains, along the old emigrant route. Commissioners on the part of the United States are about entering into negotiations with the upper tribes of the Cheyennes, about Fort Laramie.

The United States Consul at Santiago, Cape de Verd Island, writes to the Department of State, under date of April 13th, that in consequence of a continued state of famine in those islands, the Portuguese Government has decreed the entrance into that archipelago, free of duty, of corn, meal, rice, bran, dried and salted meats, and lard, until the end of the present year.

Our Consul at Liverpool, under date of May 2d, reports that there was no cholera in that city.

Assistant Paymaster J. J. Philbrick, of the United States Navy, arrived in New York on the United States steamer Massachusetts, on the 24th of April, since which time he has been heard of him at the Navy Department, and fears are entertained of his safety.

The Department of State has received advices from the Vice Admiral at Porto Rico, under date of March 30th, relative to an order issued by the Captain General of Porto Rico, wherein it is stated that vessels shall be permitted to come, or to come in at any hour during the night, but not to leave the harbor at Ponce, or at any other port of Porto Rico where there are batteries, no vessel, either national or foreign, without excepting steamers, mail or coastwise vessels, will be allowed until further orders, to come in during the night.

**Circular to Customs collector.**

Washington, May 16.—The following circular to the Collectors of Customs on the northern, northwestern, and northeastern frontiers of the United States has been issued from the Treasury Department:

*Washington, May 9, 1866.*—Much annoyance seems to attend the enforcement of the regulations concerning invoices of importations from the Canadas and New Brunswick by railroad and otherwise, and particularly in the case of importations of small value, which are very numerous, and frequently unaccompanied by proper invoices and consular certificates, and whereas the time and expense required to obtain the latter are so disproportioned to the value of goods as in effect to render the production of invoices and certificates impracticable; and whereas, second, the provisions of the first section of the act of March 3d, 1863, chapter 70, statutes 736, in cases where the production of invoices is impracticable, it empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the entry upon such terms, and in accordance with such general or special regulations as he may present. You are therefore instructed to admit to entry by appraisement, goods from the above named provinces, that are unaccompanied by invoices or Consular certificates, if not the result of fraud, and that negligence or disproportionate expense and annoyance would be incurred in obtaining them.

As this is a very important duty, involving the security of the public revenue and the freedom of trade from unnecessary obstructions, the special attention of Collectors is called to the necessity of the utmost care in carrying operations beyond the precise limitations and conditions prescribed.

(Signed) H. McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

**Official from Mexico—Illness of Juarez—Reported French Defeat.**

Washington, May 16.—Official news from the Mexican Government, dated at El Paso up to the 20th ult., has been received by Senor Romero. Juarez had not been able to go to Chihuahua, in consequence of sickness, but he was in the act of preparing to leave for that city. The news received at El Paso, from Chihuahua, was to the effect that Commander Elliot, the French officer in command at Durango, had been defeated by the Mexican Generals Vizcea and Naranago.

**New York Cholera Report.**

New York, May 16.—The Health Officer's Report states that since the last report no additional deaths from cholera occurred on the hospital ship. All are well on board the Virginia and Illinois.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### THE COLORADO VETO MESSAGE.

### Window Glass on Free List.

### BILL FOR EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Washington, May 16.—The following is the President's message vetoing the Colorado Admission Bill:

*To the Senate of the United States:*—I return to the senate, in which house it originated, the bill which has passed both houses of Congress, entitled An Act for the Admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, with my objections to its becoming a law at this time. First—From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State Government at present necessary for the welfare of the people in Colorado. Under the existing territorial government, all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while the advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five to forty thousand. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation, if the territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments on the United States, is, for the present, continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared, for an exchange of a Territorial for a State government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon this particular question. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes were cast, and of this number, a majority of three thousand, one hundred and fifty-two was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with a view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election, held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21st, 1864. At this second election 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. Most accurate cases can not be made to permit the last mentioned result, so irregularly authorized, to weigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity are essential to the preservation of uniform state government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Union, appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be admitted to participate in the government of the Union, it seems to require that there should by an approximation towards equality among the several States existing when Colorado State can have less nor more than two Senators in the Senate, and ten in the lower House of population of four millions; several other States have a population exceeding two millions, and many other States a population exceeding one million.

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, will have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has but thirty. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York, two more than a majority of the character have already occurred, but it believed none have happened where the inequality was so great. Where such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have terminated it on the grounds of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. This is in regard to the several states in what was formerly called the northwest territory, lying east of the Mississippi. Their rapid advance in population rendered it certain that the States, admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress, would, in a very short period be entitled to a much larger representation. So, when California was admitted, it on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was not foreseen, for that State was destined rapidly to become a great, populous and important mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado, I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a deposure from the rule of equality, which has been so generally adhered to in our history. If the information submitted in connection with the bill is reliable, Colorado instead of increasing has declined in population. At an election for members of a territorial legislature, held in 1861, 10,500 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number was 6,192, while at the election held in 1865, which is now assumed for a basis of legislative action at this time, the aggregate number of the votes was 5,905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare prosperity of every portion of our State, and as well as the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration which is going on from that country into other regions within the United States, which either are, in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado, to be more favorable to mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not reached the requisite population, another census or another election under authority of Congress would place the question beyond a doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate reception of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people.

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the analogy of the other Territorial bills admitted as a State, the result of two years' experience since they were passed has existed for no other institution of a territorial instead of a State government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force. The condition of the union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have seceded at the same time and are still unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual States or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness.

Andrew Johnson.

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1866.

The *Post's* special says: The Ways and Means Committee have determined to put window glass on the free list.

The military committee will soon report a bill for the equalization of bounties, giving each soldier, who has not received his bounty, one hundred dollars for year. This will require the appropriation of two hundred millions of dollars.

At the fire in Brooklyn this morning, Buchanan & Lyons tobacco factory, stock and machinery, were damaged by water and smoke to the amount of ten thousand dollars. About two hundred persons are temporarily thrown out of employment.

## NEW ORLEANS ADVICES.

### The Blatent Rebel Gwyn.

### TOOMBS COME TO EUROPE.

New Orleans, May 16.—Senator Gwyn has arrived. He was released on parole without any other conditions. He refused the oath and to leave the country. He is visiting his friends today.

The trial of the Grubeis murderers is progressing. There is a great crowd and excitement.

Mr. Wilmer, of Virginia, is the favorite candidate for Bishop to-day.

The fiscal budget for the years 1865 and 1866, exceeds for dudies alone thirteen millions, a great advance over any previous year.

General Toombs left Havanna for Europe on the 10th.

The sugar crop this year is estimated at half a million of boxes.

The stock of sugar in Havanna is heavy.

Cotton; sales of twelve hundred bales of Low Middling at 32@33c. To-day's receipts, eleven hundred and thirty-three bales.

Gold 120½; Sterling 42; New York Bank checks ⅜ per cent. premium; rest unaltered.

The post quarantine establishment has been turned over to the State authorities. General Canby orders the Board of Survey posts to be sent to headquarters for approval.

The Episcopal Convention is organized.

**Secretary Seward at Auburn.**

Auburn, N. Y., May 16.—Secretary Seward arrived in this city from Washington last evening in excellent health and spirits. He is receiving the congratulations of his neighbors and friends to-day, the anniversary of his sixty-fifth birth day.

## LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

### The Fort Goodwin Massacre.

### CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ABOUT IT

San Francisco, May 14.—A letter from Chas. Hamilton, dated Williams' Fork, Arizona, April 30th, seems to confirm the massacre at Fort Goodwin. He states that the massacre occurred ten days previous, and that of two companies of regulars of the Third and Fourteenth regiments, consisting of one hundred men, only seven escaped. The remainder were murdered and scalped. The Apaches reaped a rich harvest, carrying off arms, ammunition, commissary stores, &c. A number of supposed friendly Indians were admitted into the fort and suppressed the garrison. A tribe called the Hualapes had murdered one man and committed other outrages in the vicinity of Williams' Fork. Lieut. Cervantes, of Company A, with twenty-six men, attacked the Apaches forty miles east of Camp Lincoln, about March 24th, killing twenty-two, wounding five, and capturing two. The same party was planning an attack upon the large ranches.

The military authorities have information from General Mason, dated April 23d, who says nothing about the massacre at Fort Goodwin. A letter with a late date from Yale, disredits the report. It is now believed here that the 14th regulars could not have reached Fort Gibson before April 29th. Dispatches received at military headquarters from General Mason, dated April 20th, say the reported massacre at Fort Goodwin is without foundation.

The steamer Americo Merry, for San Juan Del Sur, sailed, carrying one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars treasure for New York.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, 500; Imperial, 125; Yellow Jacket, 717; Norcross, 650; Belcher, 320; Choller, 250; Crown Point 19,00.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, May 16, 1866.

SENATE.

The Colorado Admission Bill Veto Message was read and ordered to be print ted and laid upon the table.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. It provides that the army shall consist of five artillery and six cavalry regiments, in the service, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, and the professors of ordnance in the military academy. The companies shall consist of sixty-four privates as a minimum, and eighty-two as a maximum, to be enlisted five years.

Section nineteen of Senator Wilson's bill authorizes the establishment of schools at posts, garrisons and permanent camps, for the instruction of enlisted men. It authorizes the Secretary of War to detail competent officers, commissioned officers and other enlisted men, and the post commander to set apart a suitable room or building for the purpose.

Section twenty prohibits the appointment in the army of a person who has served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the Confederacy.

Section twenty-one abolishes sutlers, and directs the Quartermaster' departments to furnish such articles as may be designated by the Inspector General, and sell the same so cheap as cost prices, if not paid for at the time, to be stopped from the next pay roll.

Section twenty-two repeals all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith.

Mr. Grimes said of Mr. Sumner's amendment that one of the gents to be benefitted by the above was Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, who was the person who notified the rebels that Mr. Sumner was about to be fired upon. He had also recently written a letter to the Secretary of State, advising the President to reject the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Wade said the charge of Mr. Grimes was uncalled for, and ought not to have been introduced here. It had nothing to do with the question before the Senate. As to the accusation that Mr. Harvey had given information to the rebels, he (Mr. Wade) knew all about it, for he had investigated it. Mr. Harvey had been appointed by Lincoln and was not approved by the President and his Cabinet.

Mr. Fessenden, speaking of this subject said, if Mr. Harvey had written the letter he had seen published, it was exceedingly and unpardonably impertinent. He (Mr. Fessenden) believed Mr. Harvey knew why he was removed, and that he expressed no opinion in Congress disagreeable to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Stewart offered a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the interior to the War Department.

The Senate passed the House bill repealing the act of the thirty-seventh Congress relating to passports, with an amendment that hereafter passports shall be granted only to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hendricks offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the war claims of Iowa. Referred.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the collection of a direct tax in West Virginia until the first of March next, unless her accounts against the United States are sooner adjusted.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill came up. Amendments were adopted that all fees of Consuls or commercial agents not mentioned in the schedule, be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury; that all fees of any Consul or commercial agent exceeding $3,000 in any one year be paid to the Secretary of State; that cities of diplomatic representation in Hayti, Liberia and Dominica shall be Minister Resident and Consular General, without extra compensation.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce, a bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steamships. He stated that it contained a section to prevent the transportation of nitro glycerines, and also a section to remove the construction given to the existing law in reference to crude petroleum or coal oil, in construction, he said, prevented the shipment of that article, thus interfering with commerce. The bill was read and referred.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to authorize Delia A. Jacobs, widow of Joshua Jacobs, late of Pittsburgh, for an extension of a patent granted to him for an improved method of dressing tree nails. The bill passed—yeas 86, nays 34.

Mr. Myers, from the same Committee, reported bills authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to hear and determine applications for or extension of the patents of Wm. Mann, for an improvement in copying paper, and of JaCob Sennett, for an improvement in ferules, they not having made their applications within the time limited by the act of Congress for the extension. The bill was passed.

Mr. Brooswell, from the same Committee, reported a bill extending for seven years, from the sixth day of December, 1866, the patent of Thomas B. Burrell, for an improvement in the lever shelter.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that there was no information before the House as to why the parties had not already sufficient profit from his patent.

Mr. Broomwell spoke in defence, and in favor of the bill. The bill was passed.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker presented a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, in compliance with the act of Congress of July 24, 1863, statements of offers received and contracts made, and allowances made to contractors for additional service, &c. Laid on the table.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed consideration of the tax bill.

The paragraph amending section 74 of the present law was under consideration.

The amendment was adopted, striking out the clause of a half penalty for the informer, for assessment monthly of the sales of wholesale dealers within the year above fifty thousand dollars, increasing—instead—the sales of retailers whose sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, from fifty to one hundred dollars; fixing the tax of distillers of apples, grapes, or peaches, manufacturing fifty, and less than one thousand barrels per annum, at fifty dollars, and those distilling more than fifty barrels, twenty dollars.

Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment increasing the license of distillers from $100 to $1,000, the object being to put down small distillers, who are now exempt from license.

Mr. Stephens opposed it, suggesting that the license should rather be reduced to $50. The amendment was rejected. Two pages of the bill were disposed of, when the Committee rose.

A number of Bills on the Speaker's table were referred.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the act regulating the place for holding the District Court of the United States within the district of Virginia, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. Kasson the Military Committee were instructed to report what measures were necessary for the further protection of the dead soldiers of the United States buried within the limits of the insurgent States.

Adjourned.

**Making False Income Returns Not an Indictable Offence.**

Rochester N. Y., May 16.—Judge Smalley in the United States District Court, in session here, has ordered an indictment quashed against a party for making false income returns. He holds that the act of 1862 does not make this an indictable offence. The act of June 30th, 1864, does however, make the offence indictable, but all who made false returns prior to that date, escape under this decision.

**Contest for United States Senator from Connecticut.**

New Haven, Conn., May 16.—The House balloted to-day for United States Senator with the following result: O. S. Ferry, 126; R. D. Hubbard, 93; L. S. Foster, 79; Thos. H. Seymour, 1. The Senate votes to-morrow.

**Jeff. Davis' Health—Special Report.**

Fortress Monroe, May 16.—It is authoritatively understood here as the result of Secretary McCulloch's late visit, that President Johnson has directed the surgeon of the post to make a special report on the health of Jeff. Davis.

**Tobacco Manufactory Seized.**—In the United States District Court, yesterday, R. B. Carrington, District Attorney, filed a libel against a tobacco manufactory, formerly owned by L. Rosenberger & Co., but now the property of Thoerscheim & Co. The libel includes 33,000 pounds of cut and dry tobacco, a quantity of sugars, and tools, used in the manufacture. The establishment was seized by Wm. Little, Esq., Internal Revenue Collector for the 23d District, for neglect on the part of the owners to make the proper returns required by the internal revenue law.

## CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(ADDITIONAL ON THIRD PAGE.)

**First Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.**

FIRST DAY.

The First Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocese of Western Pennsylvania assembled yesterday at five o'clock, in Trinity Church, Sixth street.

The Convention was called to order by the Right Reverend John B. Kerfoot, in the chair. After stating the object for which they had assembled, he offered an impressive prayer, in which those present joined in—to the Throne of Grace, asking for guidance in the work before them that they might do nothing that would be in deviation from the path of truth and righteousness, but that each act should redound to their own spiritual benefit and to the honor and glory of God.

At the conclusion of the prayer the chair informed the convention that the first business was the appointment of a Secretary.

The chair having the power to appoint, the following gentlemen were appointed Secretary and Assistant Secretary—S. Greenleaf Fuller and Myles R. Huey.

A delegate stated that in the absence of the committee from the Parish of Monongahela, he was requested to ask that that parish be admitted into the Episcopate.

On motion carried.

The following list of churches, which were declared at a former convention to be in union with this diocese, was then called and the delegates from each requested to hand in their credentials:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Trinity Church, Pittsburgh.
St. Paul's Church, Lecoyville.
Christ " Allegheny.
St. Andrews' " Pittsburgh.
St. James' " Pittsburgh.
Grace " Mount Washington.
St. Luke's " Chartiers Creek.
St. Mark's " Birmingham.
Calvary " East Liberty.
St. John's " Lawrenceville.
St. Peter's " Pittsburgh.
St. Stephens' " Sewickley.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

St. Paul's Church, Kittaning.
Trinity Church, Freeport.

BAVER COUNTY.

Georgetown Church, Georgetown.
St. Cecily Church, Ohio township.
Christ Church, New Brighton.

BUTLER COUNTY.

St. Peter's Church, Butler.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

St. Andrew's Church, Clearfield.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Christ Church, Meadville.
St. James' Memorial, Titusville.

ERIE COUNTY.

St. Paul's Church, Erie.
St. Peter's Church, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Christ Church, Brownsville.
Grace " Menallen.
Trinity " Connellsville.
St. Peter's " Uniontown.

INDIANA COUNTY.

St. Peter's Church, Blairsville.
Christ Church, Indiana.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Trinity Church, New Castle.

VENANGO COUNTY.

St. John's Church, Franklin.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Trinity Church, Washington.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Christ Church, Greensburg.

The Clerical delegates are thirty in number, eight Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D, Reverends William Haddock, E. Avery, James Brown, Morrison Bylbeehy, Thomas Drumpton, Jonathan Ely, S. Greenleaf Fuller, William Hilton, D. C. James, R. R. Bishop, Samuel Lord, Theodore Lyman, Henry Mackay, David Magee, Calvin Pryor, R. K. Fleet, William Preston, John Prothero, Henry Ludlow, George Shinterly, Richard Smith, R. S. Smith, W. A. Mulvaly, J. F. Spaulding, Cornelius Tobman, T. B. Taylor, W. F. Ten Brocck, M. Wilson, T. E. Tschudy, William White, and William Wilson.

Each parish being entitled to three lay delegates making ninety in all, a roll of those delegates were ordered to be next called for.

About thirty answered to their names, when the President announced that a quorum being present the business before the convention was the nomination of officers to preside over the Convention. The following gentlemen were put in nomination and unanimously elected.

Secretary—Rev. A. Ten Brocck.

Treasurer of the Convention and Christian Fund—Thos. M. Howe.

Standing Committee—Rev. C. E. Swope and T. Ten Brocck.

Board of Missions—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot and Rev. R. S. Smith.

Treasurer—Geo. R. White.

The hours for the convening and adjourning of the Convention were then fixed as the following times: The Convention to remain in session from nine o'clock A. M. until one o'clock P. M., and from three o'clock P. M. until six P. M.

A delegate requested the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution to hand in their report, as it was now in order as well as that of the Committee on Unfinished Business.

The Chairman of the Committee to prepare amendments to the Constitution then rose to state that the report of the committee would be ready for the Convention at an early hour to-morrow.

Hon W. F. Johnston offered the following:

*Resolved*, That in order to expedite the business of the convention, it would be advisable for the delegates of delegates without regard to County lines, and that the Secretary enter into the union of the convention.

A delegate thought the resolution objectionable on the ground that very few of the clergymen present would be able to tell the exact date their church was organized.

Mr. Johnston believed the objection trivial, inasmuch as all the delegates did not know the exact date they could easily learn it before the reorganization of the Convention.

Several amendments to Mr. Johnston's resolution was offered, but each, on being put, was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

At length a vote on the resolution as originally offered were taken, when it was passed by a vote.

The Convention then adjourned to meet today at five o'clock, when religious services will take place.

**Hydrant Hose and Pipes.**

We direct the attention of our readers to the card of the old and well-known business house of John Maffett, Nos. 127 and 129 First street. Mr. Maffett is prepared to furnish upon the shortest notice the most superior hydrant hose and pipes in the market. Having had long experience in the business, he knows just the quality of stock in that particular line which is desirable, and persons desiring such articles will consult their own interests by conferring their patronage upon Mr. Maffett. They will find his prices as low as any gentleman, content with reasonable profits, and anxious to dispose of nothing but the best qualities of the articles advertised.

**Bloody Spectacle.**—Catherine Sullinske, residing in Birmingham, made her appearance in Alderman Strain's office, yesterday, and attract that her face and clothes attention, from the The occasion of this was explained by her bringing a charge of assault and battery against her husband, John Sullinske, depositing blows she received on the face, causing one of which she received on the nose, causing it to bleed freely. A warrant was issued for this disciple of the M. O. W. B.

**Kicked in the Eye.**—A German named John Heil yesterday charged a certain John Irwin with having knocked him down and kicked him in the eye, injuring his optic to the largest object since. Justice Ammon, before whom the case was brought, stated that although the injury was all in the favor of the defendant, he would require $300 bail from the defendant, in order to secure his appearance at court. All the parties reside in East Birmingham.

**Court of Common Pleas.**—Hon. E. H. Stowe presiding.

Wednesday, May 16.—The following cases were disposed of:

Benjamin Coursin vs. Charles Barnes. After the case had proceeded some time, the plaintiff took a nonsuit and the jury was discharged.

Washington Building and Loan Association vs. Wm. Ward. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $230.04.

**Stealing from a Gift Store.**—Joseph Fisher was arraigned before Alderman Strain, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a clothes brush and a pound of coffee from the gift store on Fifth street. John A. Scott was the prosecutor. Fisher protested his innocence, and another store. He desired another hearing, and the magistrate accepted bail for his appearance on Saturday next.

**District Court.**—Hon. Moses Hampton presiding.

Wednesday, May 16.—The jury in the case of Perry Brown and others vs. Jake Hill and others found a verdict for the defendants.

Luke B. Davidson vs. George Bruner, adm'r of David Sampson, decd. Action to recover balance due on account at the death of Mr. Sampson. The jury certified a balance of $104 due plaintiff.

**Notary Public.**—Wm. F. Robb, Esq., recently appointed Notary Public, has established his office at No. 62 Diamond street. Mr. Robb is an obliging and attentive gentleman and bankers, brokers, attorneys and others may rest assured that any business entrusted to him will receive careful and prompt attention. His card may be found elsewhere.

**Held for Trial.**—John Donahue, prosecuted by Patty McDonough for assault and battery and surety of the peace, was given a hearing before Alderman Strain, yesterday, which resulted in his being held in six hundred dollars for his appearance at this next term of the Quarter Sessions.

**Too Severed.**—On Tuesday Edward Doty, residing on Van Braam street, in the Eighth ward, had the great too of his left foot severed at Lippincott's factory, where he was employed. He was handling an axe, which slipped from his grasp and fell upon his foot, causing the injury.

**Synod.**—The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States will assemble at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to-morrow.

**A Family Jar.**

Mary Otto and her spouse, John, residents of that usually quiet district known on the map of our county as Birmingham, have not been living of late as flesh of one flesh and bone of one bone should do, but have been indulging in a series of squabbles that have had the effect of marring the bright blue of their conjubial skies. At length John left his home, and after remaining away for a few days returned in company with the borough constable, William McCully, and announced his intention of taking to auction the entire furniture of the household, there to be sold for his exclusive benefit.

Mary determined that such should not be the case, and fled herself at once to the office of Justice Sanlsbury, where she made an information against McCully and her husband for assaulting the peace. After a hearing the defendants were held in $300 each to keep the peace toward all good citizens, but toward the prosecutrix in particular, for the space of one year. And so the matter ended.

**Plumbing and Gas Fitting.**

Messrs. Ewens & Co., No. 105 Wood street, have just opened at their ware rooms a new and elegant stock of chandaliers and pendants, for halls and parlors, which are constructed in the latest and most fashionable of styles. They have also on hand a full line of sinks, basins, &c., which they are prepared to set up in stores, coun