The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1868.

SENATE.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The new Registry Law for Pennsylvania passed finally by a strict party vote—Yeas 14, all Republicans, and nays 9, all Democrats.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison.

Authorizing the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

To protect the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, granting them the same privileges possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing connection with roads in Allegheny county.

For a bridge over the Allegheny river from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny and Butler Plank Road to mouth of Girty's Run.

Changing the time of holding courts in Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church, Appolo, Armstrong county.

Regulating the compensation of Assessors, Assistant Assessors and Jurors in Allegheny county.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink in Industry township, Beaver county.

Incorporating a company to erect a bridge over the Kiskeminetas river, at Big Dam, Leechburg Armstrong county.

Incorporating the Kittanning Gas Company.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read and passed finally:

An act authorizing the Union Steamship Company to wind up and settle their affairs, and to distribute their assets among the stockholders.

An act allowing Michael Rough, Benjamin Rough, Abijah Cole and William Caseman to beaseemed and to vote in Gilmore township, Greene county.

An act authorizing the Burgess and town Council of Brownsville, Mercer county, to levy and collect additional tax.

A supplement to the act relating to the city of Allegheny, authorizing the transfer of the insane supported by said city in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, or any other Insane Asylum in the State, to the Almshouse of said city.

A supplement to the fourth section of an act approved May 1, 1861, relating to Allegheny City, which empowers the Civil Engineer and the Sewer Committee of Councils of said city to act as a Commission to divide said city into Sewer Districts, to be approved by Councils, and to assess public grounds, &c., in the several districts for construction purposes.

A supplement to an act annexing the borough of Manchester to Allegheny City, which provides that all liens transferred by the borough of Manchester and filed for grading and paving streets in Allegheny shall be legal and collectable, and for similar assessments remaining unpaid liens may be filed.

An act incorporating the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company.

An act incorporating the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company in Somerset county with a capital of $100,000.

An act incorporating the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, connecting Bedford with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport; capital, $200,000.

An act incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Mineral Point.

An act incorporating the Pennsylvania and Ohio Mining and Transportation Company, for the mining, purchasing and transportation of anthracite and other coals in and to the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, the west and southwest, to hold lands, &c., in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn over from this evening until Monday afternoon, and neither will, consequently, be in session until Monday.

Mr. Michael Mullen, of Philadelphia, objected off the calendar the bill authorizing the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches from the main line.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

At the afternoon session the following bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the school directors of Bolivar borough, Westmoreland county, to borrow money, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Changing the time of holding elections at Frankford Springs, Beaver county, to the second Friday of March in each year.

Dividing North and West wards of the city of Meadville into precincts and separate election districts.

Declaring null and void the act authorizing the removal of certain cases from the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to Centre county, approved April 10, 1867, being the suits for injuries at the Johnstown Railroad accident in 1862.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Authorizing the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion school taxes within thirty days of the first Tuesday in February.

Extending the provisions of the Act of 1855, increasing fees of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, to Troy, Union, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Lehigh, Clarion, Cambria, Monroe and Bucks counties until 1870.

Authorizing the Commissioners of Venango county to borrow seventy-five thousand dollars to build a new County House.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

An act incorporating the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company.

REPORT ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the House Committee of Conference on the free railroad law, submitted a report, signed by all the members of the Committee, substantially accepting the Senate substitute. He deemed it his duty to say that he signed the majority report under protest. He emphatically dissented from the Senate bill where it required a subscription of ten thousand dollars per mile, where it required organizations to keep open their books until the full amount of stock shall have been subscribed before proceeding to operate, and where it limited the amount to be borrowed.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved that the report and bill be recommitted to the Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. JENKS, of Jefferson, offered a resolution increasing the Committee by the appointment of two additional members from each House, and instructing the House Committee to insist upon an abatement of the amount of stock required to be subscribed per mile, to insist upon the House provision leaving it optional with companies to keep or not keep open books for subscription until the full amount is subscribed, and to insist upon allowing companies under this act to borrow double the amount of the whole capital stock instead of only the amount of capital stock paid in. Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Jones, of Berks, and Mr. McCulloch, of Beaver, as the additional members of the Committee on the part of the House.

NAME CHANGED.

The bill from the Senate, changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore Company, passed finally.

Adjourned.

Instructions to Pennsylvania Representatives.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The republican Committee, the delegates to Chicago, have sent a suit for Grant and Curtin. Republican Convention by a vote of 30 to 21.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

The Platform Adopted.

Public Debt to be Paid According to its Legal Requirements

Generals Hartranft and Campbell Unanimously Nominated for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1868.

The State Republican Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, in the Academy of Music, by Col. Frank Jordan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who made an eloquent speech, referring to past trials and certain triumphs in the future.

Col. William-R. Mann, of Philadelphia, was elected temporary Chairman. He also made a speech. He referred to the New Hampshire election, which elicited enthusiastic cheers, as also did allusions to General Grant and ex-Gov. Curtin.

The usual Committees on Organization and Resolutions were appointed.

Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, was elected President, and made a speech, endorsing Congress (enthusiastic cheers) and urging Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

VOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield, moved to nominate Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President.

Mr. Russell Errett, of Allegheny, moved to strike out Curtin and insert Hon. B. F. Wade.

Mr. John S. Mann, of Potter, called for a division on the question.

A vote was taken and Gen. Grant declared to be the unanimous choice for President. [Loud cheers.]

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McClure moved for a calling of the roll, each delegate to vote his preference for Vice President. Carried.

The roll was called." Andrew G. Curtin received one hundred and nine votes; Benjamin F. Wade twenty-two; Edwin M. Stanton one.

Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny, voted for Curtin. The rest of the Allegheny delegation, with Messrs. McIntyre and Marks, of Philadelphia, Wiley, of Lancaster, Bauer, of Somerset, Early, of Dauphin, Knorr, of Northumberland, Goodrich, of Bradford, Brower, of Monitour, Hoffman and Clyde, of Dauphin Pott, of Somerset, Mann, of Potter, Frazier, of York, Gehr, of Franklin, and McCormick, of Venango, voted for Benjamin F. Wade.

Mr. Moore, of Washington, voted for Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. Cochran, of York, reported resolutions from the Committee, strongly endorsing Grant and Curtin; denouncing President Johnson; strongly approving the policy of Congress and impeachment; calling for the payment of the public debt according to its legal requirements; citing the Declaration of Independence as the basis of Republican sentiments; calling for economy in public expenditures and reduction of taxation; thanking the soldiers and sailors for their services and Stanton for his course; calling on the Senate to remove President Johnson speedily; approving of a registry law; asking the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, and endorsing Governor Geary's administration.

NOMINATIONS.

General John F. Hartranft, was nominated for Auditor General and General J. M. Campbell for Surveyor General, both unanimously.

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES.

A resolution instructing all delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin excited discussion. Curtin was strongly opposed by Messrs. Mann of Potter, Bayne, Marshall, Purviance and Errett of Allegheny, and supported by Messrs. Swope of Clearfield, Mann of Philadelphia, and Cochrane, of York, on the resolution was, yeas ninety-eight, nays forty.

The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Adjourned to seven o'clock p. m.

CURTIN DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO CHICAGO.

Previous to adjournment this afternoon Mr. McClure introduced a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to report delegates from each to the Chicago Convention and one elector, and to select those already appointed, if Curtin many if not, to select others.

On this question a debate came on at the evening session, and speeches were made against it by Messrs. Errett, Mann of Potter, Bayne and McCormick, and for it by Messrs. McClure and Mann of Philadelphia.

The resolution then passed—yeas, eighty-four; nays, forty-seven.

The Convention then adjourned.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Col. Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Wm. R. Mann, of Philadelphia, presided temporarily, and was succeeded by General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county.

The Convention proceeded to ballot as a means of ascertaining the preference of members for candidates for President and Vice President, and declared for Grant unanimously. For Vice President, Audrew G. Curtin received 109, B. F. Wade 22, and E. M. Stanton 1.

Hartranft and Campbell were unanimously nominated for re-election as Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The following were chosen electors at large: C. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia; Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburgh.

The following were chosen delegates at large: Colonel J. W. Forney, James Orne, of Philadelphia; General Harry White, of Indiana; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; J. W. Blanchard, of Lawrence; Thomas E. Cochrane, of York; John Bartholemew, of Schuylkill, and Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the great Republican party of America, without which the rebellion against the Government would have consummated the division of the Union and the perpetuation of human slavery, with the aid, comfort and full approval of the present Democratic party, must be fore front of another peril and another trial. Electing its candidate for President in 1860, and re-electing him in 1864, it is called upon to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure have not only been in vain but were simply contributions for the restoration of treason, under the influence of a man, who, clothed with the confidence of his country, is prevented from overthrowing the Government solely by the wise and patriotic stand taken by a loyal Congress.

That we add our voice to the loud acclaim in favor of General U. S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President, and in so doing feel that we are not simply responding to the wishes of constituents, or helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that great soldier, but preparing the way for that substantial triumph which, while perpetuating the Republican party, preserves and perpetuates Republican creeds.

That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law.

That the soldiers and sailors of the Union, who fought and conquered armed rebellion in the field, and stood true to the principles which they vindicated and the flag which floated over them and led them to victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of the loyal people, and as they saved the country by trials, sufferices and sacrifices, they have considerable claims to the highest honors of the nation.

That we tender our most cordial thanks to Edwin M. Stanton, for the firmness, courage and patriotism with which he has maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of the people against the attempted invasions of faithless Executive and his purchased instruments.

That as experience is alike the best instructor of man and nations, so the experience of the rebellion gives us renewed confidence in the pledges and precepts of the Declaration of Independence, and with these as our guiding stars the Republican party must always succeed.

That no contract so eloquent could be presented as that between the lond proclaimed by Andrew Johnson and the silent patriotism of Ulysses S. Grant; the one deals in promises to redeem, the other deals in acts that convince, and that while Johnson has fallen rapidly away from his many voluntary covenants, Grant has accepted equal justice and Radical Republicanism as part alike of conscience and duty.

That the public debt, incurred for the purpose of preserving the existence of the nation, is a sacred obligation, binding the people to its payment in the utmost good faith to the full extent of the legal requirements; that the greatest requirements of prudence and judgment are still required, and should, as far as attainable, be employed at once to maintain the public faith and credit and render the burden as light as practicable upon the productive industry of the country and the wages and proceeds of labor; that it is the dictate of sound policy, as well of greatest wisdom, that the domestic industry of the country should be sustained and protected against foreign competition by adequate tariff laws, and that in whatever particular the existing laws on the subject are defective, they should be amended and made efficient for that purpose, as well as the purpose of raising revenue for the Government.

That by the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, all domestic dissensions and factious opposition to the complete reconstruction of the Union, on the firm foundations laid by the wise and judicious legislation of Congress, will be immediately suppressed, and harmony and good feeling restored, settled relations of business established, and the revival and improvement of all disturbed sources of national wealth and prosperity be secured, when it is to once made manifest that the people of this country are firmly fixed in their determination that the fruits of the late bloody and obstinate struggle shall not be lost and that factious and rebellious resistance to the laws shall be effectually overthrown, which attempted to subvert the Government by savage cruelty, rapine and murder.

That Pennsylvania proudly tenders to the loyal people of the Union Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, her great war Governor, and the Soldier's friend.

That every American citizen, whether by birth or adoption, is entitled to the protection of the nation and its flag, and while it is important on the Government to institute negotiations for the establishment of international law for expatriation, recognizing naturalization by one nation as terminating the allegiance due to another, and conferring all rights of citizenship, it is no less its duty to vindicate its people of all classes from oppression or interference at home and abroad when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of legal and personal rights.

The delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention in Chicago are instructed to cast their votes as a unit, through its Chairman, in favor of Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President, they being distinctly declared the choice of the people of the State for those positions, and that the right of substitution for absent delegates shall be solely with the delegation from the State.

Considerable opposition was made to the last resolution. The resolutions were then divided and all except the last adopted.

At the evening session a lengthy discussion ensued upon the question of instructing the delegation to the National Convention to vote as a unit for candidates.

The electoral ticket was provided for, and the Convention adjourned *sine die* at a late hour.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Irish reform, says the plan which is to be pursued by the Government in regard to Ireland is as follows:

First—The consideration of the church question will be put off until the Commission or Irish church establishment already appointed shall have made a report.

Second—Another commission will be appointed to inquire into the relation of the landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Third—A charter will be granted for a new Catholic University.

Fourth—Money will be advanced to the Irish railways to be subsidized by the government.

DUBLIN, March 9.—Fitzgerald, Dahony and Macarthy, arrested for seditious conduct, have been discharged from custody.

W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, refuses to accept the offer of release from sentence of imprisonment on the terms proposed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Ministerial budget for the ensuing fiscal year was laid before the Corporation Legislatif to-day. The following are the totals of receipts and expenditures, as estimated by the Minister of Finance: Receipts from ordinary sources, 1,699,000 francs; do from extraordinary sources, 93,000,000; total estimated receipts, 1,792,000,000 francs. Expenditures, ordinary, 1,629,000,000 francs; do, extraordinary, 184,000,000; total estimated expenditures, 1,813,000,000 francs.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, stated the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of Clerkenwell prison and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give a signal when the conspirators approached to light the fuse, by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to seize the guilty parties. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street, but as no attempt to blow up the wall was made that night, the preconcerted signal was not given. The powder was allowed to remain and no arrests made. The Police supposed the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly during the day.

Lord Stanley informed the House that an exhaustive investigation had been ordered in the case of the vessel Lizzie Leine, seized in the Chesapeake.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 11.—The treaty just concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States, providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council. It is reported here, Lefferts's position has been made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to entertain the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but refused to submit other points in dispute.

TURKEY.

LONDON, March 9.—Turkey has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet. All the Ministers have resigned, except the Grand Vizier, Mehemed Pasha, and successors were appointed.

IMPEACHMENT.

A Correspondent Has an Interview With the President.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *World's* correspondent gives the details of an interview with President Johnson on the subject of impeachment, during which the President stated that he should respond to the summons to appear by counsel, and after a long consultation upon the points and denuncia of the charges brought against him, concluded the interview by saying:

"The managers of the impeachment and others who applaud them are, in a certain sense, inconsistent. Recalling the time, on the outset of the rebellion, when I stood in the Senate almost alone in insisting upon the duty of the Government to uphold the Constitution and the Union against the traitors who threatened both, I recall a class of men in and out of Congress who lacked courage to defend either. Standing on the same platform that I occupied then, I look around and see these men bold enough, in place of their former weakness, to disregard the clearest provisions of constitutional law. After the war is over, in which they took none except a wordy part, they have relapsed to their original status as politicians, and hold the Constitution at too slight a value to be either valiantly defended or treated with reverence. Finally, it is declared that I, who have as honestly striven as I know how to administer this Government in accordance with the Constitution, shall be sacrificed along with the unconstitutional prerogatives of the Presidential office to a party necessity. Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial, yet Congress proposes to try the President at once, for what kind of offense, compared with that of Mr. Davis, the country and the Senate may, perhaps, justly decide."

DARING ROBBERY.

Express Messenger Knocked Senseless in Site car and Robbed of $20,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, March 11.—S. B. Hayman, American Express Messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton train, due here at ten o'clock, was knocked senseless while counting his packages of money by some persons unknown, who entered the car by means of false keys after the train left Lockland. The robber escaped at the next station, carrying with him packs containing $20,000. The messenger was discovered in a bleeding and senseless condition by a brakeman on the train. He is very seriously injured and now delirious. The money belonged to parties in Indiana and Illinois.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Vote the Largest Ever Polled in the State—Harriman Re-Elected by Twice Thousand Majority—Legislature Largely Republican.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-five townsgive Harriman, Republican, 32,752; Sinclair, Democrat, 30,967. Republican majority 2,885. Fifty-eight towns and small places remain to be heard from which are about equally Republican and Democratic. It is probable that Harriman's majority will be about three thousand. The whole vote will probably exceed seventy-two thousand, the largest vote ever polled in the State. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

The Republicans elect four out of five Councillors and nine out of twelve Senators. They have probably about seventy majority. Harriman's majority is somewhat reduced from last year.

CONCORD, March 11.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-eight towns give Harriman 37,438; Sinclair 21,217; scattering nineteen. Harriman's plurality 2,211. There are fifty-three towns to hear from, which last year stood Harriman, 4,800; Sinclair, 5,514. The aggregate vote this year will probably reach 76,500.

NORWICH, CONN., March 11.—News from New Hampshire, caused great excitement in this city. At midnight, in spite of the rain, a salute was fired in honor of the success of the Republicans.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: There is great rejoicing here among the Republicans over the result of the New Hampshire election, and a corresponding despondency among the Democrats. But few of the latter were expecting such a signal triumph for the Republican ticket. Yesterday they were in high spirits, and boldly proclaimed that the impeachment movement would give New Hampshire to the Democrats. Extensive preparations had been made for a celebration here Tuesday night by them. Powder had been purchased to be used freely; bands of music were engaged to serenade the leading Democrats and the President, and there was to have been a grand old fashioned glorification. About two o'clock, while the Senate was in session, Col. Thomas Florence received the first dispatches from New Hampshire, stating that that State had hopelessly gone for the Radicals. He rushed to the White House, and disregarding the door-keepers, interrupted the Cabinet meeting with the announcement. It came like a thunderclap to Johnson and his advisers, and the Cabinet meeting ended. As the fight in New Hampshire was made directly on the impeachment question by the Radicals, they maintain that it shows conclusively that the people now demand that it be pressed through.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Corrected returns from one hundred and eighty-one towns put Harriman 31,803, and Sinclair 31,756.

CONCORD, March 12—Two hundred and twelve towns give Harriman, Republican, thirty-eight thousand five and ninety-four votes, and Sinclair, Democrat, thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty five. The nineteen remaining towns gave Harriman last year one hundred and seventy three and Sinclair thirteen hundred and twenty-two.

THE INDIANS.

Friendly Feeling Manifested—Garrisons to be Withdrawn—Depredations in Montana.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Advices received at the Military Headquarters here from Fort Laramie say: The Indians who have congregated at this post manifest a very friendly feeling, and have come in in a express manner to meet the Peace Commissioners with a view of making a treaty with them. Dr. Matthews, Special Indian Agent, who had an interview with the Crows and Sioux near Fort Phil Kearney last month, reports them in favor of peace with the whites. Red Cloud, the most hostile of the Sioux portion, my info. Fort Phil Kearney and others were there for peace. Gen. Sherman's Peace Commission.

General Sherman has received instructions from Washington to withdraw the troops from Fort Reno, Fort C. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney as soon as the season will permit. These troops will be distributed to other posts, because the posts at which they are at present located is scarcely used, emigrants preferring the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. The troops will also prefer to travel by way of the Pacific railroad to its terminus, and thence by the old route.

Montana papers contradict the reports of the burning of Fort Benton and the capture of Mr. Kennedy and his children. The report was started by the accompanying thousand Indians in the vicinity of the place, who had committed a number of depredations. The commanding officer at Fort Shaw placed a strong guard for the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coaches, running from Helena to Fort Benton, securing the safe arrival of the coaches.

Several hundred settlers of Trinity Gulch and Prickly Pear Valley have petitioned the Governor of Montana to furnish them arms and ammunition for the purpose of defending themselves against the Indians. Governor Smith ordered Col. Scribner to proceed to the scene of the difficulties upon investigation to furnish the needed arms and ammunition to the citizens.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Election of Legislative Representatives—Kalakua Not Yet Proclaimed, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12—By the arrival of the steamer Idaho we have Honolulu advices to February 26th.

The result of the election for legislative representatives is fifty nine representatives chosen, eight ministerial, twelve independent, and seven doubtful. The seats of the seven doubtful are to be contested and candidates will be contested.

Dr. Kekuia the physician hands voted almost unanimously for Dr. Mott Smith, marching to the polls with the American flag in front of the band of Hawaiian banner in the rear of the procession.

A review of the Hawaiian trade the past year shows a total export of native produce of the value of a million and a quarter. The principal item is sugar, amounting to seventeen hundred tons.

Intelligence from Tahiti states the total loss of an English lumber vessel, on Starbord, off Volcano Island, while making a voyage from Puget Sound to Australia. The name of the wrecked vessel not ascertained.

The King has ordered the Hawaiian Parliament to convene on the eighteenth of April.

Rufus A. Lyman has been appointed Lieut. Governor of the Island Hawaya.

The colored seamen of the Lackawanna gave a ball in Honolulu by permission of their officers.

The whaling ship "President," the first of the season, arrived at Honolulu from Marquezas with twenty barrels of sperm oil.

FLOOD IN THE WEST.

Ice Gorge at Rock Island—Bridges Reported Carried Off.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROCK ISLAND, March 11.—The ice gorged below the city this afternoon, causing a rapid rise in the river. At nine o'clock two-thirds of the city was flooded, and the people on several streets were taken from their houses in small boats. The railroad bridge has been carried away, causing sloss of fourteen thousand dollars. Eight flat boats, valued at thirty thousand dollars, used on the river improvements, were carried down and are now piled up in a solid mass. Considerable damage has already been done in Davenport, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, March 11.—The gorge gave way last night. The river fell rapidly, and is now entirely free from ice. The Burlington and Missouri and Pacific Railroad has been seriously damaged. Trains will not be able to cross for some time. One of the solid stone piers was carried twenty feet down stream.

Naturalization Treaty With Germany.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *World's* Berlin letter gives a synopsis of the new treaty with the North German Confederation. According to article one the North German Bund covenants to accord to Germans, who become naturalized citizens of the United States and reside in that country five years, the same rights and privileges as native born citizens of the Republic. In the second clause of the same article the Government of the United States reciprocally engages to recognize persons who, though formerly citizens of the United States, have become naturalized citizens of the North German Bund, and resided in the territory of the latter five years, as citizens of the Bund. It is provided, moreover, that whoever, having thus alienated himself from his own country and become a citizen of the other country, returns to his native country, and there acquires domicile, shall by the acquisition of such domicile, be considered to have renounced his adopted citizenship. Article second provides that no person shall be freed by acquisition of citizenship through naturalization from obligations incurred through crime or misdemeanor, committed while a citizen of his native country. Article third extends the extradition treaty of 1852 between the United States and Prussia to the North German Bund. Article four declares the acquisition of domicile, which works loss of citizenship, shall be presumable from two years residence out of his adopted country. The more declaration of intention to become a citizen is to be of no international effect. Articles five and six relate to the ratification of the treaty, and stipulate this to be effected within six months, and the treaty shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and remain in force ten years.

—The Episcopal Convention at Burlington, Vt., in session on Wednesday, elected Rev. Dr. Bissell Bishop of that State.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Henry Hare Hartley, a prominent California lawyer and politician, died at Sacramento to-day.

The Supreme Court has decided that the State stamp act for passenger tickets violates the National Constitution and is void.

The Governor signed the bill changing the time of the election of Congressmen and California Conventions to nominate candidates to be voted for the Presidential election.

The British ship Vascatia, which went ashore at Fort Point, was sold at auction to-day for $22,500.

Gen. Morgan Smith, United States Consul at Honolulu, arrived by the steamer Idaho *en route* to New York.

Col. Spaulding is Charge d'Affairs of the United States, pending the return of General McCook, Resident Minister.

The Prussian bark Wilhelm, two hundred and sixty-four days from London, arrived at Honolulu on February 10th.

Arrived: Charles Lullur, Liverpool; Martha Pool, Mary E. Packer, New York. The Captain of the Luling died at sea.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny County Home.

The Grand Jury visited the County Home yesterday. Regretting our inability to accompany the jury, we turn to the annual report of the County Controllers for 1867, which embraces the report of the Directors of the Home, in which are fully set forth the receipts, expenditures and general administration of this model institution, under the direction of Messrs. R. H. Davis, Moses Chess and John F. Dravo. The large building, with all its wards and apartments, is kept in the most perfect order. Perfect cleanliness is maintained through all the departments, and the sanitary condition could not be better. The grounds adjacent to the buildings are laid out with much taste in walks and lawns, with clumps of trees and shady arbors, and the broad fields of the Home farm are kept up to the standard of the best culture, and made to yield large crops of the cereals, with a variety of garden stuff, beef, pork and poultry for the use of the inmates. We know of no similar institution in the State better adapted to its objects, or more economically and thoroughly managed, than our County Home. Much credit is due to the Directors for their persistent and intelligent oversight and management of the whole establishment.

The effect of the recent absorption of several of the townships into the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be to deprive the Home of about one-fourth of its revenue; but as it will be relieved also of the maintenance and care of the poor from the townships now added to the city, it is fair to suppose its expenses will be correspondingly reduced. It may be that the withdrawal of so large a portion of the area and population from the constituency of the County Home may suggest that the present buildings are too large and too large a scale for what remains to sustain them; but the population of these is increasing so rapidly that in a few years it will be found none too large, and the taxables in the most populous portion of the city will have the satisfaction of knowing that at least one-fourth of the first expenditure will be saved to them, and now look to the Homes of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the accommodation of their poor.

A Rascal's Trick—Anderson not Dead—a Long-Dead Man a Murder—no Suicide and—no Money.

The Meadville *Republican* says: On Tuesday we reported the news of the elopement of Prof. Anderson's wife with a man named Norris, and the telegraphic statement that Anderson had killed his child and committed suicide.

By later advices it appears that Prof. Anderson is not the "dead duck" that the telegraph made him out to be. The murder-suicide story proves to be a rascal's "ruse" into the hands of the "fowler" he met at Hill. The story runs that, on his back track, and at Middletown, Ohio, behold the unfortunate husband who had lost his child and wife, and who had been blown out his own brains, appeared before the astonished couple, and took a seat in the omnibus opposite, where he seemed can be better imagined than described. Stuffed that the Professor with "Bourbon" over the Pacific Railroad, he dissolved "Bruno," directed the Professor to "shoot" and then "lay" over what stumps he might have belonging to the late Mr. A.; whereupon, as reported, he shelled out some $3,500. The Prof. seems to have been quite satisfied with the blood already shed, as he did not proceed to blow out the brains of his man who had runaway with his wife. The unfortunate woman passed through this city yesterday on her way home, it is hoped a wiser and better woman. As for the Professor, he has performed a little piece of slight-of-hand which eclipsed anything laid down in the "Secrets."

John Norris, or "Johnny" as he is called by his chums, is from Williamsport, Pa. He has been traveling with Anderson ever since he last performed in this city. The engagement was made here, and Johnny resigned a position in the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to accept a place with the magician. His family owns a fine property opposite the Reside House, Williamsport, and are among the most respectable people of that town. But Johnny is rather inclined to fast life, and managed to persuade Mrs. Anderson to part with her husband's personal property to abandon the home of her husband and children, and go with Johnny. She appeared greatly depressed when the news reached her of the death of husband and child, and as she returned on her way East, she was a forlorn object. She was cast off by her husband and has been abandoned by the graceless scamp that lured her away.

"The United Presbyterian."

It affords us much pleasure to call the attention of our readers, and especially the business men of our community, to the advertisement of the *United Presbyterian*, which will be found on the second page of this morning's GAZETTE. There is no religious periodical that comes to our table that we prize more highly. It is conducted constantly to influence and elevation; and has now a subscription list that will compare favorably with any journal of the same kind in the country. It circulates very largely in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as the towns and villages of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, West Virginia, and we may say, the States of the Union generally. It is therefore in our opinion one of the very best advertising mediums, and as such we very cordially commend it to thoroughgoing notice of our business men. It has been found from experience that printers' ink must be used freely by merchants and manufacturers who desire to succeed well, and we know of no weekly periodical through which they can further their interests better than the advertising columns of the *United Presbyterian*. It is scarcely necessary to add that it is under the editorial management of a gentleman of amiable, talented and worthy Christian gentleman, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D. This paper has grown to be a large and fifty five. The nineteen remaining towns gave Harriman last year one hundred and seventy three and Sinclair thirteen hundred and twenty-two.

Coal Boat Rise.

The recent rains and the general thaw of snow and ice up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, have combined to gladden the hearts of our coal-boat merchants with a rise which will enable them to run out a large fleet of coal. The greatest activity prevailed on the wharf yesterday, and during the day a few barges and boats were floated into the Ohio on their way to the Southern market. Our river reporter furnishes us with the following table of shipments made yesterday and to be made to-day provided the ice all runs out:

DEPARTED FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	19	—	190,000
Ormsby	6	—	63,000
Total			253,000

WILL LEAVE TO-DAY—LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Fred Wilson	—	5	70,000
Hercules	—	6	110,000
Panther	—	6	120,000
Warner	5	3	80,000
J. S. Neal	5	—	70,000
General Tiner	4	2	65,000
Arrow	4	4	80,000
Sam Roberts	9	—	90,000
Tom Rees	5	2	85,000
James Gilmore	—	4	80,000
Reindeer	—	4	120,000
Alps	4	3	100,000
Total			1,017,000

CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	3	2	70,000
Wild Cat	—	4	80,000
Tigress	5	2	90,000
Total			1,230,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Lake Erie	—	5	120,000
Simpson Hornet	—	7	140,000
A. J. Baker	—	5	100,000
Total			360,000

FOR CAIRO.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Belle	—	5	100,000
Resolute	—	5	100,000
Total			200,000

FOR VICKSBURG.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Stella	—	6	120,000
Mary Ann	—	6	120,000
Hawk	7	—	70,000
Total			310,000

FOR MEMPHIS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Diamond	10	—	100,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Towboat	—	—	30,000
Lounsa	9	—	90,000
Leopard	9	—	90,000
Fearless	9	—	90,000
Wasie	5	—	50,000
Lion	3	2	110,000
Coal City	13	—	130,000
Sampson	9	—	90,000
Star	5	—	100,000
Clipper	6	—	60,000
Tiger	6	—	60,000
Collier	5	2	90,000
Greyhound	7	—	70,000
Tom Farrow	7	—	70,000

RECAPITULATION.

Cincinnati	1,455,000
Louisville	817,000
New Orleans	360,000
Cairo	200,000
Vicksburg	310,000
Memphis	100,000
Total	3,472,000

Hoop Skirts and Long Dresses.

Several years ago, when Dr. Keyser was lecturing in Smith's Hall, Allegheny, on the use of mechanical appliances in the cure of disease, he was interrupted by the query: "What do you think of hoop skirts?" His subject that night was fevers. Let me quote, for a moment, said the Doctor, that I desire in any manner to quarrel with the prevailing fashions, especially that one to which my attention has been particularly invited by the present hour. Let me say to the audience, and whilst I fain would do away with a great deal in the way of excess in the shape of long trains, which, like Rogerand's tall in Æsop, served no other purpose than to sweep the mud, but on the contrary does a great deal of harm by absorbing the dank slush of the pavements and streets, and bringing it into a struggle to the currents of life as they circulate through the veins; that only a rare few know the extent of the evil and baleful consequences of such a pernicious fashion. I remember too