Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868. NUMBER 76.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Conference Report on the Bill to Relieve Manufacturers—Whiskey Distillery Amendment Rejected by the Senate—Another Conference Committee—The Bill for the Admission of Alabama—Mr. Spalding's Substitute Adopted by the House, Providing a Provisional Government for Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, asking Congress to declare that naturalized citizens owe no allegiance to Foreign Powers. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, praying that the money expended on the harbor be refunded. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, presented a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate whether he has established or ordered the establishment of any new Department since the first of August, 1867, and if so, what Department or Departments, and under what statute or other authority.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution enquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury what amount of United States bonds are outstanding of each class, and rate of interest, and what each class was worth in gold at the time issued.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested it would be impossible to give that information at a moment's notice.

The resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the report of the Committee on Conference on the bill to release certain manufactures from internal tax.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the amendments.

Mr. NYE opposed the amendment for punishing whisky frauds. He objected to the price being taken as *prima facia* evidence of guilt on the part of all distillers, innocent and guilty alike, and denied the right of Congress to stop a legitimate business without evidence.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the effect of the bill would be to close up every distillery in the country, and asked if such was the intention of the Committee?

Mr. SHERMAN said the intention was to enable the Internal Revenue Commissioner to close every distillery in cities.

Mr. NYE said the effect would be to deprive the government of any revenue whatever from whisky, and perhaps to fill the penitentiaries with revenue officers. The remedy lay in another direction. He understood a law was in preparation to cover the whole subject and submitted that it would be the better to leave the matter till then, instead of establishing a system of spies upon legitimate business. The bill was oppressive and unjust.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the bill was too strong. He suggested an amendment leaving it in the discretion of the Internal Revenue Commissioner to close up distilleries instead of mandatory upon him.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was useless to attempt another Committee of Conference. The bill had been fully considered.

Mr. MORTON objected to the punishment provided for these frauds, as there were existing laws on the subject. The trouble was, they were not enforced. He had enquired at the Internal Revenue Department on the 8th of January and found that there had not been over a dozen persons punished for these crimes up to that time. They might multiply penalties, but until it was made a personal danger to commit such frauds they could not collect tax. Cases usually result in compromises and payment of fines in less amount than the tax. Such men cared nothing about the name of fraud. The evil would never be corrected till fifty or a hundred of them had been sent to jail, instead of being allowed to settle the matter by compromise with the District Attorney. They should take it out of the power of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, Secretary of the Treasury, and, above all, of the District Attorney, to compromise. District Attorneys were tempted by the law giving them only fifty dollars for every conviction, but allowing them two per cent. if they obtained a confession of judgment for $20,000 or $30,000. This evil, if complained of, would be increased by the proposition of the Committee. He imputed no corruption upon the Secretary of the Treasury or Internal Revenue Commissioner. They had not proper opportunities, away from the scene of action, to make investigations. If the power of compromise were taken away, however, and a few of those committing frauds were sent to jail, another state of things would soon be manifest. He read the joint resolution proposed by him in January last, revoking this power and making it compulsory that criminal proceedings be carried forward.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the amendment at length, professing himself in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Morton, but asserting a reduction of two dollars to one dollar would result in a cessation of frauds and collection of a large amount of revenue.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the proposition of Mr. Morton was inconsistent, starting out by taking the ground that there were already penalties not carried out, and yet proposing another. He held the true course to stop these frauds was a proceeding *in rem*, not a prosecution of individuals, and argued that the present provision was justifiable and would be effective.

Mr. NYE said large distilleries in cities manufactured for foreign markets, making a superior and high priced article, upon which they could afford to pay the tax.

Mr. SHERMAN asserted the distilleries of Kentucky and Ohio made most of the whisky exported, about two millions of gallons.

Mr. NYE repeated there were large distilleries in New York that manufactured solely for export. Were they to be closed up because others committed frauds, and their stock left on their hands in order to allow the government to dispose of whisky on hand from seizures?

Mr. HENDRICKS condemned the tax as unreasonable, and as being the sole cause of frauds. A proper tax could be collected, and a tax of fifty cents would produce more revenue than one of two dollars. They should not start with the idea that whisky was an outlaw, to be hunted down.

He said the legitimate production of whisky had been almost stopped, and this measure would effectually put an end to it. The true way was to impose such tax as manufacturers would feel was just, and feel in honor bound to pay.

Mr. SHERMAN regretted the provision in regard to whisky frauds had been included, for which, however, neither the House or Senate were responsible. It was introduced at the urgent request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had told them he could not collect any revenue from whisky without it. It would not effect country districts, because there the distilleries could be controlled; but it would prevent the immense frauds committed in cities. He saw nothing alarming in the bill, that would work injury in a couple of months, when this whole Internal Revenue matter would form the subject of further legislation. It was necessary to place this power somewhere. He did not wish to enter into a general discussion of the various points raised, though he could show the proposal of the Senator from Indiana was unjust and would be nugatory. He appealed for a vote to-night.

After further debate the Senate, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, disagreed to the report by a vote of twenty-three to nine.

Yeas.—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill, (Vermont,) Nye, Ramsey, Patterson, (New Hampshire,) Patterson, (Tennessee,) Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley and Wilson—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner and Wade—9.

Mr. ROSS, who would have voted no, was paired with Mr. Norton, and Mr. Thayer, who would have voted no, was also paired.

The Chairman appointed as a new Committee of Conference Messrs. Sherman, Howard and Morton.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Roderick D. Butler, of Tennessee.

Mr. BUCKALEW took the floor in opposition, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned till Monday at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in reference to Des Moines Rapids and Canal Swamp land selections.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, introduced two bills amendatory of the present naval regulations. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. JUDD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the rights of United States citizens abroad. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

The House considered the bill to admit Alabama to representation in Congress.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a substitute, and Mr. KERR, of Indiana, opposed the bill.

Mr. KERR declared that if the State of Alabama was admitted into the Union under such a law, and with the shackles which the last section imposed on her, she never could stand up in the family of republics and say she was the equal of her sister States. She would come with the brand of degradation on her, and yet they were told this was to be a government republican in form. It was a government which the people of Alabama despised, which they loathed, which they rejected in every way left to them by military despotism in which to express their feelings. He then criticised various portions of the bill.

Mr. PAYNE spoke in advocacy of the bill, replying to some of the objections made by Mr. Kerr. He thought it a favor to white rebels that they were allowed to partake of political power at all. It would have been right and just if it had been deemed expedient to withhold absolutely from them all political power, and he could see no justice or propriety in any man charging Congress with injustice, because it said to those rebels they should not exercise political power unless they swore not to strip it from those men who were loyal during the war, and to whom Congress was bound to extend and perpetuate that right.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved a recess from 4:30 to 7 o'clock, but the motion was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then spoke in opposition to the bill. He declared Alabama was a State in the Union, unless the history of the last five years were a lie; unless the war for the suppression of the rebellion was a monstrous crime; unless every man who fought in the war on the other side was a conscious traitor. The bill, he said, could be justified by no man not filled with infernal hatred of our form of Government and not desiring its overthrow. It must and would end in blood. No man in his senses could expect anything else. The white race had never in the history of the world been subject to the black race. The madness or folly of Congress could never compel the white man to submit to its African domination or government. The time would certainly come when pride of race and blood would not brook the domination of the inferior men—when the white people of that State, conscious of the great wrong inflicted on them, and conscious of their God-given strength and their rights to be free, would rise and drive into the sea the African rulers placed over them by Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (Pa.) stated he should vote against the bill. He did not believe it essential or wise to compel the people of Alabama to enjoy the privileges of the Union and share in its government against their will. If there were any considerable number of white men in the South who had any sense of contrition for what they had done, because of that feeling of remorse which swayed the heart of Satin and his peers, only because their enterprise had failed, he had not seen the evidence of it. He did not believe in compelling these incorrigible deliquents into an association in power with a people they hated and a government they had striven to overthrow.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke in advocacy of the bill, putting it in the axiom that if you cannot get all you wish, you should get all you can. He thought sufficient restrictions had been imposed on the people of Alabama. Therefore he was opposed to the third section. It was authorized neither by the laws nor the constitution. It was the right of the people to alter or amend their Constitution, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and they could not be deprived of that right. The American system would be a total failure, if the people could not be trusted with that right. There was no colorable excuse for attempting to engraft such a provision on the statute books. I cannot shut my eyes to the great fact that this government was built by white men, on ideas that were peculiar to the race, that the predominating element is still the same, and there is no reason to expect that in the long future it will ever put on any other complexion. In saying this he would not be understood to distranchise the political rights of any race that fate or fortune has cast on our shores, whether it be the docile African, or the other or more turbulent one that comes by ship loads with its old world ideas and antirepublican instincts, in church and State, to fill the ranks and feed the wasting reservoir of the so-called American Democracy. We have them both to deal with, as we have had Spaniards and Frenchmen and have now the Mexican and Indian. We must do the best we can to assimilate these heterogenous elements by educating them into love of order and a just appreciation of the rights of man. But nobody I suppose would think of constructing a durable Republican State from either of these materials without a judicious intermixture of that high instinct which puts man above state, and has a just respect for the rights of all. He opposed the section offered by Mr. Stevens, imposing conditions on the admission of Alabama, and appealed to the House to reject it, and also that of his colleague, Mr. Spalding, and concluded by advocating the passage of the bill with the third section struck out.

Mr. DAWES would be glad to support the bill with or without the third section, if he could see in it any guarantee of security to the people of Alabama. He supported the proposition of Mr. Spalding, which secured to the people of Alabama everything secured by the original bill, except representation in Congress. The State should first be built up, individual and personal rights secured, the damage wrought by the rebellion repaired, and stability and security made certain. Representation should follow and grow of that security.

Mr. STEVENS, Pa., rose at the Clerk's desk and spoke at some length. He held now, as he had at the time of the admission of West Virginia, that having conquered the territory from another power we had the right to treat it as such, and take it in or keep it out as we pleased. The only question here, although this State has not lived up to the enabling act, is, are we prepared to admit her people as fit to associate with freemen, a few of whom so sympathized with rebels that they are unwilling to let these poor men into the Union. [Laughter.] What is that constitution? It is that every man of sufficient age, twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at the election. If I were certain that those who have just perjured themselves, and attempted to break down this glorious Union, would live and abide by their contract, and not attempt further to destroy as if we admit this terrible leaven. I should not hesitate. There are no forms, no omissions, that would keep me from admitting them into the Union at once. I confess, I have my doubts, I am sorry for it, as to whether, after we shall have admitted them into the Union, and after to-morrow's sun shall have set upon them, they will not be ready to call a new convention and to re-establish Slavery in some shape or form. We know very well the ingenuity of these men. We abolished slavery, except for crime, but I have been informed of two cases in which men have been tried for crime, convicted, and now serving in the One case in Florida, which our Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau informed me he had seen six of them sold for twenty years. How do they do it? They pass a law that any man guilty of assault and battery shall be sold into slavery for twenty years. It is a law there now. They go into the streets, and if a white man jostles a black one, or a black man jostles a white one, he is taken right to the court house, is convicted of assault and battery, and sold for twenty years into slavery. There are hundreds this day in the Southern States who are serving as slaves. In just such contrivance they have so altered the law that they have introduced a system of peonage, worse than in Mexico or the Southern provinces, and yet what shall we do? We must try to shackle them in some way; but while we are admitting these white men, we are securing the poor ignorant black men from their impositions. Hence it is that I have moved to strike out all after the first section and insert in its place what I think will be a complete shackle. But the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham) to strike out the third section, is all, I must say, in the interest of slavery. Having offered my proposition to try to protect, if possible, the freedmen against the wiles of the most wicked institution that God ever afflicted man with, or ever could exist through the invention of human ingenuity, I will vote for no Constitution which does not give universal and impartial suffrage, and bind, as human judgments can, that provision forever inalienable, inexcisable in the instrument, so that if ever taken out by the roots it shall take with it every other fragment of the instrument itself, and send them back to ages according to the provisions of a new law.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued against the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens. His objection to it was that it would admit to suffrage women and children as well as men.

Mr. STEVENS thought that was not a fair construction of it; but he was willing to change the words "citizens of the United States" into the words "electors of the United States."

Mr. BOUTWELL said he did not know how that would help the matter.

Mr. STEVENS asked how he could help it.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if he were offering the proposition, it would be his business to perfect it, but as he was opposing it, that was not his business. He went on to say he was in favor of the bill, but was opposed to the amendment, which had been offered after the bill had been agreed on in Committee. That amendment would open to every rebel in Alabama, who could not be convicted of treason, the right to vote on all elections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to ask Mr. Boutwell whether he would exclude men who were convicted, but

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and went on to say the conditions declared to be fundamental in the third section of the bill were in entire harmony with the fixed precedents in the government, and were within the rule laid down by a gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham,) to wit, that they were in harmony with the Constitution, and not in any sense outside of it or extraneous to it, and were conditions that were necessary for the security of the people of Alabama, if that State was to be admitted into the Union.

Mr. MILLER favored the admission of Alabama under the Constitution presented.

Mr. FARNSWORTH closed the debate. He said the bill was opposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dawes) and others on the Republican side, because it would give the State into the hands of rebels, and was opposed by members on the Democratic side because it would put the State into the hands of loyal men. Who would decide when doctors disagreed? He argued to reject Alabama, after she had gone through the struggle, would be only to encourage the rebels and discourage loyal men.

Mr. MYERS suggested to the gentleman that he had an original letter, sent in January to Captain Francis Lyons, who had just been discharged from the federal army, notifying him to quit the State of Alabama, adding that Capt. Lyons had remained and a few months after had been brutally murdered. This was when Andrew Johnson had began to inspire the rebels with fresh courage, and when the whole power of the State was being placed in the hands of disloyal men.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed and said he had had letter upon letter beseiging Congress not to turn its back on Alabama, but to spare the loyal people the mortification, humiliation and insults which they would be obliged to feel. He was sorry to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania speak about the bill violating the enabling act.

Mr. STEVENS said he had made no such statements, for he had no doubt of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH having resumed his seat, the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—thirty to one hundred and three—a strict party vote.

The next question was upon Mr. BINGHAM'S motion to strike out the third section of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote, on a count by the Speaker, of seventy-four to thirty-four, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays.

The next question was on Mr. STEVENS' amendment to strike out all after the first section and insert as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union upon the following fundamental conditions; that the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on any account, except for treason, felony, or other crimes infamous at common law, and suffrage as above provided for shall forever be universal and impartial, and Congress shall have power to annul any act of the State in violation or derogation of this act with regard to suffrage and may regulate the same. In case such alteration of the right of suffrage of the State of Alabama ever be reduced below the universal right hereinafter provided for, all legislation admitting said State shall be null and void.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

The question then recurred on the substitute by Mr. SPALDING, for the original bill, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Constitution formed by Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people in the election commencing on the 4th of February, 1868, is hereby declared to be the constitution organic law for a provisional government of the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the officers elected at said election shall, on the 1st of May, 1868, qualify as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of their respective duties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, at any time after he shall be qualified and have entered on the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation convene the Legislature chosen at such election; and the Legislature when so convened shall have the power conferred by said Constitution, which is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the Legislature is hereby further empowered to submit to said Constitution of the United States for ratification, at such time or times as it may designate, and said Legislature is also empowered to submit to a vote of each House to submit said Constitution or such amendments proposed by the Legislature they shall be voted on separately and not in connection with this Constitution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the electors of Alabama, qualified under the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to vote for delegates to form a Constitution, shall ratify a Constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14th, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That District Commanders shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act and the act of March 23, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for a more efficient government for the rebel States," and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof, shall remain in full force in Alabama, except as modified by this act until Alabama shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—Yeas, 109; Nays, seven; not voting, eighty-six, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Ashley, (New.) Ashley, (O.) Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beatlie, Benjamin, Broomall, Churchill, Clarke, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Culloni, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Hulsey, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kools, Laflin, Lawrence, (O.) Logan, Longridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrow, Mullins, Myers, Nunn, O'Neil, Orth, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stevens, (Pa.) Taffe, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Horn, (Mo.,) Ward, Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (O.,) Wilson, (Pa.,) Woodbridge, (Vt.,)—77.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Arnell, Bailey, Beamer, Beck, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brooks, Buckland, Barr, Carey, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fields, Fox, Glossbrenner, Galaday, Gravely, Haight, Hojman, Hubbard, (C. T.,) Hurlburd, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Krotz, Lincoln, Mallory, Marshall, Miller, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pile, Plants, Pruyn, Ross, Sitgreaves, Tiffer, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, (Tenn.), Trimble, (Ky.) Van Aukan, Van Trump, Van Wick, Winden, Woodward—54.

So the substitute was adopted.

The next question was ordering the preamble to be engrossed, and the House refused to order it, so the preamble was rejected.

The final vote was on the passage of the bill.

The bill passed—yeas one hundred and two, nays twenty-nine—a strict party vote, Mr. Stevens, Pa., voting with the majority, and Mr. Williams, Pa., not voting.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING the title of the bill was amended, so as to read, "a bill to provide for a temporary and provisional government in Alabama."

A new Conference Committee was ordered on disagreeing to the report on the bill to exempt certain manufactures from tax, and Messrs. Schenck, Brooks and Ferry appointed.

Mr. CAKE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a railroad from Washington to the Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania. Referred to Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

Erie Railroad Trouble.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—Mr. Jay Gould, of the Erie directory, has gone to Akron, Ohio, to consult with eminent engineers in regard to the selection of a route and the construction of a new road from Akron to Toledo.

Up to eleven o'clock to-night no information has reached here of any veto by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, of the law authorizing the Erie Company to establish its offices in Jersey City, and it has probably become a law.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Election—Financial—North Pacific Railroad Project—Harbor Improvements—Freedmen's Savings Trust Company—New Tax Bill—Impeachment Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON March 28, 1868.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day, a communication from General Meade relative to the recent election in Alabama on the Constitution, showing that under the law requiring one-half the registered voters to cast their votes the Constitution is not ratified. He does not favor the immediate admission of the State by Congress, but would prefer seeing the Convention reassembled for revision of the Constitution, to be submitted to the people under the new law.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency issued during the week amounted to $413,500; shipped, $437,280; United States notes shipped, $2,142,174; National bank notes issued, $170,760; amount in circulation, $299,846,176; fractional currency destroyed, $469,010; receipts of internal revenue for fiscal year to date $141,530,464.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.

A delegation, consisting of W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, Judge Rice, of Maine, the Governor of Minnesota, and one or two gentlemen from the British Provinces, were before the House Committee on Pacific Railroad to-day, and made an argument in favor of the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company has just published an annual report, from which it appears its total deposits since March, 1865, when it was chartered, have been $3,352,387. There remains on deposit $658,209. The money deposited represents part of the savings of the freed colored people within the past two years.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The opening speech by General Butler to-morrow, on behalf of the Impeachment Managers, will occupy three hours. He will take up in order and comment on each of the articles, after which the Managers will present their witnesses and fully enter upon the trial.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Commerce is preparing a bill asking for the appropriation of $3,000,000 to be used in improvements and construction of harbors in different parts of the country.

NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill will not probably be reported to the House until the last week in May.

ST. LOUIS.

Distillery Seizure—Homicide Case—Iron Mountain Railroad—Working Men's Meeting—The Shooting and Cowhiding Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The United States Marshal yesterday seized the distillery of H. T. Farris, and arrested its proprietor, for distilling without license.

The second trial of Matthew Nemecheck, for the murder of Dennis Doyle, thirteen months ago, was concluded yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Work has been resumed on the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad by Thomas Allen, and the track will be completed to a point on the Mississippi river below the Ice Lane by December.

A large meeting of workingmen was held at the Court House last night, at which Hon. Alex. Campbell and John Hinchcliffe, of Illinois, and others spoke, and resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of Gen. Carey's bill now before Congress, and the establishment of a uniform currency.

The case of Voullair, for shooting Isaac M. Ruth in the cowhiding affair a few evenings ago, was called yesterday and dismissed, and Voullair discharged. Ruth has so far recovered as to be able to attend to business.

WEST INDIES.

French Demands on Hayti Satisfied—Anarchy at St. Domingo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—The *Herald's* Havana specials say the French Admiral's demands on Hayti have been satisfied by contributions from the merchants.

General Solomon was expected in the next steamer.

The Iron Dock at St. Thomas will probably be afloat on the 1st of April.

The Desota sailed from Jamaica on the 12th, for Caracas, with sealed orders. Baez had again been urged to return to St. Domingo, but still delays. Hunger is alarmed and anarchy prevails. The dungeons are filled and the people reject the Government currency. Three hundred Coolies had arrived at Trinidad. An earthquake was felt at St. Kits on the 28th ult.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Protest Against the Canada Confederation Act.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, March 28.—The repeal petition addressed to the British Parliament by the Representatives of Nova Scotia sets forth that the Union act has overthrown their institutions and instituted a process of dismemberment; protests against the act, because it deprives them of the right of self-government; states that the Confederation is most distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia, and fraught with evils, unjust and uncalled for; characterizes this manner in which it was brought about as a surprise upon the people and a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament. The petitioners trust the act will be frankly withdrawn and cancelled. The document is signed by fifty-two members of Parliament.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TROY, March 28.—This morning the livery stable of Lubin Mitchell, in West Troy, was burned with most of the contents. A dwelling house adjoining was also destroyed. An unknown lad from Buffalo, who slept in the barn, was so badly burned that he will probably die. Loss about $15,000.

FROM EUROPE.

War in Abyssinia—King Theodorus Prepared for Battle—The British Forces Advancing—Foreign Policy Manifesto from Napoleon Preparing—The Guard Mobile of France—Anti-Prussian Riots

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ABYSSINIA.

THE SITUATION—KING THEODORUS PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

ANTALO, *Abyssinia*, March 6, via London, March 28.—The Commander-in-Chief and officers of the English expedition have positive information that King Theodorus means to fight and is prepared. The native army is in a very strong position, situated between two rivers near Lake Hiak. Magedala is two days' march. In rear of the King's headquarters very deep ravines encircle the Abyssinian camp. In this camp, and on the line towards Magadalo, Theodorus has fifteen thousand warriors, the works and camp being defended by six large guns. On the east and south of Lake Hiak are high and steep mountains. Napier has six thousand English troops posted here. The General will move to Ashanzi. To-morrow the advance brigade moves and the General leads by choice. Baggage of every description is reduced two-thirds Forage for cattle is scarce, and the roads very bad and difficult to travel. The soldiers are suffering from dysentery and fever.

FRANCE.

MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON—THE GUARD MOBILE.

PARIS, March 26.—It is understood that Emperor Napoleon is engaged in preparing an important manifesto in regard to the foreign policy of his government. The document is expected to appear about the 15th proximo.

It is estimated by the Minister of War, Marshal Neil, that since the new army law has been put into operation the Guard Mobile of France has been increased to five hundred thousand.

GERMANY.

ANTI-PRUSSIAN RIOTS IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, March 29.—Anti-Prussian riots have taken place in the northern part of Bavaria. Crowds gathered at several places and made violent demonstrations against Prussian influence and union with the Northern Confederation.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee having considered the impending election on the proposed new constitution and for officers thereunder, submit that all citizens sympathizing with the Democratic party, who are entitled and registered to do so, vote against the adoption of the Constitution, and recommend that the present incumbents of all State, Congressional, Judicial, parochial and municipal offices, so far as they are known, who act in harmony with the special purpose of defeating the Constitution, be placed in nomination and voted for as candidates for their respective offices.

The papers publish a letter from General Hancock to Governor Pease, arguing the efficacy of the civil law and rights of the people. This is in answer to Gov. Pease's letter concerning Gen. Hancock's refusal to order a Military Commission for the trial of citizens in Texas. The letter covers two columns of close type, and is commented upon favorably by the city press.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., March 28.—In the Convention to-day the Judiciary report was still under consideration. The Convention is making slow progress, with no prospect for an adjournment.

The Mississippi Central Railroad propose to pass, free of charge, the delegates residing on the line of that road when the Convention adjourns.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—The Conservative Convention at Lumbertin yesterday nominated Thos. C. Fuller, of Cumberland for Congress.

VIRGINIA.

New Indictment Against Jeff. Davis—Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, March 28.—The U. S. Grand Jury has found a new indictment against Jeff. Davis. It covers fifty pages, and details all his offences since the opening of the rebellion.

The Convention was engaged to-day on the educational report. An amendment for separate schools for whites and blacks was tabled.

Five prisoners confined in the county jail for various offences escaped this morning.

Astounding Revenue Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, to-day says: Treasury agents Sloanmaker and Randall have detected astounding frauds on the Revenue here, perpetrated through bonded warehouses, and having ramifications in New Orleans and elsewhere. Several officials are involved. The frauds are chiefly in tobacco and whisky. In bonded warehouses at Galveston four hundred barrels, supposed to contain whisky, were found filled with water. Three hundred were empty, and fifty had been filled with a combustible compound, with a view, probably, of destroying the warehouse and all evidences of fraud. The parties implicated have fled.

Episcopal Conference Endorse Impeachment of the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, March 28.—During the session of the Conference of the New England Episcopal Church, the Committee on the course of the country, through Rev Gilbert Haven, reported resolutions endorsing impeachment and eulogising General Grant and Secretary Stanton for their patriotic conduct. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was voted to send copies to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President, the Senate, Secretary Stanton, General Grant and Chief Justice of the United States.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 29.—As far as the eye can reach the lake is clear of ice. Great activity prevails in marine matters. A fleet of vessels are expected to leave this week for the upper ports. Such an early opening of navigation has not occurred in many years. The ice has disappeared without the usual freshet.