Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868. NUMBER 81.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Contested Election Case—Committee Report in Favor of Robinson, the Contestant—Registry Bill Passed—Railroad Indemnity—The Appropriation Bill—Conference Committee Appointed.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1868.

SENATE.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. LANDON, Chairman of the Special Committee on the contested election case from the Twenty-first Senatorial district, Robinson, Republican, against Shugart, Democrat, and sitting member, reported in favor of John K. Robinson, the contestant.

The report was adopted and resolution passed giving Mr. Shugart the usual per diem and pay of a Senator.

RAILROAD INDEMNITY.

The Railroad Indemnity bill passed finally.

REGISTRY BILL PASSED.

The House amendments to the Registry law were concurred in under the operation of the previous question.

The postage bill of the Senate for March is $3,386.

BILL DEFEATED.

At the afternoon session the bill giving School Directors power to borrow money without applying to the Legislature was defeated.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Requiring bidders for supplying the State with paper to give bond in ten thousand dollars.

The House bill extending the powers of the Civil Code Commissioners and requiring them to report in 1871.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole morning session was occupied discussing the bill allowing Philadelphia to make grants of Penn Squares for scientific purposes. Defeated.

PETROLEUM BANK.

At the afternoon session, Mr. MANN, of Potter, offered a resolution recalling from the Governor the bill requiring the Auditor General to return to the Petroleum Bank United States bonds originally deposited as security for redemption of circulating notes. He stated that the Commonwealth would be rendered liable for twelve thousand dollars under this bill. The resolution was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Mann, Nicholson and Josephs appointed a Committee of Conference. The disposition of the House is to concur in all the reductions by the Senate, but to non-concur in all increased appropriations.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, the House agreed to postpone the question of final adjournment until after the report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ARKANSAS

Meeting of the Legislature—The Election for Constitution.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: The Arkansas Legislature, newly elected, met and organized today at the Capitol. James N. Sarber, of Pope, was elected President of the Senate, and J. G. Price, of Little Rock, as Speaker of the House.

The result of the voting on the Constitution at the military polls has not been announced yet. There is no doubt that the State has gone against the Constitution by at least five thousand. The Radicals, however, claim a majority of several thousand. The Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

The Erie Railroad Trouble—A Card from Mr. Drew.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 3.—Daniel Drew, in a card in the *Tribune*, says: "As for the recent issue of bonds, it was made by the Directors under the very same law as that under which the Central road issued some millions of bonds a few years ago. Their right they believe to be unquestionable, and they will continue so to believe until the Courts decide otherwise. All the questions at issue will shortly come before Courts of competent jurisdiction. Should they decide the money entrusted to me as Treasurer of the Erie railroad has not been used for improving the road and extending its connections with the great West, but to be paid over to a receiver, I shall so pay it. If on the other hand the Courts decide in favor of the Erie railroad, its Directors will endeavor, so far at least as my influence goes, to make the Erie what it ought to be and what its managers have been for years seeking under enormous difficulties to make it, the best, safest and cheapest channel between the East and West."

Grain Shipping Difficulty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 3.—The difficulty between the grain shippers and vessel owners in regard to the question of responsibility for deficiencies on cargoes of grain is becoming more serious. At their last meeting the vessel owners resolved not to take any cargoes of grain under the newly adopted bill of lading, which requires them to account for the full amount of grain mentioned in the bill. Shippers, on the other hand, stand firm and insist on an acceptance of the new bill, and one hundred and one of the principal commission and shipping firms have signed an agreement to have no dealings with vessel owners who will not adopt it.

Barratry Case at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The counsel for Cora James moved for a new trial, to-day, and the argument will be heard on Saturday. Pending the decision she was admitted to bail in four hundred dollars and immediately went to work with some of her suits.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Question in the English Parliament—War in South America—Success of the Allies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, April 3.—A division will take place to-night in the Commons on the Irish question. The Liberals are sanguine that the Government will be beaten, and believe a Liberal Cabinet certain. The course of the ministry is yet uncertain, however, as they have the option of resigning or appealing to the people by a dissolution of Parliament. The position of the new ministry is also uncertain, in case of coming into power.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

LISBON, April 3.—The mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro advices to the 11th of January. The allies stormed Humaita after a desperate resistance, capturing fifteen large guns and a quantity of stores and ammunition. While the land forces were engaged, the Brazilian fleet forced a passage of the river, and reached Assuncion. The city had been evacuated by the Paraguayan troops, and deserted by the citizens.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 3. — *Evening*—Consols closed at 93a93⅞. 5-20's 72¾. Erie 49½.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—*Evening*—Bonds closed firm at 73¼.

ANTWERP, April 3—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed weaker at 43f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—*Evening.*—Cotton active throughout the day and closed buoyant at a decided advance; middling uplands in port 12a12¼; to arrive 12a12 1/16a12¼; Orleans 12a12¼a12¾; sales 30,000 bales. The advices from Manchester are favorable, and the market is strong with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs closed irregular and dull, with a further decline in corn, which closed at 40s. 9d. for new mixed western. Wheat 16s. for white, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; others unchanged. Provisions and Produce entirely unchanged.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A dispatch from Minister Van Valkenburg, dated Hioga, Japan, states that the Tycoon has abdicated and the Mikado is sending troops towards Jeddo. One American sailor and two Frenchmen were wounded in the attack on the foreigners, but the American marines and sailors dispersed the Japanese. The execution of the Japanese officer who ordered the attack was to take place on March 3d. The arrival of the Mikados' envoy at Hiago restored quiet.

—Friday's Chicago *Journal* says reports from Southern and Central Illinois are almost without exception that the winter wheat passed through the cold weather successfully and promises an unprecedented harvest. Farmers all over the west are taking advantage of the unusually early opening of the season to sow their grain. If the summer will be anything like as favorable for the farmers as the opening is, the northwest will astonish the world with the extent of its crops this year.

—Rio Janeiro advices of March the 11th are received. The allied forces have taken Assuncion, the capital, and were passing to the rear of Haumita. The allies now have forty thousand men, fourteen iron clads and twenty wooden vessels in the neighborhood, while the Paraguayans are reported to have only 12,000 men.

—The news from Montevideo, Uraguay, is to the effect that General Valencia Flores, the President, had been murdered by some confederates of his son, caused, it is supposed, by the latter having pronounced against his father, and having been defeated and banished. Col. Lorenzo Battle, the Minister of War, had been elected in his place.

—About six hundred machinists, blacksmiths, car builders, turners, &c., in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, turned out at Scranton, Pa., yesterday, demanding a return to the old wages, a reduction of ten per cent. having been made on the first of January. The men at the Faller's mines also turned out. A strike is expected at the Parish and Cunningham mines.

—The New York *Tribune* states editorially: We have assurance from Washington that General Grant finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier, to announce it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country, is the success of the pending impeachment trial. He feels that the national security demands the removal of the President.

—A special from Havanna says: The Bishop embarked for Cadiz on Monday, having ordered all the church bells to ring on the occasion of his departure. He also drew on the Banco Espanel for $40,000, but Lersundi prevented the payment of the check. The Bishop thereupon had it formally protested. Lersundi's chief-of-staff goes in the same vessel with the Bishop as bearer of dispatches.

—Mordaunt, the actor, recently discharged from the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for drunkenness, has recovered his salary for one week, from Messrs. Clark & Booth, on the ground that the manager knew he had been drinking and ordered him to play.

—Justice Carter, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, yesterday discharged Samuel Strong, on the ground that the evidence furnished did not clearly and sufficiently show that Strong was a fugitive from justice in the sense of the Constitution of the United States.

—During the hurricane on Thursday a three-story frame building in Rewson st., Brooklyn, in process of erection, was blown down, and four workmen engaged upon it were severely injured. Another building in Astoria was also demolished.

—Governor Oglesby of Illinois has issued a proclamation, designating the 15th of April next, the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

—The six miners, victims of the disaster at the Diamond mine, Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday last, were buried from the Cathedral at that place yesterday.

—The pail factory of Mann Bros, at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $30,000.

—The New York Assembly has passed a bill to submit the new Constitution to the people next fall.

—The Philadelphia Internal Revenue Board has been discontinued at the request of its members.

Ice Disappeared from Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 3.—The ice is all gone from the lake as far as the eye can reach. The light in the lighthouse will be shown to-night for the first time this season.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Trial—The President's Speeches—Reporters on the Stand.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 3d, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair, immediately after opening, was assumed by the Chief Justice. Proclamation was made in due form, the Managers took their seats, and the House appeared in numbers about equal to the Managers. The Journal was read in the meantime. The gallery was tolerably filled, for the first time with a fair sprinkling of sable faces among the spectators.

Senator DRAKE moved the Senate take up the proposition he offered yesterday to amend the Senate rules, and asked a vote upon it. It was read.

Senator EDMUNDS moved to strike out that part relating to the yeas and nays being taken by request of the presiding officer. Mr. Drake having no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, the rule was adopted as amended.

Clas. A. Tinker was re-called.

Mr. BUTLER, before interrogating Mr. Tinker, said: I will read a single paper. The paper is a message of the President of the United States, communicating to the Senate the report of the Secretary of State showing the proceedings under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 18th of June in submitting to the Legislatures of several States an additional article to the Constitution of the United States.

Senator THAYER—What article?

Mr. BUTLER—The fourteenth article. It is dated June 26th, 1866. It is the same one to which the dispatch related, an Executive document of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The examination of the witness was proceeded with. He identified the original copy of a speech of President Johnson on the 18th of August, 1866, telegraphed from Washington to the Associated Press.

Joseph B. Sheridan, stenographer, testified that he reported the speech of the President, made in the East Room of the White House, August 18th, 1866, which he took down, to the best of his ability, in short hand, and wrote it out, giving a copy to Colonel Moore, the President's private Secretary. He did not recognize the copy shown him by Mr. Butler as his own, but swore to having written out from his notes, afterwards, extracts from the speech. These were shown him in manuscript.

Cross-examined by Mr. EVARTS—The stenographic report in his note book was wholly written by himself. The speech occupied about twenty-five minutes. It was reported from sound, but attention was also paid to the sense. The portions written out were recently written out solely from the signs. Could write out notes correctly after a long lapse of time.

James A. Clephine, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was called: On September 18th, 1866, was employed in the Department of State; had been a stenographer for about eight years; was then engaged to report the President's speech. He transcribed from the notes a portion of the speech for the Associated Press. Did not recognize the manuscript shown him as being his own handwriting; he might have dictated it. At his request Mr. McFarland wrote out a literal report of the speech which the *Chronicle* published next morning, that paper being willing to take the copy furnished by Col. Moore. The report of the *Chronicle* was accurate, with the exception of a few words.

Cross-examined by Mr. EVARTS—Took phonographic notes of the entire speech; wrote it all out, but don't know where the manuscript is now; when he read the public speech he didn't have his notes before him; never compared them nor his manuscript of them with the printed speech.

Re-direct—The copy of the *Chronicle* before him contains the speech referred to.

Mr. BUTLER asked if it was a correct report?

Mr. EVARTS objected. It was impossible for witness to tell from memory.

Mr. BUTLER claimed that as he had twice re-written it, the witness could very well remember it, and his testimony was competent.

Mr. EVARTS argued in reply, maintaining the original notes must be produced, and also said the President had not been allowed an opportunity of correcting his speech, which all Congressmen use.

Mr. Tinker being recalled, produced a copy of the President's speech marked as having been sent over the wires by the Associated Press.

Mr. Sheridan recognized a portion of it as his own handwriting. There are corrections in this copy. Did not see them made, but believe they were made at the White House.

Cross-examined—Have corrected the papers; which corrections are in his own hand writing; only those pages were written from his own notes; this was done at the time by himself, but he has never since compared them; the copy before him was substantially a correct transcript of his notes.

Francis Smith, official reporter of the House of Representatives, testified he has been a stenographer for four years; was one of those employed by the agent of the Associated Press to report the speech referred to. [Produced his notes.] Wrote out a portion of the speech and delivered the sheets one by one to Col. Moore, who corrected them, as Col. Moore had stated he wished to revise them—not to make any substantial changes, but to revise the phraseology. Witness selected from the copy sent by telegraph the portions written out by himself.

Cross-examination by Mr. EVARTS—The manuscript was correctly made, substantially, but he had to correct the ungrammatical expressions.

Mr. Clephine was re-called. Recognized the manuscript of his report. He was cross-examined on his variations from strict accuracy. He made the meaning clear and corrected ungrammatical sentences.

Col. W. G. Moore, President's private secretary, testified he was appointed Paymaster, with the rank of Major, in November, 1866. In 1865 was made Private Secretary of the President. Before that time had been Assistant Adjutant General. He heard the speech of August 18th. Made some corrections in the report written out by stenographers, doing so without the assistance of a memoranda. Did not change the substance in any case, but altered the language. On examining the manuscript he finds no page in which his writing predominates. He made no change without the direction or authority of the President. The manuscript as revised was handed to the agent of the Associated Press. The President never said to witness he had done wrong in making these corrections.

Mr. BUTLER then proposed to read all the various reports of the speech and put them in evidence.

Mr. EVARTS objected that the report of the *Chronicle* is not proved by authentic evidence.

At this point 2:25 o'clock, the Court took a recess of fifteen minutes.

On re-assembling a motion was made to adjourn the Court from this evening till Monday next. Lost—nineteen to twenty-eight.

Mr. BUTLER then read the Associated Press report of the President's speech.

At its conclusion

Senator ANTHONY made a motion that a reporter of the Associated Press be admitted to the floor, but the CHIEF JUSTICE decided it was not now in order.

William N. Hudson, of the Cleveland *Leader*, testified: With the assistance of Mr. Johnsen, I reported the speech made by the President in Cleveland in September, 1866. Have my original notes. Only part was reported verbatim. The words which he did not use were in the synoptical portion.

Cross examined—The paper for which I reported was opposed to the President. Wrote my notes upon my knee. Omitted portions of the speech, but gave the drift. Have not compared the full report with my notes. My notes were not phonographical, but written in long hand. The synoptical portion as taken down was again reduced for publication. In making up my report I also made use of Mr. Johnson's report, which was taken in the same way.

Re-direct—There were many interruptions and pauses.

Mr. BUTLER—When the President and the crowd were bandying epithets?

Objected to and the question withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER then asked what the crowd said, and told witness he might refresh his memory by memoranda before him.

Mr. EVARTS objected that newspapers were not memoranda. Objection argued.

The CHIEF JUSTICE ruled that the witness might refer to a newspaper copy, if he knew it to be correct.

Witness proceeded to read extracts, narrating interruptions, which enabled him to write out portions of what the President said verbatim.

Cross-examined—Took down what the crowd said, and at the same time caught up with my report of what the President said. Accounts of interruption which have just been given were all read by me from the papers before me.

D. C. McEwen, short-hand reporter, testified—Accompanied the President's party as reporter for the *Herald*. Witness produced a stenographical report of the Cleveland speech, and also a copy of an accurate transcript of the report written out and handed to the agent of the Associated Press, Mr. Gobright. Witness put down a portion of the interruptions. It was impossible to get all. There was a great deal of noise and confusion. I think there were expressions of ill feeling or tempor on the part of the crowd. The President was a little excited. The crowd said, "don't get mad, Andy."

Mr. BUTLER—Did he appear considerably excited then?

Mr. EVARTS—That is not part of the present enquiry.

Mr. BUTLER—The allegation denies there was a scandalous and disgraceful scene, the conditions being that counsel for the President claim freedom of speech, and we claim decency of speech. We are now trying to show the indecency of the occasion.

Mr. EVARTS.—I understand freedom of speech in this country to mean liberty to speak properly and discreetly.

Mr. BUTLER.—I regard freedom of speech in this country as freedom of the private citizen to say anything in a decent manner.

Mr. EVARTS.—Yes, it is the same thing, and who is to judge of the decency?

Mr. BUTLER.—The Court before which a man is tried for breaking the law.

Mr. EVARTS—Did you ever hear of a man being tried for freedom of speech?

Mr. BUTLER—No; but I saw two or three who ought to have been.

Mr. BUTLER repeated the question to witness, who continued: I could not see the President; only heard the tone of his voice. He seemed excited I do not know what is his manner from personal acquaintance when he is angry.

On cross-examination witness said he had not a report of the whole speech; left before it ended; besides certain sentences broken off by interruptions of the crowd only took the principal exclamations; could not hear all hear of them; the transcript of the speech was made two weeks ago from the notes of two years ago; think them as accurate as if transcribed then.

Edwin B. Stark was examined—Was formerly a short hand reporter. Reported the speech of the President at Cleveland on the night of the 30th of September, 1866, for the Cleveland *Herald* in short hand. It was published; the notes are not now in existence; suppose they were thrown in the waste basket. [The copy of the paper was produced.]

Witness—In some places the substance is given instead of the literal words.

Read from a part of report just what Johnson said: "Where is the man living, or woman, in the community, whom I have wronged, or where is the person who can place their finger on one single pledge that I have violated, or one single violation of the Constitution of my country. What tongue does he speak, what religion does he profess? Let him come forward and put his finger upon one pledge I have violated."

Witness continued—There were then interruptions, and various remarks were made, of which I have noticed one, because it was the only one Mr. Johnson paid any attention to; that was, "A voice—Hang Jeff. Davis." The President said: "Hang Jeff. Davis! hang Jeff. Davis! Why don't you?" There was then some applause and interruptions, and he repeated, "Why don't you." There was again applause and interruptions, and the President went on: "Have you not the court? Have you not got the courts? Have you not got the Attorney General? Who is your Chief Justice? Who has refused to sit at the trial?" There were then some interruptions and applause and he said: "I am not the prosecuting attorney. I am not the jury; but I will tell you what I did do. I called on your Congress, which is trying to break up the Government." Here were interruptions and confusion, and there may have been words uttered by the President which I did not hear; but I think not. Then the President went on to say, "But let prejudice pass."

Mr. BUTLER—Go to the conclusion, where you reported that accurately.

Witness—commencing a little before, where the specification commences—He says: "In bidding you farewell here to-night, I would ask you, with all the pains that Congress has taken to calumniate and malign me, what has Congress done? Has it done anything to restore the Union of the States? But to the contrary, has it not done everything to prevent it? And because I stand now as I did when the rebellion commenced, I have been denounced as a traitor. My country-men, here, to-night, who has suffered more than I? Who has run greater risk than I? Who has borne more than I? But Congress, factious, domineering, tyrannical Congress, has undertaken to poison the minds of the American people and create a feeling against me." So far' were Mr. Johnson's words.

Witness completed the sentence in this fashion: "In consequence of the manner in which I have distributed the public patronage." Those were not Mr. Johnson's words, but a condensation, a summary of the reasons which he gave at that point for the maligning.

Mr. EVARTS to Mr. Butler—Do you propose to put them all in?

Mr. BUTLER—We do. I observe in the answer of the President that objection is made that we did not put in all he said, and I mean to give all.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Evarts. He said in determining what part to give in full, and what part to condense, he was perhaps influenced somewhat by what he considered would be a little more spicy or interesting to the reader.

Mr. EVARTS—In what interest? Of the President or his opponents?

Witness—I do not know that.

Mr. EVARTS—On which side were you?

Witness—I was opposed to the President.

Mr. EVARTS.—But you did not know where you thought the interest was when you selected the spicy parts.

Witness.—I was very careful in all those parts where there was considerable excitement and interest in the crowd to take down carefully what the President said.

Mr. EVARTS.—The part which the crowd was most interested in you took down carefully?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. EVARTS—And the part in which the crowd seemed to have the most interest was the part in which they made the most outcry?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. EVARTS—Are you able to say there is a single expression in that part of your report given substantially, which was used by the President, so that they are the words as they fell from his lips?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. EVARTS said, we object to this report as no report of the President's speech.

Mr. BUTLER asked what were the politics of the Cleveland *Herald* at that time?

Witness—It was what was called Johnson-Republican; some called it Postoffice-Republican. The editor had the Postoffice.

Mr. BUTLER said he proposed to offer the *Leader's* report of the speech, as sworn to by Mr. Hudson.

Mr. EVARTS objected on the ground that the Managers are in possession of the original notes of the short-hand writer of the whole speech and of his transcript made therefrom and sworn to by him. The substitution for that evidence of the statement of Mr. Hudson, as testified to by him, is against the first principles of justice or of evidence. He has not testified how much of the report is his, and how much the reporter Johnson's. Besides, it is for the great part a condensed statement, directed by circumstances. The same objection may be made to this second *Herald* report.

Mr. BUTLER did not propose to withdraw the report of Mr. McEwen, but to put in all others.

After considerable argument Mr. BUTLER asked a decision of the question.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he could not put the question on all three at once.

Mr. BUTLER—Then I will first offer the *Leader* report.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it appeared from the statement of the witness that the report was not made by himself, but with the assistance of another person, whose notes are not produced or who is not himself produced as a witness. The Chief Justice thinks that paper inadmissable.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the admissability of the report and it was admitted—yeas thirty-five, nays eleven, Senators Howe and Trumbull voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. BUTLER then offered the report prepared by Mr. McEwen.

Mr. EVARTS objected.

Mr. BUTLER offered the report of the Cleveland *Herald*.

Mr. EVARTS objected.

On motion of Senator EDMUNDS the Court adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

The Chair was vacated by the CHIEF JUSTICE and assumed by the President *pro tem.*

Senator ANTHONY called up the resolution to assign a place on the floor of the Senate to reporters of the New York Associated Press.

A debate of some length followed, in which several Senators warmly advocated the resolution as in the interest of the public, while opposition was shown by some members on the ground that agents of the Association at the South had systematically libelled the Reconstruction Conventions, and by others because the Association did not furnish news to all papers in the country.

Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Very few members present. Several of them obtained a leave of absence. The Speaker presented a communication from General Schofield, relative to the expenses of the elections in the first Military District. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber, to witness the impeachment trial, with the understanding that no business be done on re-assembling.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1868.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Hedgeman Slack, Marshal for the district of West Virginia; William R. Wittis, N. J., Assistant Surgeon in the navy; John Ayres and Nicholas Quintaid, agents for the Indians in New Mexico; A. K. Osburn, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth district of Wisconsin; Wm. Murphy, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth district of Kentucky.

CORRESPONDENT SUMMONED.

J. B. McCullough, a newspaper correspondent, has been summoned by the counsel for the President to give testimony in the Impeachment trial, to show that the President in his reported conversation with him declared his action in the Stanton and Thomas matter was with a view only of obtaining a judicial decision on the constitutionality of the tenure of office bill.

Bridge Over the Ohio at Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The Ohio Legislature passed the bill, to-day authorizing the building of a bridge across the Ohio river to connect Cincinnati with Newport, Kentucky. The span over the main channel is to be three hundred feet in length and one hundred feet above low water mark, the adjoining spans two hundred and twenty feet in length each. A company to build the bridge was incorporated today.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 3.—Weston, the Pedestrian, at five o'clock this afternoon commenced the task of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. He started ten miles beyond Erie, Pa., and will walk to this city. He will be attended by a number of citizens interested in the match.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, April 3.—The Convention was engaged to-day on the article concerning the basis of representation and nearly completed it. Taking the registration of last year as the ground, it will give the Republicans twenty-three majority on joint ballot.

General Scofield has issued an order to enforce the State law against unlawful hunting on public lands.

Evacuation Day was celebrated by colored societies to-day. About three thousand blacks gathered on the square and listened to addresses from black speakers. Good order prevailed.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—General Steedman left for Washington to-day, to answer a summons in the impeachment trial.

The Internal Revenue receipts in the 1st District of Louisiana for March were $452,000.

The Registry lists were reopened to-day, and are to remain open five days, for the purpose of revision and additional registration prepatory to the election.

A break in the levee is threatened, eighty miles above the city, which would inundate the sugar region between the Mississippi and Teche rivers. The citizens have asked the Board of Levee Commissioners for aid in strengthening the levees. The river before the city is three feet three inches below the high water of 1862, and is rising steadily.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, April 3.—Hon. Linton Stephens and Gen. John B. Gordon addressed the democracy of Richmond county, last night, advising the people to vote against the reconstruction constitution. The contest for Governor is becoming excited. The friends of Irwin, independent candidate, are working hard.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, April 3.—Nothing important in the Convention to-day.

Revenue Frauds at Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 3.—The examination of warehouse frauds in tobacco shows that 58,709 pounds were credited, over one-half of which is missing.

Court House and Jail Burned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 3.—A fire at Wadesbro yesterday destroyed the court house and jail and seven stores.

STATE NEWS.

—The office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Landisville, Lancaster county, was entered on Friday night last, the safe broken open, and about $1000 taken therefrom.

—On Friday night, the 27th inst., a fire broke out at Port Deposit, and destroyed property to the value of $[illegible],000. The heavy fall of snow saved other buildings. Six thousand was insured.

—The people of York are going to decide by vote whether they wish to devote $10,000 to the purchase of steam fire engines, or not. At present hand engines are the only kind of fire extinguishers in use in that town.

—People are beginning to find out that no more healthy or pleasant summer resort than Erie is to be found. The lake breeze, good roads, boating, fishing and shooting are all attractions, and the consequence is that the best rooms in the hotels are already being engaged for the summer.

—A nest of wooden buildings in Scranton was burned out on Monday last. Several barns and four or five little dwelling houses were consumed. The loss was about $12,000, part of which was covered by insurance. Ten poor families were turned out of doors by this catastrophe. Scranton is afflicted with fires. There was one Friday, and scarcely a week passes without at least one.

—There is a stage driver in Pike county, Penn., named David Starner, who has driven stage for the last forty years, averaging 30 miles per day. Deducting the Sundays from forty years, leaves 12,520 working days, which at 30 miles a day makes a total of 375,600, equivalent to fifteen times the distance round the world, and 600 miles over. He is now sixty years of age, and is hale and hearty.

—On Thursday evening of last week, a large flock of wild geese passed over town, making the air vocal with their discordant notes. Somewhat strangely, however, instead of flying in a Southerly direction as they generally do at this particular season of the year, their flight was due North—and this was considered by many of our "weather prophets" as an infallible sign of falling weather.—*Hanover Spectator.*

—A bridge in course of erection over Stoney Creek, Johnstown, was upset the other day, and several people who were upon it narrowly escaped with their lives, as the water was high. Wesley Rose was severely injured in the spine. Mrs. Bowen was injured by her fall, and was going down for the third time in the deep waters when she was rescued barely alive; a small boy had a leg broken, and several others were more or less injured. The bridge was but a temporary one, being erected because the stone bridge had been swept away by the recent floods, and could not speedily be replaced.

New Orleans Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Cotton is excited and unsettled; sales of 5,000 bales middling at 30½c; receipts, 1,940 bales; exports, 2,954 bales; for the week, 34,700 bales; receipts, 11,050 bales; exports foreign, 16,143 bales; coastwise, 430 bales; stock, 69,264 bales. Sugar and Molasses very dull, irregular and unsettled. Flour firmer; superfine, $10; extra, $11. Corn is in request; quoted at $1,05a1,05½. Oats is in good demand at 80c. Hay dull and drooping. Mess Pork firmer at $27a27,75. Bacon active—shoulders, 12½c; clear sides, 17½c. Lard quiet and steady; tierces, 17½c. Gold, 139. Sterling Exchange Bank, 151a252. Commercial, 150a151. New York Sight ⅛c premium.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat more active; sales 1,200 bush. No. 2 Chicago at $2,15. Corn dull; sales 1 car of new yellow at $1,06, and 4 cars of new mixed at $1,05—all on track. Oats dull; sales of 800 bush western at 77c—bagged. Rye—none here. Barley dull. Other articles unchanged.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Flour quiet; Panama steamer for Monday engaged fall, principally on owners' account. Wheat dull at $2,45a2,50 for best samples. Legal Tenders, 72½.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Weather clear and quite cold. There was frost here last night and the night before, but the fruit is not injured so far as heard from.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Weather cloudy, blustering and cold.