

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.

NUMBER 82.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

To Adjourn on the 14th inst.—Bills Finally Passed—Incorporation of Allegheny County Organizations.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, April 4, 1868.
SENATE.
The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House met at ten o'clock A. M. Mr. RIDGELY, of Allegheny, called up the Senate bill incorporating the "Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh," (establishing a temporary home for destitute women, and for the reclaiming of the depraved.) Passed finally.

Mr. WINGER, of Franklin, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday agreeing to Mr. FORD'S motion to postpone the question of final adjournment until after the Committee of Conference on the general appropriation bill shall have been reported. After some discussion the motion was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 28.

Mr. JOSEPH'S amendment to adjourn was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 63.

Mr. ADAIRE, of Philadelphia, moved to consider the vote just taken. He wanted to force an early report from the Appropriation Conference Committee.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, said he would never vote for fixing a day of adjournment until that Committee reported, and then he should want ample time to discuss the items of the Appropriation bill.

After further discussion, Mr. ADAIRE'S motion was disagreed to.

The Senate amendment fixing on the 14th day of April for final adjournment, was then concurred in—yeas 57, nays 53.

Mr. JOSEPH'S, of Philadelphia, then moved to reconsider the vote just taken. Disagreed to. This was done to prevent an other motion to reconsider.

The postage account of the House, for March, is \$5,716.42, which was ordered to be paid.

There were over two hundred bills on the private calendar, which were nearly all simply by their titles. The following bills of interest to Western Pennsylvania passed finally:

Extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on an act incorporating the Conococheague Insurance Company of Butler, approved the 15th day of February, 1868.

Incorporating the Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren in Christ.

Extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on an act incorporating the Oil Tank Improvement Company.

Incorporating the Building and Saving Association of the city of Allegheny and county of Allegheny.

Authorizing the extension of a chain or wire cable across the Allegheny river, at or near Oil City, for the purpose of attaching pipes for the purpose of transporting oil.

Incorporating the Petroleum Producer's Pipe Company, of Venango county.

Providing for the sale of lands or lots in Red Stone creek, Fayette county.

Authorizing the school directors of Red Stone township, Fayette county, to levy and collect a tax for bounty purposes.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment Trial—President's Speech at St. Louis—Tenure of Office Act and Issue of Commissions—Further Testimony—The Prosecution Closed—Adjournment until Thursday—Message Concerning the German Treaty.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
After some minor business the House attended the Senate in Committee of the Whole.

SENATE.
The Senate went into executive session in order to give the Impeachment Managers an opportunity to obtain certain executive documents.

After executive session Mr. HENDRICK presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of blacksmiths and machinists of Indiana, praying that eight hours be made a day's work in Government employment. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. THAYER presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Omaha against the passage of a bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that a tax be assessed to each cigar. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.
The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in relation to the treaty with the German Powers respecting a resolution or report from the Secretary of State in relation to the negotiations and treaty with any of the German States since the first of January last. Relating to the rights of naturalized citizens, in one of the letters from Bancroft, of January 20th, he says: "The Prussian Government has inquired of him as to answer of the Prussian Government to the subject of naturalization. In reply he informed them of the intention of this Government to come to an understanding with that of America."

The remainder of the message implied that the British Government is inclined to follow the example of Prussia and that the settlement of that question here will be virtually a settlement for Great Britain. Mr. Sevard in a letter to Bancroft of February 13th says: "I have informally suggested to the British Minister here that proceeding in form of a mutual or common legislation in the two countries, would be more simple, and probably easier than a formal regulation in each of the two Governments respectively, inasmuch as there are so many other questions which urgently require settlement between the United States and Great Britain, besides of the conflicting naturalization laws. The documents include a copy of treaty recently concluded between the United States and North German Confederation."

Mr. Bancroft in explaining the history of the negotiation says on the question of the right of expatriation, there was no discussion by the laws of either of the two countries. On the question of residence as a condition of naturalization, which the mother country should respect, there existed no difference of opinion. The residence was a point of more delicacy. The Prussian law required an absence of ten weeks in the year, and the American law required an absence of three months. Mr. Bancroft declared himself willing to accept the American rule as it had received the sanction of the administration at Washington, and had become fixed by the usage of more than three-score years and that he would not insist on a change in the United States law for its own purposes as late in the act of July 17, 1862, to concede the naturalization in a short residence to their rights to so it is impaired, but the meaning of this treaty is that they will not ask North Germany to recognize such naturalization until the adopted citizen shall have completed the term now required by their normal law.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered two amendments to the bill regulating the Court of Claims. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN'S order relative to the ticket system for the galleries was referred to the CHIEF JUSTICE took the chair.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.
Mr. L. L. Walbridge, of St. Louis, was called to the witness stand and testified to the accuracy of the report made by him for the *Republican*, of the President's speech at St. Louis, on September 8th, 1864. The speech was read, and the trial proceeded to the Court, amid considerable amusement. Mr. BUTLER put the speech in evidence.

James A. Dean, stenographer, testified to a report he made of the same speech, and on his cross-examination by Mr. Stanbery stated that it takes four to seven lines to copy a speech, and that he had accordingly to the speaker's rapidity of utterance. In answer to Mr. Butler he said that the President frequently repeats himself, making it easier to report his speeches. Witness thought it would be possible for a rapid long-hand writer to take the sense and substance of the President's speeches in answer to a question by Mr. Stanbery, witness said he meant substance in accordance to reporter's own ideas.

No commission has been issued in the form of the commission. Witness produced the blank forms, showing that the change consisted. Since the passage of the act, no commission has been made out in the old form.

Witness thought it would be possible for a rapid long-hand writer to take the sense and substance of the President's speeches in answer to a question by Mr. Stanbery, witness said he meant substance in accordance to reporter's own ideas.

Redirection examination—During the past thirty-four years the appointments of a permanent Secretary of State have always been made in consequence of the absence of the Secretary.

A question, from whom did the letters of authority come, was objected to by Mr. EVARNS, who maintained that proof of the authority by which appointments were made must be in writing.

An extraordinary parley Mr. BUTLER said the gentleman on the opposite side seemed disposed to run him tall in an hour, before he could close. The question being modified was authorized that the letters of authority came from the President.

Witness examined—Witness did not know whether the one head of a department specified as removed while the Senate was in session, had previously been used to resign.

Mr. BUTLER'S official letter was read, showing that it was official, and that it was in the hands of the Secretary.

between Timothy Hickers, Secretary of State, and President Adams. No objection. The Managers then put in evidence the executive journal of the Senate for May 12th, 1860.

Mr. GREGORY, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, testified to the authenticity of the letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, notifying him of the suspension of Stanton and the appointment of Grant as Secretary of War ad interim, August 12th, 1867, under the Tenure of Office act. On receipt of this communication, Grant was notified by copies to the counsellors and auditors of the department.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Mr. BUTLER called the attention of counsel to various articles explaining the appointment to office of the Postmaster General, in 1794, which is specified in the schedule as made when the Senate is in session.

Mr. BINGHAM offered in evidence Executive messages to the Senate, dated December 15th and 16th, 1867, and January 18th, 1868, in which the President gives reasons for the suspension from office of several officers; also a communication from the Secretary of State, dated January 18th, 1868, reports action under the Tenure of Office law.

Mr. BUTLER informed the Senate that the case on the part of the House of Representatives was substantially closed, although they might call a few more witnesses, whose testimony would be only cumulative.

Mr. CURTIS, on behalf of the President's counsel, made a motion that until Thursday next, in order to afford them three working days in which to prepare their testimony. He stated that they would have much oral testimony to offer, but required time to arrange their documentary evidence.

Mr. CONNESS moved the Court adjourn until further ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment making it Thursday.

Messrs. STANTON and CAMERON endeavored to interpose remarks, but were ruled out of order.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted thirty-five yeas and thirty-four nays, adjourned at half past three o'clock till Thursday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.
In the Canadian House of Commons Saturday, Mr. Street introduced a bill to authorize the American Gas Company to extend pipes across the suspension bridge at Glifton. The bill providing the condition that when the United States was passed.

The rebel Colonel Grenfell has escaped from Dry Tortugas, where he was sentenced for life, on conviction of conspiracy with others to burn the cities of Chicago and Buffalo, and effect the release of rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas.

In Chicago, five Saturday night, the building 249 and 251 South Water street, occupied by Thorne Merritt, hardware and jewelry store, was destroyed by fire, which damaged the building and stocks to the extent of \$3,000, insured.

Mr. Bancroft has been commissioned by the United States Government as special agent to negotiate with the North German Confederation and German Zollverein.

The rebel Colonel Grenfell has escaped from Dry Tortugas, where he was sentenced for life, on conviction of conspiracy with others to burn the cities of Chicago and Buffalo, and effect the release of rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas.

St. Thomas advices of March 20th, report the new cases of cholera since the 7th. The bill, introduced in the Senate, March 22d report that a shock of earthquake was felt on the 23d ult.

The process of a reduction in the clerical force in the Treasury Department, is now going on. About a dozen female clerks and copyists were discharged a day ago, and several others have been notified that they will be discharged.

The professors in the Royal Institute of Havana, have not been paid for months. The President has ordered that they be removed, and students in the University course are obliged to go to Madrid.

Weston, the peddler, at Buffalo, on the 30th ult., was arrested for walking one hundred and fifty-eight miles, or inside the allotted time.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

General Wells's Appointed Governor of Virginia—Impeachment Managers—History of the Military Districts—Indian Commercial—The President's Witnesses.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1868.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
General Harvey H. Wells, of Alexandria, was this morning appointed Governor of Virginia, by General Schofield. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862; is from Michigan, and was a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. He enters on the discharge of his duties at once.

The interest in the impeachment trial has entirely died out. The counsel for the defense have applied for and obtained the issue of a subpoena to "Mick," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to appear as a witness in behalf of the President. It is expected that the trial will close in about a week, and now forms the chief point of impeachment articles. He will be examined by the prosecution on the cross-examination to the point of the cross-examination to Congress in private as well as public.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.
General Townsend has prepared a little history of all the military districts and divisions created in the course of fifty years past, and this pamphlet will go into the hands of the President's message, and be sent to the military divisions of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The statement will show that nearly all the military districts have been created by the President in the first instance.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.
The President yesterday appointed Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. G. Boone, Special Indian Agent, and George D. Brown, Indian Agent, to Commission to negotiate with the Great and Little Osage tribes.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.
The warrants issued by the Treasury Department meet the requirements of the Government during March, amounted to \$1,402,000, unincumbered of redemption. The public debt during the week, \$401,000; amount shipped, \$52,495; U. S. Bonds shipped, \$15,722; National Bank notes in circulation, \$32,000; fractional currency destroyed, \$405,820; receipts from Internal Revenue for the week were \$2,000,000.

ORATORS SUMMONED.
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1868.
The Mayor and other elective officers of Alexandria, Va., with the exception of four of eight aldermen, have been, or will be summoned to the office of the military Commissioner of election and registration for the 3rd District, to answer whether or not they can take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Melvin W. Park, a young man residing in Herkier, Bradford County, a few days ago had his hand and arm nearly torn to pieces by the bursting of a gun while attempting to shoot a pigeon. The gun was cracked by a very heavy discharge of a short time previous, though unknown to him. The physician thinks amputation will yet be required in the case.

The *Scranton Republican* correspondent in Wilkesbarre says: On Thursday, the 25th instant, as Mr. Klesner was walking down Main street, a common sized dog came running toward him, and he being very fleshy, it could not move off of him immediately, consequently it ran against him and threw him down, breaking his leg below the knee.

A sad accident occurred to two children of Mr. Green, teamster. The family was moving and the children were seated in a wagon. The horse started, and the children were thrown among the feet of the horses. One child had a high broken, and the other had a high broken, and a high broken in the abdomen. *Scranton Republican.*

The funeral of Judge Miles at Girard on Monday was attended by an immense crowd of people. The Episcopal church was crowded and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. Two car loads of his personal friends were present from Erie, and large numbers from Cleveland, and various places in Crawford and Erie counties, and on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. The services were conducted by Bishop Kerfoot, assisted by Rev. Mr. ...

OHIO NEWS.
A fire broke out in the Phoenix Hotel at Massillon, on Monday morning, and \$2,000. Fully insured.

The Stenbenville *Herald* wants that town to buy the old steam engine of the Allegheny River Company of this city. \$2,000. Fully insured.

Massillon, Ohio, has a city with the population is eight thousand, and rapidly increasing. The reason of which is the extent of manufactures there. Mr. ...

On the 6th ult. while Mr. ... (Baltimore) of Rush township, this county, was engaged in mending some of the machinery of the ...

Mr. B. ... was playing in the bank, ... Mrs. Kendall, living near the County ...

Mr. ... was ... on Friday of last week. Her clothes ...

We are reliably informed that the Pennsylvania ...

FROM EUROPE.

Important Vote on the Irish Church in the British Parliament—Oxford and Cambridge Regatta—An Important Cabinet Meeting—The War in South America.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
LONDON, April 4.—The *Morning Post* concludes a very able article in the following words: "It is a vote of the death warrant of the Irish Church. No fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal party since the emancipation act of 1829. The *Standard* says the effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step."

GREAT BRITAIN.
DEATH WARRANT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.
LONDON, April 4.—The *Morning Post* concludes a very able article in the following words: "It is a vote of the death warrant of the Irish Church. No fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal party since the emancipation act of 1829. The *Standard* says the effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ANNUAL RACE.
The annual spring race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place yesterday, over the usual course on the river Thames. The crews were in fine condition, and the contest was closely contested, but in the end the Oxford crew was victorious, and passed the goal three lengths in advance, amid the most uproarious cheers of the thousands who lined the banks and crowded the decks of the innumerable river craft. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, with many other distinguished persons. The distance pulled was four miles, which was accomplished by the victorious Oxford in twenty minutes.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.
LONDON, April 5.—An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday, to consider what action should be taken in the new vote, on Friday night, on Mr. Gladstone's resignation. It is reported that the Ministers have decided to resign in case the opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA.
SITUATION NOT SO DESPERATE AS REPORTED.
PARIS, April 5.—The *Standard* has received from Rio de Janeiro to the 8th ult., which state the situation of the Paraguayan President, Gen. Lopez, not so desperate as Brazilian accounts represent.

ARRIVALS.
QUEENSTOWN, April 4.—The Siberia, from New York, arrived this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
LONDON, April 4.—Evening.—A dispatch from Antwerp this evening quotes Petroleum dull at 42 1/2.

STATE NEWS.
One of the little Japanese children fell and bruised himself painfully in Meadville, Pa., on Saturday.

Strousburg, Monroe county, had its borough election last week, when the entire Republican ticket was elected.

A Board paper praises Charles Dickson and says his American Notes are true now and were true when written. This announcement certainly speaks badly for England.

The fine new anthracite furnace, about being erected at Temple station on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles from Reading, will be completed, but in blast about the first of June next.

Mr. Melvin W. Park, a young man residing in Herkier, Bradford County, a few days ago had his hand and arm nearly torn to pieces by the bursting of a gun while attempting to shoot a pigeon. The gun was cracked by a very heavy discharge of a short time previous, though unknown to him. The physician thinks amputation will yet be required in the case.

The *Scranton Republican* correspondent in Wilkesbarre says: On Thursday, the 25th instant, as Mr. Klesner was walking down Main street, a common sized dog came running toward him, and he being very fleshy, it could not move off of him immediately, consequently it ran against him and threw him down, breaking his leg below the knee.

A sad accident occurred to two children of Mr. Green, teamster. The family was moving and the children were seated in a wagon. The horse started, and the children were thrown among the feet of the horses. One child had a high broken, and the other had a high broken, and a high broken in the abdomen. *Scranton Republican.*

The funeral of Judge Miles at Girard on Monday was attended by an immense crowd of people. The Episcopal church was crowded and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. Two car loads of his personal friends were present from Erie, and large numbers from Cleveland, and various places in Crawford and Erie counties, and on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. The services were conducted by Bishop Kerfoot, assisted by Rev. Mr. ...

OHIO NEWS.
A fire broke out in the Phoenix Hotel at Massillon, on Monday morning, and \$2,000. Fully insured.

The Stenbenville *Herald* wants that town to buy the old steam engine of the Allegheny River Company of this city. \$2,000. Fully insured.

Massillon, Ohio, has a city with the population is eight thousand, and rapidly increasing. The reason of which is the extent of manufactures there. Mr. ...

On the 6th ult. while Mr. ... (Baltimore) of Rush township, this county, was engaged in mending some of the machinery of the ...

The Origin of the Wilmot Proviso.
A correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun*, referring to a statement first made public in a special dispatch to the *Chronicle* that Judge Brainerd of the Ohio Supreme Court, was the real author of the "Wilmot Proviso," gives the following curious account of the origin of that measure, and the way in which it was presented to Congress.

The history of that measure is this: In 1847 a political club met at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway to partake of a weekly dinner. The club was composed of Democrats—Democrats opposed to the extension of slavery.

At the dinner referred to, Mr. Howe, a western member of Congress, was present. His purpose in visiting New York was to take counsel with the friends of freedom how to head off the pro-slavery Democrats. Among the members of the club present were John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, John A. Kennedy, Isaac V. Fowler, And. H. Green, and other well-known friends of Democracy.

During the consultation, John Van Buren said that the protest against the extension of slavery, introduced into Congress, was not worked out by strenuous efforts, but the exact words of Jefferson, in the famous ordinance of '83 and '87 should be used. This was agreed to.

Mr. Howe stated that it would be difficult to introduce the proviso, as the Speaker would not give the floor to any one irregularly to freedom. Mr. Tilden, as the chief organizer of the movement about to be made, proposed that a stratagem should be played. It was agreed that each man composing the little body of sixteen or eighteen freeholders in Congress should have a copy of the proviso in his pocket. Each should spring to the *Chronicle* the first chance and shout, "Mr. Speaker!" It was thought that one of them would be recognized. Mr. Tilden, with other members of the club, went to Washington to aid in carrying out the plan. At a time agreed upon, the speaker band, each with the proviso in his hand, sprang to the floor, and in concert shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker was bewildered. He could not ignore the whole crowd. He yielded to the *Chronicle* the most moderate of the party, and so the Wilmot Proviso passed into history.

It is quite probable that a draft of the proviso in the hands of Judge Brainerd, as preserved among his papers, but the original draft, if it exists at all, will be found among the papers of John Van Buren.

From JAPAN intelligence received by way of San Francisco is to the 8th of March. The disturbances in that country have assumed a threatening character. It is announced that Satsuma and Choshu attacked the Tycoon in Otsu and other places, and the Japanese being gutted and then burned, the ministers leaving and going to Hiroga. All the ministers have been notified to return to Osaka, but they have not yet done so. A large number of high officials have been headed for treachery, and many have committed har-kari on account of the Tycoon's misfortunes. The Tycoon has been declared an outlaw, and the foreign ministers recognizing two governments. The customs are paid to the Tycoon at Yokohama and Hakodadi, and the Mikado at Hiroga and Nagasaki. *London.*

A special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Lake Ashanghi, Abyssinia, on March 18th, says that a advance brigade of the British army, under the personal command of Major-General Napier, arrived at this point on the march towards Mekele to-day. The difficulties of the expeditionary force have increased as we proceed. The country is for the most part barren and inhospitable, and the roads very bad and difficult to travel. The natives are hostile to the British. An Abyssinian chief, who is friendly to the British, has been killed near to the troops refuses to give food to the army on any terms. This chief sends General Napier to inquire him. He sent a message to Napier saying that King Theodore offers him anything he wishes. The chief is friendly, like General Napier not to believe his assertion of the hostile one. Forage can be had for the cattle. The people say that the British have already captured the country, and are ready to march on Mekele. The territory far and wide. The population is unwarlike. General Napier's headquarters are at Mekele. *London.*

The New Tax Bill.
The new tax bill will not contain any provisions altering the existing rate of tax on tobacco, and it is reported that the conference with the Whig party may be made in the present provisions of the bill. The bill will apply solely to the duties of manufacture, embracing those upon spirits, which will be raised to the average rate of three shillings, which have long been successfully perpetrated.

It is believed in official quarters that the position of the Whig party will be maintained. Mr. Gladstone will be able to give the Whig party a record of twenty-five millions of revenue is anticipated. *London.*

Mr. ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...

The ... of the Whig party ...