# TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced-Eight Hour Law-Appropriation Bill Passed-Other Bills Passed---Bills Defeated.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) HARRISBURG, April 9, 1867. SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. COWLES, of McKean, introduced a bill preventing unlawful placing of hand cars and trucks on railways. Passed finally.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution asking Congress to facilitate the huilding of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, introduced a bill requiring Telegraph companies to make annual reports to the Auditor General Passed finally.

EIGHT HOUR LAW. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the eight hour law. APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED. The House report of Conference Com-

adopted. HOUSE BILLS PASSED. The following House bills passed finally: Establishing a ferry over the Youghiogheny at Boston, Allegheny county. Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river at John Rimer's farm, Madison town-

hip, Armstrong county. Erecting an independent school district out of parts of Cambria and Somerset coun

For a turnpike from West Union, on the West Virginia line, to West Alexandria,

Washington county. Relative to the Western House of Refuge. Extending the mode of criminal proceedure in Potter county to Butler and Armstrong.

Changing the pay of Auditors in Butle county.

Incorporating Ormsby Borough, Allegheny county. Incorporating the Peoples Passenger

Railway Company, Pittsburgh. Incorporating the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company. . Incorporating the Allegheny City ing and Saving Association.

Extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on the act incorporating the Con-

A supplement for Ohioville Railros Also, the Senate bill anthorizing the transfer of the Gettysburg Cemetery to the General Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Senate bill limiting a day's labor to eight bours, amended, on motion of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, of Bradford, by providing that the pay be the same as for ten hours. Senate bill extending the act permitting

disabled soldiers to peddle by procuring licenses without charge to sailors and marines. Senate bill requiring persons making

proposals for furnishing the State with printing and bill paper to give bonds in ter housand dollars. Senate bill authorizing canal companie

to make contracts for joint business. Senate bill revising and consolidating ex isting loans.

Regulating enrollment taxes, as recom mended by Civil Code Commission ers, amended by Mr. MANN, of Potter, by increasing the enrollment tax on divorce bills from fifty to one hundred dollars, when applied for by the husband, and extending the time for paying the tax on all bills not now paid for one year. Under this bill if the enrollment taxes are not paid within one year after the passage o any act, it becomes null and void.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED FINALLY. Repealing act authorizing the election of additional officers and changing the manner of collecting taxes in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, passed March 13,

Empowering Judges of Quarter Sessions Allegheny county, to appoint Commissioners to assess road damages to David McCabe, of South Fayette township, Allegheny county.

Providing for Inspectors of Salt in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, and fixing the standard weight of salt.

SENATE BILLS PASSED FINALLY. Incorporating the Monongahela Association of Baptist churches.

Incorporating the Beaver and Rochester Gas Company." Establishing a ferry over the Youghio-gheny, at Layton Station.

Releasing Fayette county from a bond executed by the County Commissioners.

Joint resolution for the improvement of the Objo River and Erle Canal.

Vacating a portion of Lawrencevilla and Sharpsburg Plank Road, in Collins township. Allegheny country. ship, Allegheny county,

HOUSE BILLS DEFEATED. Authorizing the appointment of Inspec-tor of stationary steam engines in Alle-

gheny county.

Providing for the appointment of gaugers of crude petroleum in Crawford, Venango and Warren counties. Repealing the jury bill of 1867 for Alle-

gheny county,
Supplement to act for the better management of Allegheny county prison.
Supplement to act annexing Minichester and Allegheny city, which proposed repealing the set annexing McChristownship.

# FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Court of Impeachment—Continuation of Evidence on the Part of the Managers—Opening of the Defense by Mr. Curtis. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, April 9, 1868. SENATE. The Court of Impeachment opened at twelve o'clock with the usual proclamation. All the Managers were present except Mr.

Stevens. The counsel for the President were also present. At 12:15 the members of the House of Representatives entered in larger numbers than on recent occasions. The Chief Justice inquired whether the Managers had any further evidence to introduce, and Mr. Butler responded in the affirmative. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. BUTLER, on part of the Managers, called Mr. Wood, who was sworn. Mr. Butler stated that his design was to prove by this witness the President's hostility to Congress. Witness was from Alabama. He testified that he served in the Union army, and in December, 1866, he called on the President seeking government employment. The President told him he could do nothing for him as his undured was and the ment. The President told him he could do nothing for him, as his influence was on the side of Congress, while those he appointed must be with him.

must be with him.

Foster Blodgett testified that he was appointed postmaster at Augusta, Ga., in 1865; was suspended in 1866 by the President, and does not know that the Senate had been notified of this action.

A letter from Gen. Thomas accepting the appointment as Sacretary of War ad interim mittee on the Appropriation bill was

appointment as Secretary of War ad interim, was then put in evidence, and Mr. Butler gave notice that the Managers would file certificates from proper officers to show that no reasons for the superpoint. to reasons for the suspension of Mr. Blodgett had ever been sent to the Senate. Mr. BUTLER then announced that the case on behalf of the House was closed.

case on behalf of the House was closed.

Mr. CURTIS then rose and commenced the opening argument for the defence.

Alluding to the character of the trial and the oath taken by Senators in the capacity of Judges, Mr. CURTIS said the only appeal he should make would be to the conscience and reason of every Judge. Basing his argument solely on questions of law and fact, he intimated he would subsequently combat the position taken by the Managers, that this body was not essentially and in fact a Court; but at present he would consider the articles, separately, in their order and substance.

Relative to the collection of street tax in
Butler borough, and authorizing the Court
of Quarter Sessions to appoint a Street Supervisor for said borough.

The gravaman of the charges of the first
article was that of the removal of Mr. Stanton, and that it was intended to be in violation of the Tenure-of-office act and
Constitution. He argued to show that the case of Mr. Stanton did not come within the scope and provisions of the Tenure-of-

> for which the Vice President was elected. As well might it be said that one sovereign As well might it be said that one sovereign served out the term of another whom he succeeded. There was a purpose in the difference of the phraseology between the section and its proviso. The Constitution authorized the President to call upon the members of his Cabinet for advice respecting matters concerning his own duties, as well as respecting matters convected with the section of the convected with the section of the convected with the convection of the convection his own duties, as well as respecting matters connected with their various Departments, and such had been the invarible practice since the foundation of the Government. They were the voice and hands of the President. In them he was to repose confidence, and for them he was to be responsible. For this reason they were placed by tenure-of-office in the same position as the President by whom

they were appointed. They were to serve out his term of service. But as to others Mr. CURTIS proceeded to show that the eling and intention of both Houses of Congress was in the framing and passage of this bill, maintaining that they were in accordance with the views he had just expressed. He quoted from a speech, ex-plaining the report of the Committee of planing the report of the Committee of Conference made by Mr. Schenck; also speeches of Messrs. Sherman, Williams and others in the Senate, in which they deemed Stanton in office. He read, not as expressions of individual opinion, but as explanations of the report of the Committee of Conference.

Conference.

Returning to the consideration of the ar-icles, he said the sixth section forbids any removal contrary to the provisions of the act; but as Mr. Stanton did not yield, there was no removal, and if there had been, it would not have violated the act, since he had just shown that Mr. Stanton did not come within its provisions. The House of Representatives charges the President with intentional violation of this section, which unquestionably admits of different constructions; but fall to prove he concurred in their interpretation, and them wilfully acted in contravention wilfully acted in contravention of it. The first duty of the President is to construe an act and decide what is its true meaning. This duty he performed, as the Constitution provided; by consultation with Constitution provided, by consultation with his constitutional advisers, and they all put the same construction upon the act in question as had been assigned to it by the framers. The case of Mr. Stanton is of actually holding office, under the act of 1789, which, without expressity giving the President power to remove him, implies it by directing what shall be done by the President after a removal. Nothing in the Constitution forbids the exercise of this power by the President, independently of the Senste. The decision-of Congress, in 1789, was, by implication, that such power was granted to the President by the Constitution, and neither subsequent legislation nor amendments to the sequent legislation nor amendments to the Constitution denied it. The practice of the government was also in conformity to this view. On the outbreak of the civil war the War, Department was in disloyal hands. President Buchanan told Floyd he must give it up, and Floyd had too much good sense, and something else, to refuse. Without this immediate action there is no telling

what disastrous consequences might have Having argued the right of removal, Mr CURTIS proceeded to argue its propriety and necessity in this case. He recited the circumstances attending, first, the correspondence with Mr. Stanton and his suspension, and went on to claim there might be supplement to act for the better man against to act annexing Membrases in which the highest particism and duty required a clizen to raise the question of the validity and binding force of a law, as such would be the duty of a law, as such would b extreme and to-day.

ground, but while believing it his luty to see that the laws were faithful-y executed, still, in cases where a portion of his pre rogatives are sought to be invaded, and no one else can raise the question, ed, and no one else can raise the question, he must do it. Suppose a law was passed depriving him of his power as Commander in-Chief, would it not be his duty to oppose it, so as to bring about a decision by the Courts? Apower derived by implication is as assailable as one directly granted by the Constitution. Counsel do not conceive it to be essential to their case to maintain this position, but deem it plainly proved.

Mr. CURTIS then enumerated some of considerations which had influenced the

considerations which had influenced the President, and referred to Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, and other authorities, to show the rule of construcauthorities, to snow the rule of construc-tion. Practice is the best exponent of law. From 1789 to 1857, every President and every Congress has participated in and acted under the construction of former years, namely that the President has the

y-five to two.

sole power of removal.

The Senate took a recess for twenty On reassembling, at 2:50, Senator MOR-RILL moved to adjourn. Negatived—twen-

Mr. CURTIS then resumed his argumen and cited numerous authorities and decisand cited numerous authorities and decisions to prove that the effect of contemporaneous legislative construction is to fix and determine the interpretation of laws. He referred to the different opinions advanced during the debate on this subject in 1769, and claimed the construction of that power of removal was subject to legislative enactment. It had at least never been established so clearly, that to act on the opposite view was presumptively a crime. He then advanced the argument that to apply the Tenure-of-Office law to Mr. Stanton would be to violate the agreement made by the Senate in confirming his appointment to hold office during the pleasure of the President.

hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Recapitulating his arguments to prove that the President could not be impeached for an act designed merely to procure a judicial decision on a disputed point, he quoted from Mr. Butler's speech to show that the Managers admitted this view, and had said the removal in itself was perhaps not an impeachable offense, if made with the foregoing motive, and not accompanied the foregoing motive, and not accompanied with a defiant message to the Senate. Mr. C. said it was a matter of taste as to how

C. said it was a matter of taste as to how they should be notified. The Managers claimed the reason for removing Mr. Stanton assigned by the President, was an afterthought, and he was estopped from now alleging it by certain things he had done and said previously. He argued the rule of estoppel was of very limited application, and could not be used to convict a person of crime, nor brought forward in this case. To have informed the Senate of his reason would have been construed into a threat, and now the Managers claim he was too deferential. There was no inconsistency in the President's action in regard to this law. Every day in the Courts such positions were maintained. In a similar case in individual may set up a plea in regard to a law, first that it is uncertainted. the scope and provisions of the Tenure-of-office act, maintaining that the description of his office and its tenure differed materially in its section and proviso. Mr. Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862, to hold the office during the term for which he was elected, not to hold during a subsequent term for which he might be elected. It could not be said that Mr. Johnson was serving out the term of Mr. Lincoln. The term for which a President is elected is not absolutely four years, but is limited by life and ability. His conditional term expiring, the Vice President was elected. The remainder of the term for which the Vice President was elected.

somewhere by virtue of law.

At this point Mr. CURTIS begged permission to suspend his remarks until to morrow, as he was greatly fatigued.

The Court accordingly adjourned at 3:45, and the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee o Foreign Affairs, that the President send a Mission to Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay, to reconcile those nations, now at war.

Mr. KERR asked leave of absence until
the 4th of May, and that he have until the 7th of May to prepare and file a minority report in the contested election case of Delano against Morgan.

Mr. SCOFIELD, acting as chairman c

the Committee on Elections, was willing to let that case go over until the first of May but Mr. KERH said he could not possibly get back by that time.

Mr. SCOFIELD then gave notice he

would call up the case whenever the House was in condition to hear and dispose of it.

Leave of absence was given to Mr. Kerr and several other members.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to smend the twenty-first section of the bill to earol the national forces, so as to modify the pro-vision disfranchising deservers. Referred to the Judiciary Committee The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the Senate Chamber, no business to be done on

# ARKANSAS.

Gen. Gillem Reported to Have Ignored the Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. MEMPHIS, April 9.—The Appeal's Little Rock dispatch, this evening, says: A messenger just arrived from Vicksburg says General Gellem ignores in toto the assemblage at the capital calling themselves the Legislature of Arkansas. He, however, says he has no authority to dissolve that body, and will not, unless they attempt to saize the Treasury. seize the Treasury, move occupants from office, or otherwise disturb the public peace. No announcement has, as yet, been made at headquarters of the result of the voting on the Constitution.

British Murderer Surrendered.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette ] CINCINNATI, April 9.—Charles Ross, wh on the transfer of the control of th

Weather at St. Louis-Fruit Damaged. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] St. Louis, April 9.—A very heavy rain St. Louis, April 9.—A very heavy rain fell here last night, continuing almost without intermission until late this evening. It also froze hard during the night and trees, fences, ac., are heavily coated with lost this morning. The fruit has been badly injured in some localities and it is feared it is now utterly destroyed. The weather to-night shows signs of clearing up.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

# THE CAPITAL.

U. S. Judge of Nebraska--Error Corrected--Snow Storm---Another Pacific Railroad Project -- Naturalization Treaty Signed -- New Coin Specimens.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 WASHINGTON, April 9, 1868. APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED. The Senate to-day confirmed Edward S.

Dundy to be U.S. Judge of the District of Nebraska. ERROR CORRECTED.

In Representative Eliot's recent printed report on the Bureau of Freedmen, it is stated the supplies to loyal whites and freedmen for immediate use to remove pressing want, before Congress had made an appropriation ware in retional and appropriation. priation, were in rations an average per day of \$28,819. This is an error. It should be that hat was the number of rations instead of lollars.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH MEMORIAL. A memorial is to be presented to Congress by the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad of Texas, praying for a grant of public lands and a loan of United States bonds to aid in the construction of a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from ious line of railroad and telegraph from Jefferson, Texas, to San Diego, California

NEW COIN SPECIMENS.

Specimens of the new one, three and five cent coins were received by the Comptroller of Currency from the United States

GERMAN TREATY SIGNED. The President to-day signed the new reaty with the North German Confedera

NO MORE RECEPTIONS. No more evening receptions will be held at the Executive Mansion this season.

# THE CANADA ASSASSINATION.

Result of the Coroner's Investigation—Parties Charged with the Murder—Examination of the Alleged Assassin.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict late last night, "that Hon. Darcy McGee, came to his death by a gun shot wound, inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

Information has been lodged against Wheelan, charging him with the murder. Wm. Mitchell, Jno. Doyle and Ralph Slattery, of Philadelphia, will be tried as accomplished. complices.

James Whalen was brought up for examination on a charge of murder before police magistrate Ogarth this morning. The prisoner appeared much fatlgued and depressed, but when in the dock he assumed an air of apparent indifference. There were a apparent indifference. There were a number of spectators present. Mr. Orrly appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was

Sergeant John Wade swore he knew the prisoner in Quebec in 1865-66; he was arrested there on a charge of being a Fenian and tampering with soldiers; while in Quebec he passed under the name of Wm. Sullivan. William Graham, doorkeeper of the House of Commons, testified to having admitted the prisoner four different times to the gallery of the house. On the night of the murder he gave prisoner an admission ticket. Each time the prisoner was unac-

companied by any one, and appeared uneasy and excited. Witness left the House before him. before him.

Detective O'Neill testified to having arrested the prisoner; found in his possession a revolver of Smith & Wesson pattern; there were six charges in the chambers when taken; five appeared to have been in for taken; five appeared to have been in for some time; one barrel was recently greased; the inside and muzzle showed indications of burnt powder, as if the revolver had been recently discharged. He compared the bullet produced in Contr with those found in the prisoner's tin box and also found in the prisoner's tin box, and also with those in the revolver. It exactly corresponds with those in the cylinder of the

Among the articles found on the prisoner was a little black evered book which the Queen's counsel considered of importance, and declined opening in court, but would reserve at examination to some other occasion. The prisoner exhibited considerable nervousness during O'Neal's examination.

Mrs. Trotter sworn: Sharremembered the prisoner, he having twice visited her house. On the last occasion his conduct was unbecoming and suspicious, and she ordered him out of the house:

Several other witnesses were examined whose testimony was unimportant.

Mr. O'Reilly asked, on behalf of the proscutton, that the prisoner be remanded for eight days as he believed for remanded of the proscuttors.

ecution, that the prisoner be remanded for eight days, as he believed from his knowledge of the case that delay was important for the ends of justice.

The prisoner said he had no objection to the offer, and the Court granted the delay asked for. The prisoner was then remanded until the 16th.

Some persons believe the contraction of the court of the cour Some persons believe the large quantity of nitro-glycerine obtained in New York on forged orders was destined for use in this city, as part of the plot which resulted in the death of McGee.

in the death of McGee.

MONTREAL, April 9.—At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon, it was unantimously resolved that the funeral expenses of McGee be borne by the city, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was voted. It was also resolved that the Mayor be authorized. also resolved that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the murderer. Whalen was arrested last

The was of whaten was arrested assemble.

The foreman of a large manufacturing establishment here disappeared Saturday night. He was of known Fenian proclivities and is suspected of being implicated in the assassimation.

At a meeting of St. Patrick's Society Mr. Devlin denounced the assassination in strong terms, and resolutions were adopted ed the assassination in i resolutions were adopted ng secrew and indignation at crime, and heartfelt sympathy with the widow. Other national societies passed similar resolutions. The funeral will take place on Monday morning, and will be the most imposing demonstration ever with

Bribery in New York Legislature.

Briory in New York Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, April 9.—In the Senate to-night the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Eric Railway bill came up, and an amendment proposing to go back to the legislation of 1866 and 1867, relative to the Central Railroad fare bill, was rejected—12 to 17. No further action was taken.

### TERRIBLE LAKE DISASTER.

teamer Sea Bird Burned on Lake Michigan—Over One Hundred Persons Lost—Full Particulars of the Calamity.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] CHICAGO, April 9.—The side wheel steamer Sea Bird, belonging to the Goodrich Line, which left Milwaukee last night, was burned off Waukegan, Illinois, this morning. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. No communication has yet been had with the wreck from shore. It is supposed all on board have been lost. The vessel was valued

board have been lost. The vessel was valued at \$70,000. No insurance.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., April 9.—Previous to the discovery of the burning steamer off this place this morning, a heavy explosion was heard on the lake from the direction in which she was first seen, and it is supposed that the fire originated from the boiler exploding. When seen she was enveloped in flames, and appeared to be unmanaged. ler exploding. When seen she was envelloped in flames, and appeared to be unmanageable, and drifting at the mercy of the waves, which were running high, the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. The upper works have been entirely burned, the smoke stack gone, and larboard wheel house apparently gone also. The hull is now drifting toward shore in the direction of Lake Forest. A sail vessel remained in the vicinity of the burning steamer for two hours during the morning, and then started hours during the morning, and then started towards Chicago. It is reported from Mil-waukee that there were between thirty and orty passengers on her list.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CALAMITY. CHICAGO, Aprilo.—The Sea Bird belonged to the Two rivers, Manitowae and Chicago line of steamers, had made four trips this season, and was on the fifth when she met with the terrible disaster reported this marning.

When off Waukegan, about half-past six o'clock this morning, a fire wasseen issuing from a pile of miscellaneous freight stored around the after 'guards, outside the ladies' cabin. In ten minutes' time the entire stern of the boat was wrapped in flames. From the statement of one of the rescued it appears that all on board became demoralized, even the officers, no effort being made to lower the small boats.

The only survivors, as far as known, are A. Chamberlain and Edwin Hannelsber-, passengers from Sheboygan. The lat-makes the following statement: ter makes the following statement:

There were in all about one hundred persons on board, including eight or ten ladies and seven or eight children. About five o'clock this morning I saw smoke arising on the main deck, just below the ladies' cabin. There was a lot of tubs and some straw lying near, and the fire got among them right away. I cried "fire" and the crew and passengers rushed from their rooms. There was great

rushed from their rooms. There was great confusion and the fire spread so rapidly as to convince me that it had been burning a long time, Within five minutes the after part of the boat was in flames. Do not think the ladies had time to get out of the state rooms, and some of them and the children and some of them and the children must have been burned. An effort was made by a portion of them to reach the small boats, out it failed.

Mr. Chamberlain states that about ha past six he was looking over the side of the

steamer and saw a porter come out of the ladies' cabin with a scuttle of coals and and ashes, and going to the bulwarks near where a quantity of mis-cellaneous freight was stored, to throw the contents overboard. In about a quarter of an hour he heard an alarm of fire and saw the flames issuing from this pile of freight. It seemed not more than ten minutes before the whole after part of the steamer was in flames. In his opinion when the porter threw the coals overboard, when the jorter threw the coals overboard, the wind drove some of them back into the freight. He heard no explosion, and thinks that if the fire had caught from the boiler explosion it would have been discovered

ooner. Captain Yates, of the schooner Cordelia, states that when off Waukegan he saw the burning steamer. Was distant from her four or five miles. Bore down on her and succeeded in rescuing two passen-gers, one of whom was in the water and the other on the steamer. Think it not possible that any others were saved. Learn from one of the survivors that after the steamer took fire the helm that after the steamer took fire the helm was lashed hard aport, causing her to whirl round and round as long as the engines worked. The Cordelia did not leave the wreck until it was burned to the water's

edge.
The following are the names of those or the following are the names of those on board, as far as ascertained: G. B. Davidson, Robert Scott, George Nieman, Thomas Carpenter, Peter Sullivan, G. A. Goss, L. Lincoln, Edwin Neighbor, H. Comstock, of Rome, New York, George W. Emory and S. C. Watkins, clerks, of Manitowac. Officers: Cantain, John Morries, First Mate cers: Captain, John Morris; First Mate, Richard Hacklin; First Engineer, Thomas Hanahan; Clerk, James Hodges; Stewart, John Morrison; Crew: M. Morrissey, M. Malone, John Glemmon, Jason and James O'Rurke, J. Burns, Cook, and Billy, assistant, J. Simpson and J. Brenne, cohin. ant, J. Simpson and J. Brennan, cabin

boys.

The following embarked at Sheboygan:
H. A. Gaylord and wife, William G. Mallory, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, John O'Brien, Theodore Stein, D. C. Daggett, Edwin Hunne, Dackard.

Dr. L. Bock odore Stein, D. C. Daggett, Edwin Hunneburg, L. Packard, Dr. L. Bock, Edward Provinskall, Henry Ullrich, of Glenbutah, A. C. Chamberlain and Mrs. Sprague, both of Sheboygan Falls; O. Percy, of Detroit; M. Gallagher, of Xenia, Ohio, M. Pieper and wife, and J. M. Leonard, of Chicago, F. Lester, wife and children, and two travelling agents, names unknown.

## FROM EUROPE (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FENIAN TRIALS—HOLIDAY SEASON. LONDON, April 9.—The Fenian trials hich were to have commenced during the holidays have been postponed till the 20th

The holiday season commences to morrow, from which day business will be generally suspended until the morning of Thursday next. PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, April 9.—Cotton closed firm at a decline of 3; middling uplands in port 12%, to arrive 12, Orleans 12%; sales 15,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are favorbaies. Advices from Manchester are favorable for goods, and yarns active and buoyant. Breadstuffs—Barléy declined to 5s. 1d. Corn steady at 39s. 9d. Wheat—15s. 10d. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for red western. Oats 4s. Peas 47s. Flour. 375. Provisions closed steady at the following prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine declined to 33s. 5d.; Spirits of Petroleum Is., refined steady at is, 2d.; Sugar, 25s.; Tallow, 46s.

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

-The Black Crook Company opened in chastown on Monday. -Putnam and Zanesville voted against consolidation on Monday. -Pickpockets are plentifully distributed broughout Lancaster, Pa.

-Brown's Hotel in Erie is closed for repairs, which were very necessary. -Dr. S. M. Dean has been elected President of the Chicago Dental Association. —There were heavy Republican gains at the election on Tuesday in Kenosha, Wis. -A car of coal oil was burned at Altoona on Saturday. The work of an incendiary. A company to establish an edge tool manufactory is flourishing in Huntingdon,

a.

—All over the country buildings are going -Five political meetings are to be held to-morrow in Louisiana, and six on

-The entire Republican ticket was elected in Janesville, Wisconsin, by a largely increased majority.

—Safe Deposit Company, such as exists a New York and Philadelphia, is about to be started in Chicago —Another heavy frost occurred at Montgomery, Alabama, Wednesday night, and vegetation is much injured.

—The amount of grain in store at Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo on the first of April amounted to upwards of 6,505,922 bushels. —Mrs. Geo. Fox, living in Troy, Ohio, hung herself on Tuesday. She had been ill for six months and was probably insane. -The Yale College crew have challenged the Harvard to row a six oared race at Worcester, July 24th. It will be accepted.

—A resolution was adopted, vesterday, in in the Ohio Senate to adjourn on the 17th inst. until the first Tuesday in December. —Services will be held in all the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Church-es in the city to-day, because it is Good Fri-

The Ku-Klux Klan are rampant in Cairo, Ill. Dr. Taggert, a prominent Radical physician, has been ordered to leave the -The lumber crop gotten out on Lakes Huron and Michigan this year will fall short about 200,000,000 feet of last scason's

There is less ice in Lake Superior than there usually is at this season of the year, and what there is is broken into quite small

-Brigham Young has sent an order to a firm in Philadelphia for sixteen complete sets of harness, to be gorgeously orna-—Capt. Bryson has been relieved of the command of the Lake revenue cutter Mich-igan, and Commander James E. Jonett has

—Mr. W. C. Patten, of Delaware, Ohio, lost by \$150 worth of clover seed by spontaneous combustion. It was in an almost air tight bin all winter. -The Georgia Medical Association, which

as been in session at Augusta, for two National Convention. -Close estimates show there is no cotton in the State of Alabama except that which

s in the warehouse at Montgomery, which bolds about 25,000 bales. —At Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday night, the residence of Perry R. Rowley was burned, together with adjoining buildings. Loss \$40,000; partially insured. A gunpowder explosion at a stone quarry near Philadelphia, Wednesday, badly injured Wm. Russell about the head and blew off the foot of John Rigley.

-Governor-Swann, in an address before the Philadelphia Democratic Club, on Wednesday night, said Maryland was the only thorough Democratic State in the Union. -The office of J. C. Abbot, a lawyer of

Lowell, Massachusetts, was entered on Wednesday evening and robbed of twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of stock certificates, bonds, &c. —Several members of the base ball club arrested on Monday night, in Memphis, on a charge of being Ku-klukers, have sued the Superintendent of Police for heavy sums for false imprisonment.

—A Republican mass meeting, composed mostly of colored people, was held at Augusta, Ga., yesterday. There were addresses by several speakers and candidates were nominated for county offices.

-The body of an infant, with several wounds upon it, was found in Hammer creek, Lancaster county, on Sunday. It had evidently been born alive, but the mother and murderess have not been found. -Snow commenced falling at four o'clock yestenday marning at Cincinnati, and continued until five P. M., with three inches on the ground, when it turned to a warm, steady rain, which at ten P. M. continued

-The Philadelphia Board of Trade held a meeting last night for the purpose of ex-tending an invitation to the Boston Board of Trade to meet there in May, on the oc-casion of the organization of the National Board of Trade.

—A colored servant woman in Nashville, was burned to death by the explosion of a lamp containing what had been bought for coal oil. On examination of the fluid it has been found to contain large quantities of benzine and camphine. penzine and camphine.

Three of the machine shops of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad at Pekin, Ill., were destroyed by fire Wednes day night. Three engines and much valuable machinery was consumed. Loss, \$50,000; insured in New York companies. -The New York East Conference of the

—The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at the Summerfield M. E. Church, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday passed resolutions urging the Legislature to pass the pending bill with regard to immoral publications. Rev. Henry Green has been unanimously elected President of Dickenson College of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the late resignation of Rev. Dr. McLeon. Dr. Green, who is a nephew of Hon. N. W. Green, late Chancellor of New Jersey, is a Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Irwelton.

The strike of the West Albany, N. Y., workmen has ended, Mr. Torrence, Vice President of the New York Central Rali-road, having announced that the following advance of wages had been granted: Carpenters, twenty-five to thirty-eight cents; penters, twelve and a half cents; painters, twenty-five cents; wood machine hands, fifteen to eighteen cents; machinists, twen-

misterly destroyed. The weather to-night shows signs of clearing up.

Rivers and Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—River 7 feet 6 included in the canal. About 3 inches of minor fell early this morning, and a heavy and incessant rain subsequentity, which promises to continue for some time.

St. Louis, April 9.—Heavy 1ain last night and to-day.

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The weather to-night to the Committee up, and an amendment proposition of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of Turpentine delaction of 1866 ing prices: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 86s.; Lard, 66s.; Cheese, 55s.; Spirits of Turpentine delaction of Turpentine