VOLUME LXXXIII.

PITTSBURGH. SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

Pittsburgh

he floor.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Variety of Bills Passed-Local Liquor Bills Defeated-Railroad Life Insurance-The Pardoning Power in Philadelphia. [Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HARRISBURG, April 10, 1868.

> SENATE. RAILROAD LIFE INSURANCE.

The Senate bill authorizing any railroad company, by a vote of the stockholders, to by Mr. Butler, that the President's letter to determine the number of directors, more than five, passed finally. This bill is important. It provides, among

other things, that all policies upon life hereafter maturing, which are taken out for the benefit or assigned to the wife. children or relatives dependent upon the assignor, are vested in such wife, children or relatives, full and clear from all claims of creditors of such person. The bill goes to and the Governor.

BILL LAID OVER.

The Senate bill legalizing purchases of real estate made in the State by foreign telegraph companies, was opposed by Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, on the ground that foreign corporations could come into Pennsylvania and enjoy privileges withwithout a charter, and without being subject to the restrictions imposed on State corporations. The bill was laid over.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED FINALLY. Empowering the School Board of West Brownsville, Washington county, to sell the act referred to. school property; also to borrow money. ... Reimbursing Benj. Crow, of Washington county, for monies expended in recruiting and conveying volunteers to New Brighton. and Pittsburgh.

Supplement for Western House of Refuge, which requires the Judges of Allegheny county to visit the institution. Supplement for New Castle Hall and Market Company.

Repealing act relating to recording general election returns in Butler county, approved April 10, 1867. Incorporating the New Alexandria Male

and Female College of Westmoreland county Incorporating the New Alexandria Railroad Company.

Authorizing Sharpsburg Borough, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BILLS PASSED BY TITLE. Speaker DAVIS denied from the Chair that bills had ever passed by their titles only. He had asked the editor of the State Guard to correct the statement, but said that paper had repeated the assertion this morning. Mr. MANN, of Potter, believed that no public or important bill had passed by its title. He would not positively declare that no bill had been so passed. The remainder of the business was unimportant to Western Pennsylvania.

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FORTIETH CONGRESS. he passed very briefly over the eleventh article, characterizing it as a compound of the ten preceding, and closed with a refer-ence to the unprecedented magnitude and The Impeachment-Conclusion of the Opening for Defense-Testimony of General Thomas. had not been and never could be another y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] occasion like this in the proceedings of the Government, to prove the greatness of importance of the case. He said that there WASHINGTON, April 10, 1868. SENATE. Importance of the case. He said that there American justice or injustice, that jus-tice which Burke says is the crowning glory of all civilization, or that injustice which is sure to return to its authors. After prayer the chair was vacated for the Chief Justice, and the Court was opened. The journal of yesterday was then

read. The gallery was about half filled.

The Senate at 2:15 took a recess for fif een minutes.

General Shorman again occupied a seat on TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE. After recess Gen. Thomas was sworn, and on examination by Mr. STANBERY, Mr. CURTIS, of counsel for the President, resumed his opening address at fifteen testified as to his rank in the army and his appointment as Adjutant-General in March. named hy referring to the determined in office after Stanton's menced by referring to the statement made appointment; was sent by him to various appointing, was solve by and to various parts of the country to organize and in-spect troops, &c.; organized about eighty thousand colored troops; his last special duty as Adjutant-General was performed about the close of 1868; was restored to office duty as Adjutant-General, by order of the Presi-dont Echevious 12 1868; each the Decident the Secretary of the Treasury, notifying him of the suspension of Mr. Stanton, claimed no justification of his authority un-der the Constitution. He read the letter, and claimed it did specify under what au-thority the President acted. The charges made in the second article were then discussed by Mr. CURTIS, who proceeded to argue Mr. Stanton did not dent, February 13, 1868; saw the President soon afterward.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the question, what was the conversations. Witness then stated that on the morning

come within the provisions of the section alleged to be violated. He said the first and second sections of the Tenureof February 21st he received a note from the Private Secretary of the President, askthe Private Secretary of the President, ask-ing him to come to the White House; he went and the President handed him papers, being a letter to Mr. Stanton and his own letter of authority; never saw the papers before; had no hand in preparing them. The President said to him, "I intend to support the Constitution and laws and ex-pect you to do the same." Witness went to the War Department and demanded pos-session. Mr. Stanton asked if time would be granted to remove his papers. General Grant was present, and showed him his ap-pointment as Secretary of War ad interim. Witness then received a letter from Mr. Stanton of Office act referred to removal and sus-pension arising from any cause during a recess of the Senate; but the third section recess of the Sonate; but the third section applies only to vacancies caused by death or resignation. The penalties prescribed in the fifth section were directed solely against violations of the third sec-tion. The present case he claimed was outside of its provisions. But, said Mr. CURTIS, the main charge of this article was that the letter of authority was given without authority of law. Reading the act of 1795, he claimed it applied to vacancies of all kinds, and the act of February 20th, 1863. applied to vacancies arising from sick-1863, applied to vacancies arising from sick-ness and temporary inability, and only to that extent repealed the former, under which the President had full authority for day he received a letter from Mr. Stanton forbidding him to issue any orders as Sec-retary of War ad interim, which letter witceaded to read.

ness proceeded to read. Mr. STANBERY—What was said in the conversation between you and the Presi-dent subsequently on the same day. Mr. BUTLER objected, and argued at the act referred to. In reply to the charge made in the third article, that the designation of General Thomas as Secretary *ad interim* was in vio-lation of the Constitution, Mr. CURTIS cited the act of 1792 and others, which authorized the temporary filling of vacan-cies, without making any distinction be-tween vacancies occurring during recess or when the Senate is in session and said the some length that conversation relating to acts could not be put in evidence, if it occurred subsequent to the commission. Mr. STANBERY replied, contending it Mr. STANBERY replied, contending it was clearly admissable as bearing on the charge of conspiracy, and calling attention to the fact that the Managers had intro-duced a large amount of testimony about conversations held long after the date in question. They had put in evidence what General Thomas had said when not on oath, and a rotion of his avidence nor should when the Senate is in session, and said the practice of the Government had been uni-

form in filling vacancies as soon as they occurred. He illustrated the frequent ne-cessity of immediate action in such cases by another reference to the appointment by President Buchanan of Hall in place of and a portion of his evidence now should e admissable. Mr. BUTLER rejoined, challenging the The eighth article Mr. CURTIS claimed

production of legal authorities to prove that what one conspirator said to another after an act was committed could be put in was met by his answer to the third, and he proceeded to consider the fourth. The charge proceeded to consider the fourth. The charge that what one conspirator such to another made of appointing General Thomas with-out the advice and consent of the Senate could not besustained, because no appoint-ment was made. A simple commission to against him. He expressed the belief that the remarks about supporting the Constitu-tor course, be submitted to the Senate. The

allegation that no. vacancy then existed is begging the question. The vacancy was manufactured for effect. Mr. EVARTS reminded him that hearsay vear. created as soon as Mr. Stanton received the evidence of what General Thomas said was width be connected with the President world be connected with the New, the President's counsel propose to show from General Thomas himself what were his inorder removing him, and the vacancy President at the time of his writing to Gen. Thomas the letter of authority. Recapitulating his argument, Mr.CURTIS structions and what was the intention of the then claimed he had shown that the Mana. President. gers could not maintain their charges of violation of the Constitution and laws, and At Mr. BINGHAM'S suggestion the ques At AIT. BLAGHAM Suggestion the ques-tion objected to was reduced to writing and read by the Secretary. He then argued in support of the objection. He denied that the Managers had introduced hearsay evi-dence. The declarations of conspirators proceeded to 'consider the various charges of conspiracy. For this purpose he said he would take up the fourth and sixth and and sixth, which charged a conspiracy be-tween the President and Gen. Themas to lars. ' were primary evidence. He said it was trifling with justice, and an attempt to intro obtain, by force and intimidation, posses-sion of the War office and Government utterances of an accused criminal in his own behalf. The CHIEF JUSTICE then submitted to property, are based on the conspiracy act, while by its terms it has no application to any person in the District of Columbia, for the Senate the question of admitting Gen. Thomas' testimony in regard to conversait speaks only of the States and Territories of the United States; but it was not neces tion, and the yeas and nays resulted forty-five to ten. So the evidence was admitted. The witness stated to the President that sary to rest the answer upon this technical he had delivered the communication to Mr. Stanton, and told him what answer had und. In a case of private right he did not m the issue of authority or to assert it deem the issue of authority or to assort a sufficient basis for a charge of con-spiracy. Still less could it be al-leged of a public right. The order was based on the assumption of military subor-dination, and the superior and inferior offibeen made. The President then said to "Very well, go on, take possession bey orders." This was all that ind obey occurred. Did not see the President again that evening. Next morning witness was arrested. Went with the Marshal to the cer to conspire because the latter obeyed the order directed to him by the former. It White House. Told the President he was in custody, and on what charge. The President replied, "Very well, that is just where I want it, in Court." Witness then was also impossible to show that the Presi-dent ever did directly or by implication give Gen. Thomas authority to use force or intimidation. The fifth and seventh artileft. At his hotel, on giving bail, he asked Judge Carter if he was in the meantime suspended from his functions. cles would be answered in his arguments against the tenth. Mr. CURTIS then claimed that the charge meantime suspended from his functions. The Judge replied in the negative, and explained the effect of giving ball. Wit-ness narrated the circumstances and con-versation which occurred after he went 'to the War Office. The same morning, after the members of Congress who witnessed his interview with Stanton retired, Thomas said to Mr. Stanton, "the next time you have me arrested, do it after breakfast; I have had nothing this morning to eat or drink." [Laughter.] Mr. Stan-ton, in a playful manner, ran his hand made in the ninth article not only failed of proof, but was absolutely disproved by the testimony of General Emory, who swore to having introduced the subject to draw out the President. It would appear in proof that the President sent for him for an entirely different purpose from that alleged in the article referred to. Advancing to the tenth article, Mr. CUR-TIS went into the question of what are impeachable offences. He would not vex the ear of the Senate with precedents from the middle ages, but would refer to the pro-visions of the Constitution of the United ton, in a playful manner, ran his hand through witness' hair, and said, "Well, I think; General, we have a little something here," whereupon General Shriver pro-duced a bottle, and Mr. Stanton divided its States, whose framers knew quite as much contents, about a spoonful, into two parts, and they took a drink together. Subse-quently some full bottles were brought, and this was all the force used that day: as the men who lived in the time of the Plantagenets, and had made the subject so clear as to require no research beyond them. The lan-guage of the Constitution was to allow [Great laughter.] Mr. STANBERY asked if the President impeachment for treason, bribery and oth-er high erimes and misdemeanors, which other high crimes and misdemeanors must had ever directed him to use force or threats to obtain possession of the War Departbe equally grave offenses, and be offenses against the United States, for the President ment? Objection made and argued by Messrs. BUTLER and EVARTS. Without division the Senate allowed the is elsewhere empowered to pardon all offen-ses against the United States, except in case of impeachment. He recited various proquestion to be put, and Gen. Thomas re-plied in the negative. When questioned as to his conversation with Mr. Burleigh, he visions relating to the trial of impeachment, and claimed it was fully shown this tribusaid he never invited him to come to his office; had said to him, or Wilkinson, that nal was constituted for such purposes a Court, was bound by law, and was not a law whatever about Karsener; suppose he might they seen him four years ago, when he was ill at home. Karsener introduced himself unto itself. If it were not so, there would be no provisions forbidding the passage of bills of attainder, nor would Senators, before assuming the character of judges, be required to take an oath to obey the Con-stitution and Laws. The complaint made as an old acquaintance and ping on him by the hand while he made remarks, several times repeated; about Delaware having her in the 10th Article is that the President" spoke disrespectfully of Congress. If shall have been said of the dominant man But the charge is brought forward and a apon him (Gen. Thomas.). Karsene out the charge is brought forward and in the charge is brought for the grand jury is, one body of Congress, and the triefs constitute the other. The spectacle is, however, that of Congress resolving itself into a school of many constitute "kick that fellow out," and he adopted Karsener's words and said he would do it in a few, days. Never, thought about kick-ing Stanton out. Cross examination: from March, 1863, to ool of manners. February 18th, 1868, did not perform office duties of Adjutant General. Had no inti-mation before the 18th of February, that the President wished to make him Secre-tary of War ad interim. Swore by mistake Mr. CURTIS combatted the views put forward by Mr. Butler, that it was imma-terial whether or not the alleged indecorterial whether or not the alleged indecor-ous expressions were true, quoting from English statutes the sedition. law pass-ed during Adams' satininitation, and from writings of Madison passages in sup-port of the position, that telling the truth about officers of the Government' is not an offence against the law. Mr. CURTIS then asked who were to be the judges of the propriety of sbeech 1. It was the assumption of this very authority which had caused thousands of heads to fall in England under the 'Dudors, and nearer our own time in France. It was the tary or War ad interim. Swore by, mistake to the contrary when examined by the House Committee, but corrected this eva-dence afterwards. He swore there he had received an intimation to that effect about two weeks previously from Col. Moore. Told the President, at the time of receiving the appointment. the sould observer Told the President, he would obey orders. Did not, expect to receive any particular order. When he received the note from Colonel Moore February 21st, je did not know what the President wanted him for After returning from the War Department nearer our own time in France. It was the freedom of speech ordained by our Consti-

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tution, that made us a peaceful and happy | did not tell the President Mr. Stanton was not going to give up the office, or that such was the witness' opinion; did not show him Mr. Stanton's letter; did not think it necessary. What he said to Wilkinson about applying to Gen. Grant was only boasting; as to what he said to Burleigh about break-ing down the doors, he felt inclined to do so; changed his mind on this point before he was arrested; the arrest did not produce the change; his intent to use force was in reverse of the President's order; never ex-pressed to the President his belief that he could not obtain possession without force suggested to the President that the best way suggested to the president that the best way to get possession of the papers and mails was by issuing an order through General Grant; the President had never said any-thing to him about his published expres-sions; the President had not acted on his

suggestion how to obtain possession of papers; had admitted before the House Com-The receipts of customs from April 1st to nittee that Karsenar's testimony was con th. inclusive, were \$1.967.433. rect, but explained that he used the words playfully. The cross-examination was concluded.

Adjourned at 5.20 p. M. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several private bills were received from he Senate A resolution was adopted directing the

rately the time and manner of carrying un-expended appropriations to the surplus ກົຕ້າປ The SPEAKER announced, after reas-

communications The House then proceeded to the impeach

five, returned to the hall. The SPEAKER laid before the House several Executive documents.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 OTTAWA, April 10.-It is still rumored that important disclosures have been made by one of the arrested parties as to the assassination of McGee, but nothing is made public. The taking of evidence continued a law. The Secretary says that in March, 1866, there was a carefully prepared esti-mate made of the money required to pay these beunties under the law then pending. That was substantially the same as bill No. 940, except as to the manner of making payment. The sum was estimated at \$253,-691,000. In April, 1866, for additional boun-ties, the estimate was \$58,643,000. The ex-penditure under the bounty acts passed so far indicate this amount estimated is rather till two this morning and there is the thit two this morning and there is the greatest anxiety felt as to the disclosures expected to be made to-day. The report of the police expedition sent into the country exploded the theory of the escape in a carri-age of parties connected with the murder. Public meetings to express indignation and abhorrence of the crime and sympathy with the family of the victim are being held in different parts of the provinces. There n different parts of the provinces. There s a growing conviction in the public mind that the prisoner Whalen fired the fatal shot and that there were a number of per-

sons connected in the plot.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS. -O'Baldwin the Irish giant is still in jail.

-Columbus, Ohio, lost \$92,000 by fire last by the United States, as the Secretary says means of ascertaining amount. -A Fire Alarm Telegraph is being erect d in Indianapolis. -Gen. Logan refuses to accept the guberatorial nomination in Illinois -The fruit is supposed to be materially injured in most parts of Indiana. -An entire family was poisoned by eat-ing green pickles in Reading on April 7th. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NUMBER 87.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

-Judge William M. Sample of the New rleans Cresent, died yesterda -At New York last night, at 12 M., a snow

Bazette.

storm was prevailing; wind east. -Gen. Canby has issued quarantine regu-lations for the Second Military District

during the coming snason. Customs Receipts-Sale of Iron

-A number of Norwegian citizens of New York Thursday evening gave a fare-well banquet to Ole Bull. Clads-Free Fare to Chicago National Convention Delegates-

-The Plattsburg and White Hall Rail-road bill failed to pass the New York Leg-islature over the Governor's veto. -At New York, Thursday night, there

was a snow, hail and rain storm, which to pered off yesterday with a dreary drizzle. which ta--Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, denies having advised non-action on the part of

Conservatives in the approaching election. -The Mississippi Convention occupied yesterday in the discussion of the section of the franchise bill regarding eligibility to

office. -A very large meeting of Radicals was held Thursday night, at Wilmingtou, N. C. The audience was almost exclusively

negroes. -The New York Assembly, by a vote of sixty one to forty six, censured Mr. Glenn for his false imputation upon a fellow

member. -The City Council of Montgomery, Ala-bama, have voted fifty thousand dollars to aid the building of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

--Wm. Doran alias English Bill and Jacob Chatterton have been arrested as sellers of counterfeit Treasury and National currency notes in New York.

-AtSpringfield, Mass., Thursday night, Caroline King, keeper of a brothel, fatally shot Lyman Pease while he was forcibly entering her house.

-Several motions which were on the calender of the New York Supreme Court yesterday in the Erie railroad matters, were postponed till Monday.

-Thomas Helmbold, a young man, died in a carriage in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, from a "complication of diseases," as developed upon a post mortem examination.

for the Union, in the event of its becoming a law. The Secretary says that in March, -D. J. Bartiss, a Freedmen's Bureau Agent in Georgia, was sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and to six months imprisonment for malfeasance in office.

—At Philadelphia, Thursday night, snow fell to the depth of five inches, and yester-day a drizzling rain prevalled. In the country south the snow was reported a foot in depth.

-The Indian Peace Commissioners left Cheyenne yesterday for Fort Laramie. The Indians ran off thirty field of stock from Plum Creek, seventeen miles from Sidney, on Thursday.

penditure under the bounty acts passed so far indicate this amount estimated is rather short than in excess of actual requirements. Deducting this latter sum paid on account of the additional bounties from the amount first estimated, and the remainder gives a pretty close approximate of the further amount that would be required under the bill in question, namely, \$195,056,800, which in land alone, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, will require 156,045,440 acres. No note is taken of the local bounties not paid by the United States, as the Secretary says -A plot to blow up the Parliament build-ings at Ottawa, Canada, by means of nitro-glycerine, has been discovered, and has pro-duced the most profound excitement in that community.

-At Columbus, Ohio, last night, Gov. Hayes and lady received the Legislature, irienas, in of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who is there on a visit. A meeting fiss been held in New York to raise funds to sustain a medical department for the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, which has been chartered by the Legislature of New York. -At Mobile Thursday was generally ob-served as a holiday, being the thirteenth anniversary of the Mobile fire department. The fire companies paraded the streets preenting a fine appearance. -A fire broke out yesterday afternoon among a number of vessels laid up on the right bank of the river, at New Orleans. The steamboat Southerner was destroyed and several others damaged. Loss not asertain. -Judge Benedict stated the case of Collector Callicot, of New York, was sufficient-ly important to be tried before a full Court, and as Judge Nelson could not attend un-til the 11th of May, it would stand adjourn-od till them ed till then. -In the New York Senate the resolution directing an investigation into the rumors as to attempts to improperly and corruptly influence the Legislature on the Erie Railroad controversy was a nittee appointed. was adopted and a com--The anniversary of the surrender of Seneral Lee was celebrated at Cooper Instibute, New York, Thursday evening. Ad-dresses were delivered by E. Delafield Smith, General Sickles, General Pleasonon and others. -John P. Howard, an ex-Confederate oldier, was assassinated near Selma, Alabama, Thursday evening, by some unknown person. This is the fourth man assassinated in that vicinity since the war, without the ssassin being discovered. -A shooting affray occurred on Saturday last, in Hempstead, Texas, growing out of the murder of a Mr. Saunders the Friday previous. Three whites were killed and two severely wounded. Two blacks were wounded, one while in the act of going for physician. ad the -Panama advices say the agent of the North American Steamship Company has nuade contracts with Guate mala, Honduras and Salvador to run a line of steamers on the Pacific coast of Central America, in op-position to the Panama Railroad, with the privilege of extending to San Francisco. -Congressman Ashley and Collector fackey of Charleston, addressed the citi-ens at a Radical meeting at Columbia, Mackey, S. C., yesterday. They were challenged to a discussion last night with prominent Democratic speakers, and accepted the challenge, but the discussion failed to come -Stephen J. Meany, the Fenian Head --Stephen J. Meany, the Feman Head Centre, arrived at New York on the steam-er Wm. Penn, having been roleased from servitude by the British Government on condition of his return to the "United States. He was accompanied to Havre by British officers, and the pardon handed him when he sailed. -In the neighborhood of Cincinnati, yes---in the neighborhood of chickmant, yes-terday morning, (the show of the previous day and night having been succeeded by rain.) the frees were covered with ice to such an extent that many were broken down...It is supposed that the peaches, cherries, pears, and all early fruits, are ruined. The apples are supposed to be safe. James Whelan, in custody as the as-stassifi of McGee at Ottawa, Canada, is a Fanian, and belonged to a lodge in Quebec, another a start of the start of the start of the start seems to be but little doubt that he is the seems to be but little doubt that he is the real culprit. A quantity of correspondence has been unearthed, implicating a consid-erable humber of notables in the Fenian Brotherbood Brotherhood, Latest advices concerning Indian affairs Lapest advices concerning indian affairs state that Gen. Sheridan returned to Omaha. from the Black Hills on Thursday, and was to leave for Leavenworth on Friday. "The reports are that the Indians of the Powder reports and the refuse to treat with the Com-missioners until every white man leaves the disputed territory. Meanwhile, those day afternoon, being struck by the cow-catcher of the mail train going towards rior officers, and not to start again without the disputed territory. Meanwhile, those Baltimore while he was walking on the an order delivered personally by the chief, who will not leave are being driven away track.

Bids for the purchase of two iron clads vere opened by the Secretary of the Navy to-day. The offers average within ten per cent. of the appraised valuation. The awards will be deferred. Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of defining more accu-

THE CANADA ASSASSINATION.

Important Disclosures Expected.

FOR DELEGATES. The railroads terminating at Chicago will pass delegates to and from the Republican

sembling, that no business would be done other than the presentation of executive

Adjourned.

ment trial. The members, at twenty minutes past

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION-FREE FARE

National Convention free of charge upon pplication to the Chairman of each ral Committee for a sufficient number of tickets for their delegations. Applications inust be made to the President or Superin

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Amount Required to Pay Sol-

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

SALE OF IRON CLADS.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1868.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazetie.)

diers' Bounties.

endent of the respective roads. ADDRESS FROM CRETE. Speaker Colfax laid before the House to-

Speaker conax ind before the House to-day an address of the National Assembly of the provisional government of Crete, asking Congress for recognition and aid to secure their complete emancipation and the independence of the Island. It was re-

ferred to the Committee on Foreign At-SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES. Some time ago the House passed a reso-lution addressed to the Secretary of War, relating to the amount of land necessary to meet the requirements of bill No. 940 to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union in the orth of its becoming

HOUSE BILLS PASSED FINALLY. Anthorizing F. L. Snowden to sell certain real estate in Allegheny county. Authorizing Nathaniel Till to erect a ferry over the Allegheny river in Warren

county. Supplement for Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railway Company.

Authorizing School Board of Slipperv Rock township, Butler county, to borrow money. Allowing appeals from property assess

ments in Westmoreland and other counties within thirty days after the decision of Commissioners. BILLS CONSIDERED.

Bill prohibiting liquor licenses in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. [Passed second reading only, equivalent to defeat, as this is the last day to send House bills to the Senate.]

Senate bill authorizing the transfer of Gettysburg Cemetery to the general Government. Palled finally and goes to the Governor.

Bill submitting the liquor license ques tion to the voters of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county. Defeated. MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-THE PAR

DONING POWER A mesage was received from the Governor relative to the pardoning power of the Philadelphia Judges, sustaining his former

position, and informing the Legislature that he had received a full report of all persons whose sentences were remitted by said Judges.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved its reference the Judiciary Committee, with power to report next session.

Pending discussion, adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittiburgh Garette.). GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA-KING THEODORE READY FOR A SIEGE.

LONDON, April 10 .- The War Office is in receipt of late dispatches from the British expedition in Africa. General Napier had reached latitude twenty-one. The Abyssinian King was at Magdala ready for a singe: His force consisted of 5,000 effective men, and he had also twenty-six farge guns. General Napler had complete plans for a general assault on the works.

Fatal Accident at a Cathedral. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) CATCAGO, April 10. About nine o'clock

. 75 to-night a fatal accident occurred at St. Mary's Cathedral, corner of Madison street and Whash avenue. The Cathedral was densely packed on the occasion of Good Friday services. An alarm of fire was raised, which created a panic in the church, and in the rish for the door a portion of the

galleries fell. Three persons were instant-by killed, all 'females, and several others severely injured, two of whom will prob-ably die. A HERENESS

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-The through fare from St. Louis to New York has been reduced to twenty-five dol--Castro, the murderer of Fernandez at Aspinwall, was sentenced to ten years on

he chain gang. -The cholera is disappearing in Buenos Ayres, but it is very bad in Montevideo

d other places. 500 -The Conservatives of Wilmington, N. ., held a meeting in the theatre there on Vednesdav night. -Bishop Stevens still remains at Wilkes-

arre, but is so far recovered that he is able o sit up every day. -The Board of Trade of Canton, Ohio, filed their certificate of corporation in Columbus on Thursday. -The steamship Ocean Queen, from As-pinwall on the 1st, with \$170,000 in treasure,

rrived at New York yesterday. -Prominent North Carolina Radicals are advising Mr. Holden to withdraw his name

so that the party can unite on some popular nan. ' -The Congressional Postal Committee met at New York on Thursday to examine the workings of the overland mail route to California.

-The Canawana flouring mills of Nicho-las Bliss & Co., of Bradford county, were damaged to the extent of from \$2,000 to 3,000 by the freshet.

-More money changed hands in Massil-lon on April 1st than on any one day for many years. The bankers were kept busy

-A fire at Aspinwall, on the 26th ult.

destroyed the railway sheds and thirty cars loaded with Central and South American products. Loss \$200,000.

-On Wednesday, in Indianapolis, four boys, who were being transported from the Penitentiary to the House of Refuge, es-caped, and have not since been arrested. -Elizabeth Kuckley, formerly a fashionable hair dresser in St. Louis, and later own maid to Mfs. Jefferson Davis, has written a book which went to press on Thursday in New York. -Alexander Dunn, of Coshocton, while laboring under a fit of insailty on Friday last, cut up a boy named Powell so badly that he has since died. Durn has been sent on insane serieum.

to an insane asylum. -A young main named Wfn. McDonald, residing in Pleasant township, Knox coun-ty, Oliio, left a young wife and ran off with a young girl from Morgantown and quite a large amount of borrowed money, some days areo.

days ago, —A young Chinaman named Ping Ying, employed as a writer by Captain John De Camp, commanding the United States re-ceiving ship at the Philadelphia Naty Yard, stole a Frodsham watch from his.

The prospect for a rating flood is some-what better than it was last weak, notwith-standing the streams are very low. A few, hours warm rain, with the snow that has fallen within a few days, would raise the streams enough for rating purposes.

-A mai employed by the Northern Con-tral Railway, Company, named Miller, was killed near Glartelfar/u Station, on last Fri-

ALL HIL REAL AND ALL HALL

THE LAKE DISASTER:

Further List of Passengers on Board the Lost Steamer-Another Rescued-His Account of the Calamity.

MILWAUKEE April 10 .- The following persons embarked on the Sea Bird from Manitowac: Geo. W. Emeric, Joseph D.

Doucett, Chas. Roecher, Henry Pfeffer, James A. Hodges, Clerk; Fred. Henim, Fred. Henning, Capt. N. F. Nelson, Capt.

John Sorrensou, James Lykom, Casper Legro, Wenzol Haodichek. Albert Meiva, R. H. Hunt, Wm. Barton. Also, P. C. Donabay and Fritz Kleimner, of Chicago. Also, the following deck hands: John Foucks, Aug. Wilde, Henry' Neeman,

A thos Mever CHICAGO, April 10.-James H. Leonard,

of Manitowac, Wis., a passenger on the Sea Bird, saved himself by clinging to the wheel-house, and came ashore near Evans-ton, Ill., about two o'clock this morning. CHICAGO, April 10 .- James H. Leonard CHICAGO, April 10.—James H. Leonard, the third survivor from the steamer Sea Bird, makes a statement, of which the fol-lowing is the substance: At about seven o'clock yesterday morning went upon deck and conversed with the nrst mate of the steamer in regard to the distance to Chica-go. Learned that it was about twenty miles "Then went to the wife, statement." miles. Then went to his wife's stateroon and soon afterwards heard the alarm o fire. Went out to ascertain the cause, and found the boat on fire, and the flames bursting out near the stern and close to the stateroom that he had just left. He im-

mediately rushed to rescue his wife, but was prevented by the flames, which cut off communication with the stateroom. Did not see or hear of his wife after he left the staterooom when the many years. The bankers were kept busy paying out currency. —Several men returned to work in the car shops at Scranton on Tuesday. The hands employed at the Dickson and Cliff —On Friday last the house of John But-timore, Huntlingdon township, Westmore-land county, was consumed by fire. The contents were destroyed: —A fire at Aspinvall, on the 26th ult. and being a vigorous swimmer soon got hold of a board, and soon after clambered upon a place of the paddle box floating near. He clung to this and drifted with the southwest, landing the waves to three miles north of Evanston, between sev en and eight o'clock last night; after being upon the fragment of the wreck twelve

hours. He was drenched to the skin, his clothing frozen, and himself nearer dead than alive after his perilous ride of not far from fifteen miles. Mr. Leonard saw about twenty passengers jump into the water. Some swam around for some time water. Some swam around for some time and others seemed to shik almost immedi-

and others seemed to sink almost immen-ately. He saw no woman jumpoverboard, and did not see any woman in the water. He believes that there, were short ten women on board, all of whom must have perished in the flames. An attempt was made to launch the steamer's boats but the worldter with the bla flames are not the rapidity with which the flames spread rendered it impossible to accomplish that object. The sea was not very high and the boats could have easily weathered it if they ould have teen launched.

build have reen launched. From the best evidence which Captain Godirich, owner of the Sea Bird, has been life for the sea Bird, he stop life for the searche circles of pearly a mile in diameter. The belief of these who ought to know is, this hid the progress of the steamer been stopped at the first alarm the boats might have been gotten out and all saved. The Steamboat Inspector of this district has issued an order to engineers of all steamers on the lake, and their assistants, to stop their engines on the instant of a fire

to stop their engines on the instant of a fire alarm, without awaiting orders from supeofficer.