## TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH, CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Trial—Discussion as to the Limitation of Arguments speech of Manager Bontwell-He Will Conclude To-Day. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Washington, April 22, 1868. SENATE

The Court opened at lethen o'clock. The CHIEF JUSTICE stated the first business to be an order offered by Senator Summer, allowing the Managers of the House and Counsel for the President to have leave to file written or printed arguments before the oral arguments com-

Senator VICKER'S offered an amendment proposing to allow such of the Managers as were not authorized to speak to file written or printed arguments, or make oral addreses, and counsel of the President to alternate with them in so doing.

Mr. CURTIS stated that Mr. Stanbery's

indisposition was such that it would be impracticable for him to take any further

The substitute was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 20. The order as amended was then lost—21 to 26.

Manager STEVENS—Mr. President, I desire to make an inquiry, and that is whether there is any impropriety in the Managers publishing short arguments?

After the motion made here on Saturday are the motion made here on Saturday are some ey of us. I among the feet, com-After the motion made here on Saturday some few of us, I among the fest, commenced to write out a short argument, which I expect to finish by to-night, and which if the first order had passed, I should have filed. I do not know that there is any impropriety in it, except that it will not go into the proceedings. I do not like to do anything improper, and hence I make the enquiry.

Senator FERRY—Mr. President, I would

inquire whether it would be out of order to ove the original order, on which we have

taken no vote.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—It would not, as the Chief Justice understands the matter. has been disposed of. The order was submitted by Senator Stewart some days ago,

and read as follows:

"That one of the Managers on the part of
the House be permitted to file his printed argument before the adjournment today, and that after an oral opening by a day, and that after an oral opening by a Manager, and the reply of one of the President's counsel, another of the President's counsel shall have the privilege of filing a written or of making an oral address, to be followed by the closing speech of one of the President's counsel and the final reply of a President's counsel and the final reply of a Manager."

Under the existing rule the Chief Justice said it could be considered by unanimous consent.

No objection was made.

Senate.

Mr. Boutwell began by adverting to the importance of the occasion which is due to the unexampled circumstance that the chief Magistrate of the principal republic of the world is on trial. Its solemuity is new test of the strength, vigor and popularity of the government. The object of the principal republic of the world is on trial. Its solemuity is new test of the strength, vigor and popularity of the government. The object of the size of the principal republic of the world is on trial. Its solemuity is new test of the strength, vigor and popularity of the government. The object of the size of the principal republic of the world is on trial. Its solemuity is new test of the strength, vigor and popularity of the government. The object of the size of the principal republic of the world is on trial. Its solemuity is new test of the strength, vigor and popularity of the government. The object of the size of the principal republic of the world is on the unexampled circumstance that the constitution of the unexampled circumstance that the constitution of the world is on trial. Its solemuity is of the world is on the unexampled circumstance that the constitution of the world is on the unexampled circumstance that the constitution of the world is on the unexampled circumstance that the constitution of the world is on the unexampled circumstance that the consideration of the unexampled circumstance the total circumstance the principal republic of the world is on the unexampled circumstance the total circumstance the principal republic of the

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Under the existing rule the Chief Justice said it could be considered by unanimus consent.

No objection was made.

Senator CONNESS offered the following as a substitute: That such of the Managers and counsel for the President as now choose to do so, have leave to fit their arguments on or before Friday, April 24th. Senator SUMNER—That is right.

Senator BUCK ALEW moved to lay the

Senator BUCKALEW moved to lay the order and amendment on the table, which was rejected without division. nator Conness' amendment was re-

senator conness amendment was rejected by the following vote:
Yeas—Messra, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conklin, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Perry, Honderson, Howard, Mortill Control of the Control rill, of Vermont, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stew-

shire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—24.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morton, Norton, Patterson, of Penasylvania, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Vanwinkle and Vickers—25.

The question recurred on the order of-fered by Senator Stewartz
On motion of Senator JOHNSON it was amended by striking out the word "one" in the first line and inserting "true" in the first line and inserting "two."
Manager WILLIAMS suggested that the order would leave the matter substantially

mission to address the Sonate on behalf of the President. He thought the rule should be so enlarged as to allow the privilege to all the President's counsel who choose to exercise it. Under the ciraumstances they had not prepared from memoranda, however, to make an oral arguments, and it was too late now to do so. He was prepared from memoranda, however, to make an oral argument. He hoped he would be allowed to do so. He had lived too long to be animated by the spirit of idevanity in making the request. Ho was aware sometimes more, was gained by the spirit of idevanity in making the request. Ho was aware sometimes more, was gained by silence than by a specific of the spirit of idevanity in making the request. He was assatisfied that the President counsel. He had no objections that the counsel. He had no objections that the same privilege should be extended to all the sone of him the discontinuity with the same reason. The same objections that the same privilege should be extended to all the same objections that the same reason. The same object is dependent upon his opinion as to their remains the counsel were heard. I trust that in such a rich membrane the counsel were heard. I trust that in such a rich membrane the counsel were heard. I trust that in such a rich membrane the proper construction of the amendment of proper construction of the amendment of a single day, raise questions which could a scue him had been alleged in the articles from the first t

summing up?
Senator CONNESS proposed, in order to

make it entirely clear, to insert in the amendment the words "subject to the 21st rule."

The proposition was agreed to,
Senator TRUMBULL moved the following see a substitute.

ing as a substitute:
Ordered, That as many of the Managers and of the counsel for the President as desire to do so, be permitted to file arguments or address the Senate orally. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 29,

Mays 20, as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew,
Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmonds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes,
Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery,
Morrill (Maine), Norton, Patterson, (New
Hampshire), Patterson, (Tennessee), Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton,
Wilbey, Trumbull, Van Winkfe, Vickers
and Yates—29.

Nays—Messrs

and Yates—29.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chanler, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.,) Morton, Pomeroy, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer and Williams—20. inms-20.Senator BUCKALEW moved to amend

Senator BUCKALEW moved to amend the substitute by adding to it the following words: "But the concluding oral argument shall be made by one Manager, as provided by the "21st rule." Various other amendments were offered and voted down. Finally, after nearly two hours spent in attempts to settle the question, the substitute offered by Sanator Trumbull, as amended by Senator Buckalew, was adopted instead of the original order.

of the original order.

Manager BOUTWELL, at 10 minutes before 1 o'clock, began his address to the

They require the Senate to ascertain and declare whether Andrew Johnson is guilty fice and appoint Thomas as Secretary of War ad interim. The final action on these War ad interim. The final action on these issues involves and settles questions of public policy of greater magnitude than any which have arisen since the adoption of the Constitution. Johnson asserts his power at any and at all times in removing from office all executive officers for causes to be judged by the President alone. This claim obviously extends to the officers of the army may defice and ident alone. This claim obviously extends to the officers of the army, navy, civil and diplomatic service. He thus assumes for himself and successors absolute control over the vast and increasing patronage of the Government. This claim, if sanctioned, strips the Senate of practical power in removals, and leaves the revenues and expenditures of the country in the hands of the Presidentalone. No accountability remains in any branch of the public service; no security for the fidelity of the army and navy; no security for collection of revenues.— These are the graver issues affecting the vitality of our institutions and system of dovernment which are involved in and must be decided with the issues of the record, which appear narrow and technical. In dealing with the criminal, and these, his

Managers. In the case of the impeachment of Judge Chase six managers and five counsel were heard. I trust that in such a momentous case no limit will be placed on the argument. Senator HOWARD inquired whether a proper construction of the amendment of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Henderson) would not leave the door open and repeat the 21st rule? In short, whether it mould not all the counsel on the part of the accused, and all the Managers, should they see fit, to make oral arguments on the final summing up? in not under, at least as ne himself admits, in conformity with the Tenure-of-Office law, showing that it was his sole object to test its constitutionality. He has had an opportunity to make application through the Attorney General for a writ of quo varranto which would have tested the validity to which would have tested the validity of the law in the Courts. This writ is a writ of the Government; it can never be granted upon the application of a private person. The President never attempted to

person. The President never attempted to test the law in the Courts.

Since his attempted removal of Stanton on the 21st of February last, he might have instituted proceedings by writ of que warranto, and by this time have obtained, probably, a judicial opinion covering all the points of the case, but shrank from the court of the case of th test he says he sought. Thus is the pretext of the President fully exposed. The evi-dence shows that he never designed to test dence shows that he never designed to test his rights in the courts. His object was to selze the offices of the Government for purposes of corruption, and their influence to enable him to reconstruct the Union in the interests of the rebellious States. The power of removal and appointment is vested jointly in the President and the Senate. The President singly may make temporary appoint

the President and the Senate. The President singly may make temporary appointments during a recess of the Senate. His assumption of an unlimited power of removal is in the highest degree dangerous, and is in pursuance of his purpose to restore the Union in the interest of those who participated in the reballion. His reuse participated in the rebellion. His course has resulted in the most alarming corruphas resulted in the most alarming corrup-tion, particularly in the revenue service, where the losses have amounted to proba-bly more than fifty million dollars in the past two years. By his conviction you purify the Government and restore its original character.

The President's Cabinet, of course, gave him the edvice he sought. The President

him the advice he sought. The President is a man of strong will, violent passions, unlimited ambition, with a capacity to employ and use timid men, adhesive men, subservient men, and corrupt men, as instruments to accomplish this design. It is a truth of history that he has is its adjusted by the person will when he has in connection relations addressly share has man connection. It is not withdrawing from his society altogether. It has but one rule of life, he attempts the use of every man of power, capacity or influence within his reach. Succeeding in his attempts, they are in time, and usually in a

fluence within his reach. Succeeding in his attempts, they are in time, and usually in a short time, utterly ruined. If the considerate flee from him, if the brave and patrioterate flee from him, if the brave his plane, he declare whether Andrew Jonnson is guity of the high crimes and misdemeanors set forth in the articles, and especially whether he has violated the laws or the Constitution in the attempt to remove Stanton for the constitution in the attempt to remove Stanton for the constitution in the attempt to remove Stanton for the constitution in the attempt to remove Stanton for the constitution in the attempt to remove Stanton for the constitution in th acrossst his schemes or expose his plans, he attacks them with all the engineering and patronage of his office, and pursues them with all the violence of his personal hatred. He attacks to destroy all who will not become his instruments are destroyed in their me his instruments are destroyed in their use. his instruments are destroyed in their use. He spares no one. Already this purpose of his life is illustrated in the treatment of a gentleman who was one of the counsel for respondent, but who has never appeared in

his behalf.

The thanks of the country are due to those distinguished soldiers who tempted by the President by offers of kingdoms which were not his to give, refused to fall down and worship the tempter, and the thanks of the country are due to General down and worship the complet, and the thanks of the country are due to General Emory, who, when brought into the presence of the President by a request which he could not disobey, at once sought to protect himself against his machinations by respenting to him the law man the

by presenting to him the law upon the subject of military orders."

Mr. Boutwell then discussed minutely on monded in framed interring evidence of the control of the contr the theories regarding the Tenure of Office law, put forth in the debate on the bill of 1798, and traced the history of the govern-

excuse for his conduct. The Fresident, who knew this to bean illegal act, cannot excuse himself by asserting that his co-conspirator was at the time ignorant of the illegal nature of the business in which

they were engaged.
The various acts of suspending Stanton appointing Grant, tendering his place to General Sherman, and also to General George H. Thomas, are recited to show that these were merely delusions to prepare the way for an introduction into the War Office of one of his own creatures. He well knew that the confidence of the people in Stanton was great, and they would not consent to his removal; so he pursued this roundabout you to do it.

The learned counsel who opened the case for the President, seems not to have comprehended the nature of the offense set forth the tenth article. His remarks that article proceeded upon the idea that the House of Representatives arraign the President for slandering or libelling the Congress of the United States. No such offense is charged, nor is it claimed by the Managers that it would be possible Managers that it would be possible for Mr.
Johnson, or any other person, to libel or
slander the Government. It is for no
purpose of protection, or indemnity, or
punishment, that we arraign Mr. Johnson for words spoken in Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis. We
do not arraign him for words spoken, but the charge in substance
is that a man who could utter the words
which, as is proven, were uttered by him,

which, as is proven, were uttered by him, is unfit for the office he holds. We claim that the common law of crimes as under-stood and enforced by the Parliament in the cases of impeachment, is in substance, this.
That no person in office shall do any act
contrary to the good morals of the office
and that when any office is willy contrary to the good morals of the omce and that when any officer is guilty of any act contrary to the good morals of the office which he holds, that act is a misdemeanor for the purpose of impeachment and re-moval from office.

The speaker then proceeded to the conion of the eleventh article, and said the evidence showed a fixed purpose to defeat the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The President's entire scheme of criminal ambition was to obtain command of the War Department and of the army, and by their combined power to control the

elections in 1868, in ten Southern State impair the just authority of Congress. The blasphemous utterances at St. Louis cannot be aggravated, nor can they be ex-

The biasphemous atterances at St. Louis cannot be aggravated, nor can they be extenuated by anything which the counsel for the President can offer. They exhibit the character of the speaker. Upon these facts we demand the conviction of the respondent of the misdemeanors set forth in the tenth article.

After treating at length upon the President's action in regard to the Southern States, showing his connection with men who nided the rebellion, and quoting from evidence elicited during the trial, Mr. Boutwell concluded by rehearing the acts of the President, by appealing to the Senate to do their duty and pronounce judgment upon this criminal. Nothing literally can be said in his defence. Upon his own admissions he is guilty of all the charges. He has violated the laws and the constitution. Under his administration, the government has not been strengthened, but weakened. Ten States are without law, without security, and without safety: public order everywhere violated, public justice nowhere respected, and all in consequence of the evil purposes and machinations of this President at your bar. The House of Representatives demands justice — justice for the people, abd justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot House of Representatives defining justice to the justice for the people, and justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot perish. By and through justice comes obelience to law by all magistrates and people. perish. By and through justice comes opedicince to law by all magistrates and people. By and through justice comes liberty of law, which is freedom without license. Senators, as far as I am concerned the case is now in your hands, and it is soon to be closed by my associate. The House of Representatives has presented this criminal at your bar, with equal-confidence in his guilt and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the people of the United States. His conviction is a triumph of law, order and justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal. It is impossible. Therefore, I do not look beyond. But, Senators, the people of America will never permiting an usurping Executive to break our securities for liberty, provided for by the Constitution. The cause of the country is in your hands. Your verdict of guilty is peace to our beloved land.

At 4 p. m. Mr. Boutwell, at the suggestion of Senator Conkling, yielded to a motion to adjourn, stating, he would occupy about an hour and a half the morrow, and a ccording.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Resignations in Parliament— Buckingham Palace Incendiaries. Trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians War Appropriation in France, &c., &c. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette-] GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNED SEATS IN THE COMMONS LONDON, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Lawrence Olipfiant may resign their seats in the House of Commons. DUCKINGHAM PALACE INCENDIARIES.

Barry and Keefe are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought up before a Police Magistrate this morning, and after a brief examination were remanded to juil until a chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their possession.

PRINCE OF WALES—ORANGEMEN RELEASED. DUBLIN, April 22. - Evening-The Prince OUBLIN, April 22.—Evening—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the principal officers of State and a large and brilliant suite, visited the Roman Catholic University, at Mayworth, to-day.

Mr. Johnson, Orange Secretary, has been released from confinement at Belfast.

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE. THE TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

London, April 22 .- Evening .- The tria of the Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed this morning. The examination of witnesses br the prosecution was continued.
Mr. Clifford, a warden of the Clerken-well Honse of Detention, testified that ou the 12th of December lie saw English and T. Desmond with a truck on which was a cask; they were near the prison wall which was blown up the next day.

Hannah Gill testified that on the night of he 12th she saw Keefe near the place where

the 12th she saw Keefe near the place where the explosion occurred.

Mr. Maskell, a warden at the Clerkenwell prison, testified in regard to Burke's conduct at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Banyer, an officer of the prison, was sworn. He said he saw the woman Ann Justice for the first time on December 13th; she was admitted within the prison to visit Casey, a fellow prisoner with Burke; shortly before Ann came in, one Mr. Berry had an interview with Burke; at that time had an interview with Burke; at that time Ann was seen ontside in company with the prisoners at the bar.

prisoners at the bar.

Mr. Worth, a warden at the Clerkenwell tives. Woldon, Halifax county, on the second on the second of the prison on the 13th of December; this was her first visit there; he also say her with

Allow the state of places and that they find which were nrested.

Other testimony was given which fully other testimony was given which which they was a state of the state of corroborated the evidence of Warden Worth. Mr. Allum swore he saw Barrett and Ann Justice unloading the cask from the Mr. Bird testified, with much circumstantial minuteness, that he saw Barrett place the fuse in the cask. Testimony was given to show that the latter witness iden-

tified Barrett at Milbank, where he picked him out among nine other men.

The interest manifested in the trial is unabated. The court room was crowded with spectators throughout the day.

FRANCE.

WAR APPREHENSIONS QUIETED. PARIS, April 22—Evening. The Moni-teur Duzor, in an editorial to-day, says through the good sense of the people the baseless apprehension of an approaching war was subdued; and the public mind is now tranquil. This result is in part due to the efforts made by the foreign powers to sustain the pacific policy of France. Pie

GERMANY. FEDERALIST BILL WITHDRAWN.

Berlin, April 22.—Count Bismark has withdrawn from the North German Parliament Federalist the bill introduced by the Government. He takes this action in con-sequence of the amendments made to the bill by the opposition.

erejo i de **Spain.** HEALTH OF THE PRIME MINISTER. MADRID, April 22—Evening—Bulletins in regard to the health of the Prime Minister,

avarez, announce that his Excellency is

etter this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, April 22—Evening,—Consols, 3%. American securities steady; 5-20s, 60%; ex-dividend Illinois Central; 93%. MM/; ex-dividend Illinois Central; 9374.
FRANKFORY, April 22.—5-20 bonds strong and a fraction higher; last sales 75%.
PARIS, April 22.—Bourse closed steady.
Rentes 60 francs and 35 centimes. HAVBE, April 22.—Cotton closed firmer and higher at 149 francs per cwt, for tree

ANTWERP, April 22—Evening.—Petrole-um closes flat at 43 francs and 75 centimes. um closes fiat at 43 francs and 75 centimes.

Liverpool, April 22.—Cotion closed firmer and higher with considerable, business in Cotton to arrive; middling uplands 12½, middling upland affoat 12½@12½; middling. Orleans 12½; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet and steady. Wheat 16s. 2d. for white and 14s 6d for No. 2 red western. Barley 5s. 1d. Oats 4s. 2d. Provisions dull and unchanged. Beef 122s. 6d. Pork 85s. Lard 64s 3d. Cheese 54s. Bacon 48s. Sagar 23s. 6d. Phillow 45s. 6d. per cwt. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. Sgirits Petroleum 9d.

a. 3d; Sqirits Petroleum 9d. VIRGINIA

The Political Campaign Opened. (By/Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) 301 3 RICHMOND, April 22.—The campaign has opened in Virginia. Republican speakers have been leaving here all the week to canyass the different portions of the State. At all the county Courts held this week.

At all the county Courts held this week Conservative speakers were to open the canvass. Gov. Plerpoint addressed a Republican meeting this evening in the Park. He supported the Constitution and characterized the means by which he had been removed from the Governorship as simply contemptible. The speakers on the Bepublican side in this campaign will be such lican side in this campaign will be such men as Alexander Rives and John M. Hauriand on the Conservative side B. M. T. Hauriand on the Cons

The loss to the Adams, Express Company by the burning of a oar in an accident, on the Ohio, and Mississippi Ralingad, on the Ohio, and Mississippi Ralingad, on Tuesday night is heavy. Two missisners witch was looked, and they only escaped by persons outside and they only escaped by persons outside and they only escaped by persons outside to knocking a hole in it. When they crawled u out. The engineer was badly bruised, but putil recover.

## SOUTHERN STATE ELECTIONS

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GEORGIA. Macon, April 22.-Four thousand and thirty-six votes were polled to-day. The Democrats gained heavily to-day, and expect to carry the county. Telegrams report a close vote in Sumpter, the Radical ticket about 50 ahead, with about 400 votes to be cast, mostly white. The Democrats claim Monroe county by 200 majority. Accounts from Bald-win are favorable to the Democrats. Putnam is doubtful. A dispatch from Albany says the Democrats are sanguine of carrying the county. Test, Democrat, is elected Congress in the Second Distriction is pro-Aucusta Without disturbance. gressing polled is 4,400. Accounts from the in-

terior are conflicting, each party claiming to be ahead. The Radicals claim Bullock's election, and the Democrats Gordon's. election, and the Democrats Gordon's.

SAVANNAH, April 22. The election to-day passed off quietly. The vote of yesterday and to-day is acknowledged to be in favor of the Conservatives. The vote cast to-day numbers 1,446 in the city and 428 in the county. Total for three days. cast to-day numbers 1,446 in the city and 428 in the county. Total for three days: 4,287 in the city, and 1,496 in the county. Columnus, GA., April 22.—Seven hundred and forty-nine votes were polled to-day. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Marion and Chattahoochie have gone Democratic. All quiet.

Attanta, April 22.—The election passed off orderly. A heavy vote was cast to-day by both parties. Gordon is considerably ahead. A very heavy white vote is expecton the last day of the election. Gordon and Bullock are both in town.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—The election returns are, meagre, but indicate that the Conservatives have carried Columbus county by 300 majority, Sampson by 450 majority, and the Radicals Bladen and Robinson counties by small majorities. The vote in Richmond and Brunswick will be close. In two previncts in Sampson will be close. In two precincts in Sampson county sixty-seven negroes voted the Conservative ticket on the first day. Everything is very quiet, and both parties are betting even on the general result. Partial returns from Dauphin county give over 400 majority against the Constitution. At Hallsville, in that county, 155 wotes were cast, all against the Constitution. The Radical majority in this city for two days is about 600. This will probably be reduced to morrow. The registered negro inajority is 727. It is thought that the city and county will give will be close. In two precincts in Sampson istered negro inajority is 727. It is thought that the city and county will give about dight hundred for the Constitution, being 450 less than the registered negro majority. The majority for the Convention last fall was 1,837. Reliable information from all precincts in Columbus county gives the Conservatives 183, radicals 39. Twenty negroes voted with the Conservatwenty negroes voted with the Conserva-ives. Weldon, Halifax county, on the sec-

gives the ty Broad Ur BALENCH, April 22. The vote on the new Constitution will be a full one. Yesterday 1,375 votes were polled in this city. To-day the whole yote has risen up to about two thousand. The blacks have polled nearly their entire vote. Reports from the county are favorable to the Conservatives, but there is no certainty as to the result. The results are kept strictly secret, and will be until the votes are counted. The large majority will be cut down, but it can hardly be entirely overcome in Wake county.

The news from the State indicates the defeat of the Constitution by a large majority.

feat of the Constitution by a large majority, but rumors of majorities either way are mere speculation.
The election has generally been quiet,

The election has generally been quiet, but a serious disturbance was threatened in the city about 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was caused by the conduct of J. H. Harris, the negro candidate for House of Commons in Wake county, which was, however, promptly suppressed.

NEWBERN, April 22.—The election is progressing very quietly.—The total vote for the two districts and negro settlement gives the blacks a majority of 1,620. The news from the interior indicates a large Conservative majority.

Conservative majority.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, April 22—No official returns of the votes cast have yet been made. Further returns give slightly increased Democratic majorities. Thirteen parishes give majorities against the Constitution of t tution, six parishes are in favor, and two or three parishes give very large majorities for the Constitution. The majorities against the Constitution are small. The result in the State is still extremely doubt-

It is reported that frauds have been committed in the election in Plaquemine Parish. The parish gives 1,800, votes for the

SOUTH CAROLINA. A CHARLESTON, April 22.—The majority for the new Constitution, as far as heard from, is 33,000.

-The police imbroglio at Louisville still continues. The Common Council, at their meeting to-night, will undoubfedly more in the matter.

New Orleans Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette) (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

New Orleans, April 22.—Cotton quiet with little doing; middlings, 31c; sales of 1,000 bales; receipts 626. Sterling 150@ 150; New York Sight Exchange 13. Gold 14014. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour firmer; double extra \$10,25@10,50. Oats firmer at 74c. Hay \$19@21. Mess Pork firm at 283. Bason firm; shoulders Pork firm at \$28.1 Bacon firm; shoulders 131/c; clear rib 163/c. Lard firm; tierce 181/@19c; keg 191/c.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittaburah Gasette.)

PHILADELHHIA, April 22.—Clover seed,

86 for Ohio. Petroleum held firmly for \$6 for Ohio. Petroleum field firmly for crude at: 161/c; refined, 251/c. Flour in good demand; extra family, \$10,50a12,50. good demand; extra family, \$10,50a12,50. White, \$3,25. Rye firm at \$2. Corn in fair white, \$3,25. Rye firm at \$2. Corn in fair demand; sales, 5,000 bush yellow at \$1,24a 1,25; mixed Western. \$1,23a1,24. Oats dull ae \$7680c. Provisions unchanged.

Detroit Market. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT. April 22.—Flour rather less active but steady: choice Superior \$18,a13,25, choice suber \$12. Wheat a shade weaker; under the influence of the New York report holders sak \$2,98 for No. 1 white; No. 2 sold at \$2,72.