Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1868. NUMBER 99.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Trial—New Rules Proposed—Argument of Mr. Groesbeck for the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated the first business in order was the order offered by Senator Edmunds.

At the suggestion of Mr. EVARTS, Senators moved to postpone until Monday.

Senator DRAKE moved an indefinite postponement, which was rejected—twenty against twenty-sev

A motion to postpone t Monday was greed to.

Senator SUMNER offered the following rder:

Ordered, That the Senate, sitting for the rial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will proceed to vote on the everal articles of impeachment at twelve 'clock on the day after the close of the argument.

Senator JOHNSON objected and it was id over.

Senator SUMNER—I send to the Chair wo additional rules, the first of which is erived from the practice of the Senate on he trials of Judge Chase and Judge Peck. They were read as follows:

Rule 23.—In taking the votes of the Senate n the articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by his ame, and upon each article propose the ollowing question in the manner following: "Mr. L——, how say you? Is the respondent guilty or not guilty as charged in he article of impeachment?" Whereupon ach Senator shall rise in his place and nswer, guilty or not guilty.

Rule 24.—On a conviction by the Senate shall be the duty of the presiding officer orthwith to pronounce the removal from ffice of the convicted person according to he requirement of the Constitution, and ny further judgment shall be on the order f the Senate.

Senator JOHNSON again objected and he rules went over.

Mr. GROESBECK then addressed the enate on the part of the respondent. After few introductory remarks he proceeded o consider the question whether or not the enate is now sitting as a Court, and said e would not discuss it in the light of English precedents, but with reference to our wn Constitution, which countenanced either bills of attainder nor irresponsible ribunals to be laws unto themselves. He rst called attention to the fact that he provisions of the Constitution e first drafted contemplated impeachment r malpractice and neglect of duty in office; ut those adopted permit only for treason, ribery and similar high crimes and misemeanors. He then challenged the proof o show that during any of the trials which orm our precedents the idea that the Senate was not a Court had been advanced. e read from the records of each their anguage, in which the Senate on all those ccasions styled itself the Court. He also uoted Story and other authorities to show he judicial character of the Senate and the qualifications they must ring to the discharge of their obligations. In reference to their jurisdiction, he held that the only question for them o decide was that of crime or no crime, nd further that no action could be so considered in connection with which evil intention was not brought. He illustrated this roposition by considering a homicide committed by a madman, the supposition that he President should violate the law after eing his reason, and by reference to the rts of Mr. Lincoln in constituting military ribunals in loyal States, which conduct, hough pronounced destitute of warrant y the Supreme Court, had been upheld y Congress on the ground that the motive as good.

Having thus, as he claimed, shown the alsity of the doctrine advanced by the anagers on that subject, he said he should onsider the question whether the President had a right to remove Mr. Stanton and rant a letter of authority to Gen. Thomas, or on these two issues hung the fate of ight of the articles.

As to the first point, he held that the civil enure law did not apply to Mr. Stanton, ecause he was not appointed by Mr. Johnson; but even if Mr. Johnson is not serving is own but Mr. Lincoln's term, Mr. Stanon's tenure-of-office expired one month fter the expiration of his first term, and if Mr. Lincoln were now living Mr. Stanton ould be removed by him, and so equally an he by Mr. Johnson, if the latter is merely serving out the remainder of the term.

In support of his proposition that the President had power to remove Mr. Stanon under the law of 1789, Mr. Groesbeck uoted the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickering, announcing to him, not that he was to be removed, but that he was actually emoved and a successor appointed. He aid his feeble health to-day obliged him to ass by with a mere reference the utterance of Senators at the time of the passage of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and the fact hat it did not profess to repeal the act of 789, and went on to argue that as all admitted there was room for doubting the construction of the law, and the President had availed himself of the counsel of those pecially designated by the Constitution to give it to him, he must be held guiltless of crime in construing it as he did. In regard to the constitutionality of that law, he adverted to the fact that those who framed it he could not address with much hope of changing their opinion; but he would make the inquiry whether, assuming its constitutionality, the President's action could be deemed criminal?

Alluding to a portion of Mr. Routwell's speech, he denied that the President was merely the servant of Congress, to execute their laws. His oath of office required him first to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. Grosbeck further combatted the position assumed by the honorable Managers that the President is required to execute all laws, even if they are pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, claiming that in such cases he was bound by his higher obligations. After reciting various well-known principles of interpretation—one was that long settled practice determined the construction of law—he claimed that the meaning of the act of 1789 was so determined and fixed by Government usage and judicial decisions that the President had the right to challenge the constitutionality of a law in conflict with and yet not repealing the old law, which had been framed and so long construed as embodying the principles of the Constitution regarding the power of removal.

At this point the Senate took a recess.

On re-assembling Mr. Groesbeck resumed his argument, maintaining that the debates in Congress in 1789 proved the correctness of the President's construction of laws then passed. He then cited acts of 1798 of the Postoffice Department, and those of 1802 and the creating the Navy Department, all assuming or affirming the right of removal by the President as set forth in the acts of 1789. Against all this preponderance of construction and precedent there was opposed only the act of 1867, and Mr. Groesbeck claimed there was truly ground for doubt and hesitation on the part of the President, sufficient to induce him to resist it with a view of having the matter determined by the Supreme Court. He asked if the President was to be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretations sanctioned by his constitutional advisers, by the Thirty-eighth Congress, and the Supreme Court, and the uniform practice of the Government? Describing the character of the relations between the President and Mr. Stanton, Mr. Groesbeck insisted it was shown by the testimony of General Sherman and others that the President acted in the public interest in removing him. He also claimed that the President had prepared a *quo warranto*, and gladly availed himself of the proceedings brought against General Thomas, in order to anticipate the slow proceedings he must otherwise have adopted to secure a decision of the Court. He further ridiculed the idea that the President's intention was evil and dangerous, since he had applied to Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas, men whom the country delighted to honor, to accept the place which it is now alleged he wished to fill with a tool to be used for base purposes. Mr. Groesbeck also contended that the President's acquiescence in the Tenure-of-Office law as long as possible was a strong point in his favor.

Recapitulating his argument up to this point, Mr. Groesbeck proceeded to consider the question whether the President had the right to make the appointment *ad interim*, and claimed he had such right under the act of 1795. To show that the provisions of that act applying to this act were not affected by the law of 1863, he made the same argument advanced by Mr. Curtis, and went on to instance various precedents of similar appointments made while the Senate was in session, dwelling at length on the case of Holt, appointed by Buchanan to succeed Floyd, which he said required particular notice, because the Senate made particular inquiry into it and called upon the President for an explanation, which he gave to their entire satisfaction, justifying himself under precisely the same law to which Mr. Johnson refers in his defence.

Passing over the 9th article with very brief comments, Mr. Groesbeck read the sedition law, and said while it closely resembled the 10th article, it was much less objectionable and offensive, for that punished the publication of something coolly written, while this made criminal words hastily spoken under trying provocation. He then read a burlesque law framed to carry out his understanding of that article which created great merriment.

With regard to the eleventh article he said he would only note the fact that the action of the President in sending a telegram to Parsons, which had formed the subject of a three hours' speech, took place two months before the reconstruction act, which it was supposed to obstruct, was passed.

In conclusion he summed up his argument and expressed his confidence in the final result. He characterized the precedents of conviction referred to by others as beacon lights of warning rather than examples for guidance, and pronounced a glowing eulogium upon the life, character and services of the President.

The Court and Senate then at 4:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No business was done except the presentation by the Speaker of several Executive communications. The members were, as usual, in attendance on the Impeachment trial.

SOUTHERN STATE ELECTIONS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, April 25.—Unofficial returns thus far received leave the result of the election still in doubt. The contest is undoubtedly very close. The excitement here for the last two days has been intense, but no disturbance has occurred. The returns from the extreme western counties are anxiously looked for, as they will decide whether the Constitution is ratified. The returns indicate the Legislature will be about equally divided.

RALEIGH, April 25.—Returns from the State come in slowly. Those received by mail to-day render the ratification of the Constitution quite certain. The Radicals claim ratification by several thousand majority.

WILMINGTON, April 25.—Sufficient returns are received to warrant the conclusion that the Constitution is ratified by a small majority. This is conceded by the Conservatives. N. Boyden is probably the only Conservative elected to Congress. He has a majority of 2,500.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, April 25.—Election returns are conflicting. The Democrats claim Gordon's election by a small majority, but admit the ratification of the Constitution. The Republicans claim Bullock's election by 20,000 majority.

SAVANNAH, April 25.—The county vote is 55,120, 190 of which are challenged, nearly all of which were for the straight Radical ticket. The city vote is still being counted, and it will probably be Monday evening before the counting is through.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Of the election in this city the count at 12 o'clock last night was as follows: Bullock, Republican, 2,814; Gordon, Conservative, 2,464; for the Constitution 2,619; against the Constitution 2,409. The majority for the Republicans so far as heard from in this city and county is 1,800. The counting will be resumed tomorrow.

Several disturbances occurred last night and night before. Policemen were fired upon and numerous arrests made.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 26.—Richmond and Burke counties will give Bullock and the Constitution from 3,000 to 4,000 majority. The Radicals claim the district by 1,000 majority.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Further returns from the country do not materially affect the results of the election already given.

—The St. Louis Baptist Union for church extension publishes its report for the year. Five church buildings have been finished, organized, one new mission school established, and all the churches strengthened by accessions to their numbers. During the year the collections have been $15,197; and the expenditures $15,990. The outstanding liabilities of the Union at the time of the report were $55,617. Since the report was prepared there have been some additional donations received, amounts promised, and the Committee have hopes of being able to report the debt cancelled.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Important from Abyssinia—Battle Fought—King Theodorus Slain—British Captives Released—Natives Completely Routed—The Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred—The Clerkenwell Fenians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ABYSSINIA.

BATTLE FOUGHT—THE NATIVES DEFEATED—KING THEODORUS SLAIN.

LONDON, April 26.—*Sunday Evening.*—Dispatches from Abyssinia give the following: A battle was fought on Good Friday, before Magdala, between the British troops commanded by General Napier and the Abyssinian forces under the King in person. The latter was defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss was very heavy. On the Monday following General Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodorus was slain, and a large number of his warriors killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The entire capital remained in the possession of British forces. The loss of the British is small.

All the British captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free. Gen. Napier's instant return to the sea coast is expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ALFRED.

LONDON, April 25—*Evening.*—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred has produced a most profound excitement throughout the nation. The press teems with denunciation of the assassin.

LONDON, April 26.—Dispatches from Sidney, New South Wales, dated March 31st, state that Prince Alfred was recovering from the effects of his wound.

THE CLERKENWELL FENIANS.

The trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians was resumed to-day. Four witnesses swore the prisoner Barrett was in Glasgow on the 13th of December, the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion occurred, and though subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, their testimony was completely unshaken. Many other witnesses were examined by the defence, when the case was rested.

The Attorney General summed up the case for the prosecution. He argued that the proof against all the prisoners was established beyond a doubt. He was compelled to admit, however, there were serious doubts about the complicity of Timothy Desmonds, but there was no doubt in the efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by direct proof. The Court adjourned till Monday.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 26.—The steamer Saxonia, from New York, has arrived.

FRANCE.

FLEET IN JAPAN TO BE INCREASED.

PARIS, April 26.—In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan, and the outrage committed there on French seamen, the French fleet in the Japanese waters is to be augmented, and orders to that effect have been issued from the Minister of Marine.

Many American naval officers are expected to be present at the opening of the international marine exposition at Havre.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 26.—Illinois Central shares were strong after the close of the stock market yesterday; quoted at 94.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—Bonds quoted today at 75¼.

HAVRE, April 26.—The nominal quotations of Cotton to-day are 152 francs for ordinary in port, and 151 francs to arrive.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Petroleum 42 francs.

TENNESSEE.

Man Shot by an Official—Burglarious Attempts in Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, April 25.—Captain Phillips, registration commissioner and commander of colored militia, shot a man named Barth at Gallatin yesterday, inflicting a fatal wound. Barth was intoxicated.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—During the storm last night about a dozen attempts were made by burglars to enter stores in various parts of the city. In one instance three were captured while attempting to blow open a safe in Targ's paint store. In another, three negroes attempted to enter Padiester's grocery, on Madison street, by putting one of their number through a transom, but no sooner had he struck the floor than he was fired on and mortally wounded.

In consequence of the rain commemoration day, or the ceremony, of strewing flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead, was postponed until Monday.

CANADA.

The Assassination—Detectives' Strategy—Whalen Confesses His Crime.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, April 25.—Two detectives have sworn to having overheard a conversation between Whalen and Doyle in the jail, in which Whalen is said to have admitted to Doyle that he shot D'Arcy McGee, and that he would be either hung or go to the Penitentiary for life for it. He was prepared for either and seemed to take pride in the idea that his name would be handed down to posterity as a great man. Doyle was placed in a cell adjoining Whalen as a strategem to lead him into conversation, the detectives taking a position near to listen. The evidence bears hard on Doyle as an accomplice.

The House of Commons last night passed a bill providing for the support of the widow and family.

Acquitted of a Male of Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 25.—The trial of Jesse Draper, deaf and dumb negro, for murder, resulted in acquittal. The fact was not denied, but the defense was conducted on the plea of deficient mental capacity. His own counsel failed to make him understand the proceedings.

THE CAPITAL.

Commission on Sale of Bonds—Secretary of Navy and the Connecticut Election—Currency Matters—Health of Mr. Stanbery—Managers Stevens and Williams to Speak on Impeachment To-Day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1868.

COMMISSIONS FOR SALE OF BONDS.

Secretary McCulloch, in reply to a resolution of the House directing him to report the amount of commissions paid for the sale and disposal of United States bonds and securities, etc., says, among other things: "It will be seen by Mr. Fessenden's letter of January 28, 1865, that having failed in negotiating the 7-30 notes as rapidly as the necessities of the Department required, through the instrumentality of depository banks and other general agencies, it was deemed necessary to avail himself of the services of Jay Cooke to popularize the loan, and to this end to increase the commission from one-half per cent., which had been allowed to banks and general agencies, to three-quarters of one per cent. on the first fifty millions and five-eighths on the next fifty millions. It was understood, however, that this increase of commission was not to enure to the benefit of Cooke, inasmuch as he was directed to allow to sub-agents and others the same rates of commission that had been allowed to them, and to pay all the expense of negotiating the notes. This arrangement was continued on a larger scale by the present Secretary." The Secretary further says "it will be noticed by the schedules of sales of 7-30 notes that the commissions paid to some subscribers were higher than those paid to others. The explanation of this fact is, that in order to induce large subscriptions one-half of one-per cent. was allowed by the Department as well as by Cook to those subscribing for a million of dollars and upwards, and from one-eighth to three-eighths of one per cent. to those making small subscriptions. Since the Jay Cook agency terminated, sales, when not made by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, or by brokers employed by him in special cases, have been conducted through the agency of the First National Bank of Washington. The sales of gold have been made through agencies selected by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and under his direction Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co. have for nearly three years past been the principal agents, but other persons or firms have been occasionally employed."

SECRETARY WELLES AND THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Secretary of the Navy in a reply to the resolution of the House says: "Had the Department ordered the Sabine to leave New London a day or two preceding the election, when no special necessity required it, injustice might have been done to some of the men and the Department been subject to censure, for there are some men on the Sabine who are voters and who would have been deprived of their votes and put to the expense to return if the vessel had left before the 6th inst." He also says "no correspondence has passed between the Navy Department and Hon. Frederick L. Allen and Hon. James Dixon, the Democratic Town Committee of New London, or any other persons, in regard to this subject." The Secretary concludes by saying the Sabine has not yet been ordered out of commission, as represented in the preamble to the resolution, although she soon will be, and the men and apprentices be transferred to other vessels.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

The fractional currency issued during the week was $307,000; shipped $644,088, including $60,000 to the United States depository at Pittsburgh; National Bank currency issued $120,930; amount in circulation $299,797,600; fractional currency destroyed $539,400.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1868.

MR. STANBERY—IMPEACHMENT ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Stanbery's health is rapidly improving. He yesterday dictated several thousand words of his closing argument for the President, and it is now supposed he may be well enough on Wednesday or Thursday to read at least a portion of it.

Managers Stevens and Williams will speak to-morrow. The former has had his argument printed and will occupy about an hour in its delivery.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

A number of counterfeit five cent notes of the last issue have been recently presented at the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department for redemption.

The Erie Railway Disaster—Verdict of Another Coroner's Jury.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORT JERVIS, April 25.—The jury of inquest, which has been in session since Saturday last, upon the body of Townsend N. Horton, who died of injuries received at the late disaster at Carr's Rock, rendered at four o'clock this afternoon the following verdict: "We find from the evidence given that Townsend N. Horton, of La Crosse, Wis., came to his death from injuries received on train No. 120 of the Erie Railway, Delaware Division, at Carr's Rock, Pa., on Wednesday, April 15th, at 3:30 A. M., said train being thrown from the track by a rail broken in two places. We also find that the train was running at the rate of thirty miles per hour between Lackawaxen and the scene of disaster. From the testimony of officers of the road touching the condition of the track and the quality of the iron upon portions of the track, we deem the rate of speed too fast for the safety of passengers on this division."

—Late dates from Mexico state that a great many foreigners had been arrested during the past month, but only five expelled from the country, none of them Frenchmen. Negrete, with about five hundred men, was openly in arms against the government. The war in Sinola was progressing. The revolutionists had 3,000 men, and the government troops under General Corona were 5,000 strong. The commerce of Vera Cruz and other towns was paralized. Worms have destroyed the cotton crop. Ortega's party was making strong exertions and was allied with the Chiefs Negrete, Leon and others. Stages leaving the Capitol were almost regularly robbed. The war of races was continuing in Belize, the English gaining ground.

—The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided the Grand Jury drawn under Gen. Hancock's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal, and orders have been issued to discharge the jury. The Court has rendered a decision in the case of a negro convicted of murder, which was appealed from the District Court. The decision of the lower Court was reversed and the indictment quashed.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The Germans of Erie are to erect a theatre.

—A lodge of Odd Fellows is to be started in Tidioute.

—The Susquehanna river is in excellent rafting condition.

—Judge John R. Church died on the 11th inst., in Canfield, Ohio.

—The steamship Iowa from Glasgow arrived at New York yesterday.

—A lodge of Masons is to be established in Waterford, Erie county, Pa.

—The Republicans of Bedford county will hold a grand mass meeting on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

—The steamship Hermann, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Col. Kelly, whose rescue at Manchester will be remembered, has returned from a visit to Ireland.

—Hon. Wm. C. Rives died at his residence at Castle Hill, Va., on Sunday, in his seventy-fifth year.

—The Trinity Church Corporation of New York contemplate erecting a Cathedral near Central Park.

—The Conservative Executive Committee of Mississippi have issued a call for a Convention on the 12th of May.

—Professor Charles C. Bronson, a celebrated teacher of elocution, died at New York on Saturday, aged sixty-six.

—Mrs. Harriet Benham Prentice, wife of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, died at Louisville Sunday morning.

—The forty-ninth anniversary of odd fellowship in the United States was celebrated at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday.

—On the 17th instant, Adam Conkle shot Joseph Winnel dead with a pistol in the street, in Findlay, Ohio. Jealousy was the cause.

—The Mississippi Reconstruction Convention on Saturday adopted an ordinance for the protection of national cemeteries in that State.

—The prize fight between Keating and Hollywood will take place to-day at a point about fifteen miles below Cincinnati on the Kentucky side.

—On Monday morning last an attempt was made to burn down the Montgomery House in Chambersburg, which is the largest hotel in the county. But little damage was done.

—Madame Ristori and troupe sailed on Saturday from Havana in the steamship Columbia for New York. Madame Ristori's gain during the season amounts to over $60,000 in gold.

—On last Wednesday morning the fire brick and pottery manufactory of A. J. Hawes, at Johnstown, was destroyed by fire. The loss was $12,000, but $4,000 was covered by insurance.

—The ceremony of dedicating the Confederate dead occurred at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, on Saturday. The weather was quite inclement, notwithstanding this several hundred persons were present.

—The steamer Telegraph struck a snag in the Arkansas river, just below Fort Smith, on the 17th, breaking some timbers. She entered protest at Fort Smith and has since arrived at Little Bock.

—Saturday was observed by the citizens of Jackson, Miss., in decorating the graves of the dead of the "lost cause." A monument to the memory of Col. Robert Smith, of the Tenth Mississippi regiment, was erected.

—While workmen were engaged in repairing an old frame building in Bridgeport, Ohio, the propping gave way, and the building fell, seriously, perhaps fatally, injuring Joseph McConnaughy, and slightly injuring two others.

—A twelve-year old boy named Renard is now in jail in Bloomsburg, Pa., for robbing an Express company, and he has just confessed that he set fire to some stables which were burned, with some horses in them, some months ago in Danville.

—President Eldridge, in a report to the board of directors of the Erie road, counsels the use of a portion of the large fund legalized by the Legislature in the completion of a double track on the Delaware division, where the recent accident occurred, with steel rails.

—Wednesday week Mr. Ephraine Rohrbach residing in Seitzland, York county, fell from the Baltimore train, when within less than a mile of his own home, and fractured his scull. He was to have been married on Sunday last on which day his funeral took place.

—A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Somerset, on Monday evening of next week, for the purpose of devising means to construct the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, which will connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at or near Mineral Point.

—The Bangor (Maine,) Republican District Convention yesterday elected Lewis Barker and C. H. B. Woodbury delegates to the Chicago Convention, and resolutions were adopted favoring impeachment and cordially supporting Grant and Hamlin for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

—A young named Shortelle, a cadet at West Point, but home on a sick leave, shot and killed an intimate friend, a young man named John H. Davies, on Friday, the 17th inst., in Le Raysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Injudicious handling of firearms supposed not to be loaded was the cause.

—On Saturday week some brutes in human form attempted to wreck a passenger train on the Lackawana Railroad, near the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, by pushing a car from a siding up against it while at full speed. The sides were torn out of a couple of cars, but no one was hurt. The wretches have not been discovered.

—Captain J. C. Culbertson, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, died there Saturday night, aged seventy-seven. He entered the army as Ensign of the Twenty-second regiment on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and was afterwards commissioned Captain. He was one of the organizers of the old Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

—Joseph Bloomgart, who embezzled $12,000 from the Government at Louisville, Ky., some time ago, was returned to that city on Saturday from New York under arrest and taken before United States Commissioner A. J. Ballard. He waived examination and in default of $15,000 bail was committed to jail to answer the charge of embezzlement.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Cotton active; middlings 33c; sales of 3,500 bales; receipts 1,104; exports 2,000. Sterling 153¼@164½. New York Sight Exchange ½ premium. Gold 140¼. Sugar and Molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour easy; superfine $9.25. Corn firm $1.02. Oats firm at 75c. Hay unchanged. Pork tending upward; mess $29. Bacon firm; shoulders 13¼@13½c; clear rib 17c; clear sides 18c. Lard tending upward; tierce 10c; keg 20c.

Disabled Soldiers.

The *Army and Navy Journal* discourses as follows of disabled soldiers, and appeals to the public for contributions to raise and support asylums. It says:

Since the war it has become customary for male beggars of all descriptions to wear some part of the United States uniform, and also to furnish themselves with discharge papers, as a part of their stock in trade. Before the rebellion, the large cities were well supplied with mendicants who had lopped off their fair proportions by some accident or casualty, and yet it is now impossible to find one of these fellows who, according to his own account, was not shot while bravely fighting for the Union. What, then, has become of the supply of one-armed and one-legged cripples we had on hand seven years ago? They cannot surely all have died or become honest laborers. Most of them, doubtless, are now pursuing their old calling in a new garb.

It would be as fair to claim that all the car drivers and loafers who wear army overcoats are discharged soldiers as that all the cripples who infest our streets are entitled to the soldier's dress they so generally affect. Even during the war many men who had lost limbs in civil life, unjustly obtained Government employment, by means of fraudulent papers, on the plea of soldiers. The writer of this article, in the latter part of the war, sat on a General Court Martial, before which a one armed employé of the Commissary Department was tried. This man had a discharge which stated that he had lost his arm in the battle of Antietam, although he confessed to the Court that he had never been a soldier, having lost his arm in a threshing machine.

There are, doubtless, many deserving men who, by the casualties of war, have, in a great measure, been deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood; but very few of the city beggars belong to this class. We desire not to be understood as casting any reflection upon the real veteran, who carries on his person the evidence of his devotion to the Union, as our object is to protect all such from the disgrace which is brought upon them by impostors. A crippled soldier has an undisputed right to our sympathy and assistance, and it is, therefore, the more important to separate the real from the counterfeit.

How to be an Millionaire.

As there is no Royal Road to Learning, so also is there no short-cut to exceptional affluence. It is possible according to statistics, for only one thousand men in the United States to grasp $1,000,000 a year. Or rather, such a grasp is impossible, for it would be a grab of all the surplus yearly products of the Union, which no conceivable thousand men could make sucessfully. a writer in the *Galaxy*, however, enumerates a few of the conditions, positive and negative, which may be regarded as indispensable to the average achievement of a millionaire's position;

You must be a very able man, as nearly all millionaires are.

You must devote your life to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness, and you must rise early and lie down late.

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants or sufferings or disappointments.

You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many others' poverty.

You must not give away money except for a material equivalent.

You must not go meandering about Nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky and water; for there is no money in it.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and literature.

Yor must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time.

You must not allow your wife or children to occupy much of your valuable time or thoughts.

You must never permit the fascinations of friendship to inveigle you into making loans, however small.

You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes; and finally—

You must be prepared to sacrifice ease and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments during most, if not all, of your natural life.

The Illinois Married Woman's Law.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided upon the rights of a married woman in the conveyance of real estate. The question at issue was whether the law, according to the act of 1861, does or does not give a married woman the power to convey her realty, acquired since the passage of the law, without the consent of her husband, manifested by his joining in the deed. The Court held that the act of 1861 does not authorize a married woman to convey her real estate during her lifetime and that of her husband, without his consent is manifested by his joining in the deed of conveyance. Justice Lawrence delivered the opinion of the Court, which, stripped of its legal verblage, was that the object of the Legislature in passing the act of 1861 was not not to loosen the bonds of matrimony, or create an element of constant strife between husband and wife, but to protect the latter against the misfortunes, improvidence, or possible vice of the former, by enabling her to withhold her property from being levied on and sold for the payment of his debts, or squandered by him against her wishes. Before the passage of the law of 1861 the husband became the owner, by virtue of the marriage, of the personal property held by the wife at the date of the marriage, or which came to her after that time. The real estate of the wife was also in the possession of the husband to such extent as enabled his creditors to seize, and, if necessary, sell it for the husband's personal liabilities. The act of 1861 was designed to cure these evils.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES.—There is a bill before the Massachusetts Senate, presented by Mr. Fuller, the object of which is to encourage the cultivation of forest trees for timber and lumber, and for fuel. The main feature of the bill is an exemption from taxation of such ground and trees for a period of years, which vary according to value of the tree to be cultivated. It also authorizes Agricultural Societies to offer premiums to cultivators of forest trees, which has already been done in some instances, and a new growth of trees in Essex county will in the course of a year be submitted to the inspection of the Society for the premium of $1,000 made some ten years ago.