Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The High Court of Impeachment—Manager Bingham Concludes—Prolonged Applause—The Galleries—The Senate in Secret Session—House Proceedings—Mr. Stevens Makes an Explanation About the Alta Vela Matter.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened with the usual formalities, and Mr. BINGHAM at once resumed his argument, beginning with a re-statement of his proposition that the acts of 1789 and 1795 have ceased to be laws, but maintaining that said acts gave to the President no power to fill vacancies in the offices of the heads of Departments without the consent of the Senate. The act of 1789 permitted him to create a vacancy in one Department, but restricted him to the choice of the Chief Clerk to fill it. The act of 1795 went further, applying to other Departments, but limited the commission to a term of six months and was thus clearly a grant of power, and that, too, a restricted grant. The act of 1863 abrogates the statutes of 1789 and 1795, and again restricts him in his choice of *ad interim* appointees. It thus appears, in all the legislation on the subject, that the entire control of Congress over it is assumed and illustrated.

Mr. Bingham then cited portions of the Tenure-of-Office act, to show that they superceded the previous acts referred to. He also claimed that the argument of Mr. Curtis asserted that the heads of Departments appointed by President Lincoln were not within the proviso, and adopting this interpretation, he said it followed that they were covered by the body of the action. He proceeded to argue this point at length, maintaining that the Presidential term of four years continued after a President's death or inability, his successors serving out the unexpired portion, otherwise the appointees of a Vice President would have to vacate their offices one month after the disability of the President should be removed. The wording of the act is not the term during which they were appointed, but the term of the President by whom they were appointed. There was no such intention in the minds of its framers, and the act cannot be so construed. He argued that the proviso had no retrospective action and did not, for the purposes of the act, make a new term.

Then combatting the position of Mr. Groesbeck, that if Mr. Stanton was not protected by the Tenure-of-Office act, the first eight articles must fail, he argued that whether Stanton was affected by it or not, the President had committed an impeachable offence, because all the power of appointment granted him by the acts of 1789 and 1795 was abrogated by the act of 1867; but, he asked, why were such lengthy arguments made in the attempt to prove the unconstitutionality of that law, if counsel did not feel and know that Mr. Stanton was protected by it and that it repealed all former grants of power to remove and appoint the heads of Departments.

He alluded to conferences having been held between the President and Thomas, in relation to the advisability of suspending the execution of their schemes until the result of the trial should be known. Referring to the language of Mr. Nelson, who said that the President was willing to abide the trial, he regretted his Highness had not signified his pleasure to abide the judgment as well. Mr. Bingham characterized the President's intimation, through his counsel, that he did not believe the Senate was duly constituted to sit as a Court so long as any of the States were unrepresented, as a piece of arrogance, and he (Mr. Bingham) would not be surprised if the President to-morrow should issue a military order dissolving the Court. In such case their answer would be in the words of Mirabeau, which he proceeded to recite.

He then referred to the President's language to Gen. Emory as a suggestion to the Commander-in-Chief, that he would stand by him in a violation of the law. This, taken in connection with his declaration to Grant, would, in any other country, have been sufficient to cost his head. It was not a charge to be sneered at, as he believed the counsel had done.

Mr. Bingham then took up article ten and argued that the President's language not only violated decency, but was the language of sedition. He also claimed that the sedition law so often referred to as unconstitutional, had never been so pronounced by the Courts. It was necessary in time of danger, and, under Mr. Jefferson, its provisions had been re-enacted so far as to apply to persons in military or naval service, which provisions remain in force. He further claimed that seditious utterances by any Executive officer are indictable under the common law in the District of Columbia. He stood for a virtuous, constitutional liberty of speech, but against a seditious license which would shake the security of a peaceful government and reach even the dead in their graves.

Reviewing the charges of the eleventh article, he said Gov. Parsons' telegram was not introduced to prove a violation of the Reconstruction acts, which were indeed passed six months subsequently, but in support of the allegation that he opposed the ratification of the constitutional amendment. Reading that telegram, he claimed that the President, in referring to Congress as a "set of individuals" used the language of a conspirator and not that of an honest man. His whole purpose in opposing the amendment was to revive "the lost cause." Eulogizing what he deemed the benificent character of the fourteenth article, he animadverted on the President in severe terms for his opposition to it, and said that the people had rightly judged of his intentions.

He reminded the Senators that many of the offences charged in the eleventh article were indictable in the District of Columbia, and also that the averments were divisible.

Assuming then that he had made it clear to every Senator that the substance of the averments of all the articles were established on the evidence adduced and the law submitted, he then claimed that the American people would coincide in the opinion, and went on to consider the character of the confessions made in the President's answer, which were sufficient to warrant his conviction. Referring to his previous arguments, he insisted that the President's assumption of the judicial prerogative was a crime, in violation of the Constitution, which related to his deposition, and that the President, by his own confession, was guilty of usurpation.

Mr. Bingham then urged the determination of the people to see that the Constitution was maintained, and passing an elaborate eulogium upon the majesty and divine character of the law, he proceeded to draw a parallel between James II. and Andrew Johnson. He claimed that as his usurpations were similar, the President's punishment should be analogous and equally severe. Referring to the triumph of liberty and law in the struggle just ended, he said he could not believe its glorious fruits would now be thrown away, and the principles of our Constitution, and free government denied by countenancing the assumption by the President of the legislative, judicial and executive functions and powers combined.

In conclusion, he enumerated in eloquent terms the considerations which, he claimed, should influence a vote for conviction, and expressed his assured confidence that this should be the happy result.

As he took his seat, a large number of persons in the densely crowded galleries broke out in prolonged applause, whereupon the CHIEF JUSTICE, in indignant tones, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery.

Some delay ensuing, Mr. GRIMES moved that the order be enforced.

Mr. CAMERON hoped that it would not be done, as a large portion of the spectators had not shared the sentiments which called forth the applause; but it was enforced, and at 2:30, every one was turned out and the Court held a session with closed doors, the House still being in attendance.

At three o'clock the doors were opened, the Court taking a recess.

In the meantime, a motion offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, to adjourn till Saturday, had been lost by—twenty-two to twenty-nine.

In reply to a question by Mr. Conkling, the Chief Justice stated that it had not been his intention to exclude the reporters, and he was just going to submit the question to the Senate when Mr. Conkling's inquiry was made.

Pending the consideration of the various orders heretofore submitted and referred as to the mode of voting, and the question of admitting reporters to the final deliberation, a recess was carried.

After some delay in re-assembling, the Chief Justice called the Court to order, and said the case would be considered closed on both sides if neither had anything to offer.

Mr. HENDRICKS then moved that the pending order be considered in open session.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it could be done by unanimous consent.

Several Senators objected.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by providing that the doors be closed for deliberation, which was agreed to, and at 3:30 the doors were again closed.

The Court and Senate adjourned at forty-five minutes past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented the Coast Survey report for '67.

The SPEAKER said the pending question was on the consideration of the preamble and resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Cary, and on which the yeas and nays had been ordered, but that action on that subject would be postponed until the return from the Senate.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ills.) said that after the disposal of Mr. Cary's proposition he would move to go into Committee for general debate.

Mr. STEVENS (Penn) said that after the return from the Senate he proposed to make a personal explanation relative to the Alta Vela affair.

The members then proceeded to the Senate.

On re-assembling, after some discussion as to the propriety of the matter, Mr. WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that the argument had been closed and the Senate closed the doors for consultation. Therefore the Committee returned to the House with the Managers.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to make a personal explanation, which was accorded, and proceeded to state that some time early in the session some person, whose name he did not recollect, asked him what was the law of nations in case the citizens of one country were in quiet possession of an Island, and had been forcibly ejected by another nation in favor of other claimants. He (Mr. Stevens) had not forgotten the heated discussion relative to the Falkland Islands—a pile of barren rocks, of no value, except so far as national honor was concerned—and he answered that the nation whose citizens had been forcibly ejected would be justified in reinstating them, so that they might settle their bill in the ordinary way. He declined to give a written opinion, as he was not in the practice of the law, and heard no more of the subject until about two months ago General Garfield called at his (Mr. Stevens') seat with a paper or letter, which was a copy of the opinion he (Mr. Stevens) had given, and asked if he would sign it [Here Mr. Stevens asked the Clerk to continue the reading, remarking that his throat was sore.] He (Mr. Stevens) took it without reading and put his name to it with others. He did not know its contents, but having since read it, had nothing to retract. He never heard of it again until within a few weeks, when produced in the Senate by Mr. Nelson, counsel for the President. When he signed it he had no idea it would be taken to the President, nor had any idea that Judge Black, or his son, had anything to do with it. Had he known that fact, however, it would not have altered his action. He had known Judge Black for more than thirty years, and aside from his unfortunate politics, had known him to be a very able lawyer and an upright Judge, who has hardly been equaled by any member of the bench. This letter he (Mr. Stevens) found was written by General Butler to J. W. Shafer. When written he (Mr. Stevens) did not know. He signed the copy some time afterward. It simply gave his opinion as to the right of regaining possession of Alta Vela. It is now here, addressed to the President, or any of his counsel, or to any member of his Cabinet. It makes no allusion to impeachment, nor contains any intimation of clemency or any condition. If it was ever shown to him, his counsel, or Cabinet, it was without the sanction of the writers, at least so far as he (Mr. Stevens) was concerned. What then had this letter to do with the prosecution which Mr. Nelson was discussing? It was not addressed to the President, his advisers, nor kindred. It did not make the most distant reference to any of the charges in impeachment, nor could it be construed by any honest man to have any connection or bearing upon the prosecution. It had not been given in as evidence, nor referred to, until some days after the evidence was closed, and when the counsel were summing up. He thought no honorable man would have used it to assail the motives of brother counsel. As it was, it was dragged in irrelevantly and illegally. But when he looked at the speech the gentleman could easily forgive him. His speech does not profess to touch the question of impeachment. It lumbers through two mortal days, and thinly veneers a great number of subjects lying in different temperatures, but never touches the question at issue. How then could he avoid bedubbing us in his greasy crime.

The SPEAKER ruled the language unparliamentary. The rules prevented gentlemen from alluding to what happened in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped an opportunity would be given to reply to the gentleman's mis-statement of facts.

Mr. STEVENS hoped so, adding that he did not intend to mis-state facts.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected to the further reading of Mr. Stevens' explanation, and after discussion the subject dropped.

Mr. BANKS asked to be excused from service on the Committee to investigate certain charges made by Mr. Washburne against Mr. Donnelly, on the ground that he was on three Committees already.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposition offered yesterday by Mr. Carey, and by a strict party vote—59 against 107—refused to allow its introduction.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they would notify the House when they were ready to receive them again at their bar.

Mr. JENCKES asked leave to offer a resolution of inquiry as to the duel recently fought in or near the District of Columbia, and whether due respect for the laws of the United States does not require the House to take measures for the removal from office of the diplomatic officer.

Mr. LAWRENCE concurred therein and the recall of the attache of the Foreign legation by his Government.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. BECK presented a pamphlet prepared by P. F. Perry, in behalf of the State Central Committee of South Carolina, and in behalf of the white people, against the late Convention of that State. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SPALDING made a speech against the paying of bonds of the Government with legal tenders and against the issue of any more greenbacks.

Adjourned.

METHODISM.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Conference assembled at nine o'clock and was opened in the usual manner.

The following resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Revivals:

Resolved, That that the Committee on Revivals be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of so amending part of section fifth of Discipline as to constitute laymen equally with clergymen eligible to election by General Conference as book agents at New York and Cincinnati.

Rev. Dr. Haden, from Committee on Lay Delegation, made a statement in regard to the presentation of portions of the Conference Journal on that subject.

Rev. W. H. Goode, of Indiana, offered a resolution on the subject of treaties with Indian tribes, warmly endorsing the recent recommendations of the Peace Commissioners. Referred.

Rev. J. L. Smith, of Indiana, offered a resolution requesting Bishops to communicate to the General Conference as early as practicable whether in their judgment the Episcopal Board should be strengthened by the election and consecration of additional Bishops. Tabled.

Dr. Tremble asked that all papers relating to disticting the Episcopacy be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Dr. Peck thought all papers on that subject belonged more properly to the Committee on Itinerancy.

After considerable discussion Conference determined that the Committee on Itinerancy had jurisdiction over the subject.

The Special Committee on the admission of Southern delegates reported in part, recommending that the delegates from the Southern Mission Conferences be invested with all the rights of delegates in this body, except the right of voting, and that the bodies they represent be constituted Conferences with all the rights and privileges of the same.

Dr. Thayer, of Boston, moved to amend so as to strike out that part of the report which denies the right to vote to Southern delegates.

Dr. Foster explained, stating that so far as they have reported the Committee are unanimously agreed on the question of the right to vote. The Committee desired further time to consider.

Rev. Dr. Reddy offered a substitute for the report of the Committee setting forth the facts in regard to the organization of these conferences by the Bishops, affirming the action to be regular and legal, and admitting their representatives to all the rights and privileges of members of this body.

Dr. Reddy spoke on his substitute at some length, declaring the report of the Special Committee evaded the only point of any importance in the whole question, but proposed to pay these delegates the poor compliment of an honorary membership. If the right to vote should be withheld, he (Dr. Reddy) would not accept such compliment were he a delegate from the South.

Dr. Reddy went into a legal argument to show that these Conferences in the South were lawfully constituted, and that their representatives were entitled to every right of membership in this body.

The Chair announced that according to the rules Dr. Reddy's time was out.

A motion was made that he be allowed to proceed.

An amendment was then proposed suspending the fifteen minutes rule during this discussion.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Conference got into great confusion, and nearly an hour was consumed in extricating itself from the entanglement.

Dr. Reddy was finally permitted to finish his argument, after which the whole subject was laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow.

Dr. A. M. Osbon, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report, which was adopted. Adjourned.

Fenian Arrests in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, May 6.—Two more prominent Fenians, Peter McMahon and John Murphy, were arrested at Little Ireland, near Guelph, by Government detectives, last night. They will then be arrested here on Monday, will be sent to Ottawa for safe keeping. The Government has prohibited the sale of papers of Fenian proclivities throughout the country.

Canal Navigation in New York.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TROY, May 6.—The canals are fairly open, though still in need of heavy repairs. Boats are rapidly coming Eastward, but the canal from Rome to Utica is literally jammed with boats.

Hanged for Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FOSTOW, May 6.—Samuel Mill was hanged to-day at Hoverhill, N. H., for the brutal murder of an old man named Maxwell, at Francona. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold.

SECOND EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tod Mission to North Carolina—Secret Session of the Impeachment Court—Call for Secretary Stanton's Medical Commission—Gen. Grant Given a Reception to an Indian Delegation—The Test Oath Decision—Impeachment Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

THE TEST OATH IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

General Grant sent a letter to the House enclosing a communication from General Canby, who says in his judgment some action by Congress will be needed in order to remove one of the most serious impediments which has been raised in the execution of the reconstruction laws. It has grown out of the enforcement of the provision requiring all appointees of the district commander to take what is known as the test oath. In both the States of North and South Carolina men, active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration, have been technically debarred by this oath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction, while many others, who would have taken the oath, have declined to do so from a sensitive fear that their motives would be misconstrued. A large number from this class have been chosen to office at the recent elections, and the difficulties heretofore encountered again present themselves in great magnitude. To continue the disabilities which exclude these persons is to deprive the government still further of the service of intelligent and well disposed men, whose technical disqualification is their only fault, and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and the successful working of the new State Governments. The removal of the disability, while it will not jeopardize any interest which it is the policy of the Government to conserve and foster, will, in Gen. Canby's judgment, not only meet the approval of a large majority of the people of the two States, but will disarm much of the opposition which the new State Governments must expect to encounter, and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction.

INTEREST IN THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL—SECRET SESSION OF THE COURT.

When the Senate went into secret session this afternoon crowd lingered about the doors, evidently in expectation of the result being reached on the impeachment question. During the day there was considerable speculation among outside parties as to the matter at issue, and much excitement and inquiry was made when the doors were opened in relation to the result of the senatorial deliberation.

It was ascertained that full, plain [illegible] over [illegible] The Court [illegible] the first question to be on the following proposal of Senator Edmunds:

Ordered, that after the arguments shall be concluded, and when the doors shall be closed for deliberation upon the final question, the reporters of the Senate shall take down the debates upon the final question, to be reported in the proceedings.

Senator Williams offered an amendment that no member shall speak more than once or longer than fifteen minutes.

Senator Frelinghuysen moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Agreed to, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, (Maine,) Morton, Norton, Patterson, (New Hampshire,) Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Williams, Yates—twenty-eight.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill (Vt.), Patterson (Tenn.), Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—20.

The following is the vote on the motion to adjourn the Court of Impeachment until next Saturday. The question being decided in the negative:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morrill, (Me.) Morton, Patterson, (N. H.) Patterson, (Tenn.) Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—22.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Davis Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlin, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill (Vermont), Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Vickers, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

COL. FORNEY'S ACCOUNTS.

Directly after the Senate doors opened, Mr. Cragin made a report, of which the following is a condensation, viz: That the total sum advanced to Colonel Forney, as Secretary of the Senate, is $4,125,714, which is satisfactorily accounted for by vouchers duly examined by the Committee. The actual control and disbursement of the Senate contingent fund is with the Financial Clerk, Samuel Wagner, who is responsible for the larger portion of the whole deficit of $35,486. He acknowledged a misapplication of $20,000, and admits he is responsible for whatever deficiency existed at the date of his resignation, but his explanations are not entirely satisfactory, as they leave unaccounted for $2,000. The Secretary incurs the loss and must bear it, unless reimbursed by the transfer of property by his subordinate. In any event there is no loss to the treasury.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The American Medical Convention met this morning, and after some preliminary business Prof. Gudge, a veterinary surgeon, of Prince Albert's College, London, was introduced and made a short address. Senator Drake of Missouri, was also introduced to the Convention, and in a brief speech referred to the warm friendship which existed between his father and Dr. Drake, and Dr. Gross, President of the Convention. The Committee on Medical Education made a report which was ordered printed. The delegates will, to-night, visit the Army Medical Museum on Tenth street, after which they will be entertained by Senator Morgan at his residence.

INDIANS PRESENTED TO GEN. GRANT.

Judge Paschal, of Texas, yesterday presented to General Grant delegations of the Choctaw and Creek Indians. Among them were Messrs. Pychlin, Falsom, McIntosh, Smith, Bowning, Adair, Boynton, Ross, Scosser, and other intelligent aborigines. They expressed to General Grant their readiness, in behalf of the Southern tribes, to act as conservatives of the peace and preserve order on the frontier, at a saving of twenty million of dollars a year to the Government. They were listened to with great attention by the General, and were requested to state their plans in writing.

THE MORMON TRIAL.

Newspapers have reported some errors in regard to a duel which took place on Sunday morning near Baltimore. There is the best authority for stating that the antagonists of General Lawrence was not Count Lallemand, but Baron Kusserow, of the Prussian Legation, and that the affair was settled in an honorable manner for the two gentlemen.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Times' Washington dispatch states that Senator Fessenden has not intimated in any manner how he will vote, and Senator Morrill says, if Mr. Fessenden has written anything he certainly does not know which side he takes. No opinion or indication of how he shall vote has been given by either Trumbull, Sherman, Anthony, Henderson, Ross, and others, about whom certain statements have been made.

FROM EUROPE.

Hudson's Bay Company—The Irish Church Question—Fenian Informer Released—Indemnity Demanded from Japan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 6.—The entire dominion belonging to the Hudson Bay Company is to be ceded to the Crown.

A division is expected in the House of Commons, to-morrow, 7th inst., on the remainder of the resolves proposed by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Irish Church.

A meeting was held in St. James Hall in favor of the continuance of the Irish Church establishment. The attendance was immense and the proceedings noisy. The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the chair and the platform was crowded with prominent members of the Tory party. The Archbishop, on taking his position, made a speech on the objects of the meeting.

The Lord Mayor then rose and moved a series of resolutions in favor of the continued unity of the State and Church, which were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford. The Archbishop of York also presented resolutions to the effect that an attempt to overthrow the Irish Church was an attack upon the Church of England and a movement toward the establishment of Papacy in the country. There was much tumult and confusion at this point. The resolutions were finally adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

FENIAN CASE ABANDONED.

LONDON, May 6.—A *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney General in the case of Mullaney, who became Queen's evidence against Burke and other Clerkenwell conspirators.

JAPAN.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the U. S. Minister to Japan, Gen. Van Valkenburgh, [illegible] and has made a demand upon the Mikado for damages occasioned to property of American citizens in the late disturbance. He is supported in his demand by the French Envoy and by the presence of a portion of the American and French fleets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 6—*Evening*.—Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money, and 92½@92¾ for account of ex div; five-twenty bonds quiet at 78⅝; Illinois Central, 65¼; Erie, 46.

FRANKFORT, May 6—*Evening*.—Five-twenty bonds firm at 75⅞.

PARIS, May 6—*Evening*.—Bourse dull. Rents 69f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—*Evening*.—Cotton closed heavy with middling uplands at 12½d.; Orleans, 12¾d.; sales 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Corn firmer and advanced to 38s. 3d. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce dull and steady. Linseed oil declined 10s. per ton; sales 35 lbs at 10s. for American. Sugar firm at 27s. 3d. Petroleum firmer and higher; standard white, 1s. 5d.

ANTWERP, May 6—*Evening*.—Petroleum firm at 45f.

Inauguration in Connecticut—Message of Gov. English.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Governor English was inaugurated at New Haven to-day. His message to the Legislature charges Congress with arrogantly constituting itself the sole exponent of popular will, and with practically asserting its supremacy over the Constitution itself. He condemns the action of Congress relative to the Supreme Court and the impeachment of the President. If Congress is supreme, a revolution has been accomplished, and we no longer live under the government we have sworn to support. This is the ordeal through which the country is passing. It is not the part of wisdom to hide its dangers. They demand the solemn consideration of the American people, for with them at last the decision rests. The finances are satisfactory and the school funds and charitable institutions are flourishing. The Governor recommends a revision in the Constitution in 1869 to correct the inequalities existing in representation.

The nominees of the Republican caucus were elected to the various offices.

Illinois Republican Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PEORIA, Ill., May 6.—The Republican State Convention, which met in this city to-day, was fully attended. The following ticket was nominated: General J. M. Palmer, for Governor; Colonel John Dougherty, Lieutenant Governor; John A. Logan, Congressman at Large; E. Rummell, of Peoria, Secretary of State; J. L. Lippencott, of Cass, Auditor; M. Bates, of Marion, State Treasurer, and Washington Bushnell, of Lasalle, for Attorney General. The delegates to the National Convention are instructed to cast their vote for General Grant.

Cole-Hiscock Homicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, May 6.—The jury in the Cole trial have not yet agreed. Judge Ingraham during the day instructed them that the crime of killing without premeditation in the heat of passion is manslaughter in the third degree, and if they believed that to be the fact they might convict the prisoner of that offense.

The Test Oath in Georgia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, May 6.—It is understood that the test oath will not be required of the legislative members, and the Legislature will be first assembled at Milledgeville, and then adjourn to this place.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The Connecticut Legislature met on Wednesday.

—The steamships St. Lawrence, from London, and Moravian, from Liverpool, have arrived at Quebec.

—The Liberal Christians, consisting of Unitarians, Universalists, &c., are holding their annual Conference in New York.

—A dispatch from Montreal says the tug Relief capsized near Sorel on Tuesday. Capt. Brunet and a fireman were drowned.

—The stone-masons of Philadelphia have fixed their wages at four dollars per day. The marble polishers have formed a protective union.

—The ba tle of Williamsburg was celebrated by survivors of the Third Army Corps, at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday. Gen. Sickles presided.

—The busts of Mozart and Beethoven were unveiled Tuesday evening at the musical festival of the Handel and Hayden Society, in Boston.

—The brig R. W. Grice, which left Alta Vela February 14th for Baltimore, with fifteen passengers, is supposed to be lost with all on board.

—General Buchanan has ordered the assembling of the Texas Constitutional Convention June 1st instead of June 15th, as previously ordered.

—Gen. George F. Beal and Hon. Luther Curtis have been chosen delegates to the National Republican Convention from the Second District, Maine.

—The steamer Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall, which arrived at New York yesterday, brought California passengers and $400,000 in treasure.

—The dramatic editor of the *Staats Zeitung* New York, was attacked on the street on Tuesday night by a man claiming to be the husband of a German actress.

Col. Fabens and Senor Jessurna, Dominican Ambassadors to the United States Government in connection with the sale of Samana, have arrived at New York.

—At Louisville, Ky., to-day, the Methodist Bishops will hold their annual meeting. Nine Bishops will be present. Their official proceedings are to be kept private.

—A committee from the recent Fifth Avenue (New York,) Hancock meeting, of which General Steedman is chairman, waited on Horatio Seymour at Utica yesterday for consultation.

—Lewis Levine was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday, charged with obtaining money by means of a forged telegram from a St. Louis firm—a "dodge" which is rather frequently played of late.

—Samuel Rogers, Charles Guttman and George R. Salisbury have been arrested at New York for obtaining $1,072 from the People's Bank by a forged check, purporting to be signed by the latter's father.

—A very heavy rain and hail storm prevailed at Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the railroads. The depot at Greencastle Junction was blown across the track. All the streams are very high.

—The examination of Van Campen, late President of the Croton National Bank, and First National Bank of Elmira, charged with embezzlement, commenced yesterday at New York. He is held to bail for further investigation.

—Robert Rathbone, of New York, has been refused a discharge in the Bankruptcy Court. Judge Platchford animadverted severely on the conduct of the petitioner in scheming to defraud his creditors by false representations and returns.

—It is estimated that there are now, or lately have been, eight thousand men on a strike in the city of New York for an advance of fifty cents per day on their wages, including carpenters, masons, bricklayers, carvers, bakers, coopers and day laborers.

—The mail boxes from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and one from Chicago to Philadelphia, were stolen on Tuesday night from the train which left Harrisburg at 7:25. After the contents had been abstracted the boxes were thrown into the canal, two miles below Harrisburg.

—A Convention of those favoring impartial manhood suffrage and opposed to the action of the Republican State Convention of the 6th of March, met at Baltimore yesterday. Seventeen counties were represented, some, however, having but one representative. Nearly one-half of the delegates are colored.

—The Impartial Suffrage Convention at Baltimore selected Judge Bond as President, with four Vice Presidents, one of whom is colored. A full delegation to the Chicago Convention was appointed and an electoral ticket for the State chosen. An address was adopted, defending the action of the Republican State Central Committee and State Convention.

New York Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, May 5.—The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*. The Assembly, before adjournment, adopted resolutions protesting against any act of Congress infringing upon the judiciary and rights of citizens, believing the evidence before the Court of Impeachment has established the innocence of Andrew Johnson, and his conviction would be a crime against Republican government. The State Charity bill as passed retains the appropriation for Roman Catholics, and gives $50,000 to charity schools.

The Treasurer of the Home of the Destitute would acknowledge the following additional donations: W. O'H. Scully, $10; Cash, per mail, $5; Cash, L., $5; Cash, $5; A Lady, $5; S. S. Bates, $20; April donation of Children Presbyterian Sunday School, $9.75; Tenth Ward Mission Sabbath School, $23.75. Further contributions requested. They can be left with T. K. Cree, Treasurer, 28 Fifth street, or at the Home.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, May 6.—Flour quiet; spring declined 25c; Wisconsin spring, $10@10,50. Wheat dull; sales of 5,000 bush No 2 Chicago at $2,25; 7,100 bush red Canada at $2,65; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $2,35. Corn unsettled; closing firm with an upward tendency; sales of 48,000 bush western at $1,01a 1,02, and later 7,000 bush do at $1,03, and 7,100 bush yellow do at $1,05. Oats quiet and firm; sales of 6,500 bush western to arrive at 78c; 5,000 on spot at 79c. Other articles dull and unchanged. Receipts—13,000 bush wheat, 320,000 bush corn, 140,000 bush oats, 9,000 bbls flour. Shipments—33,000 bush wheat, 128,000 bush corn, 20,000 bush oats. Freights quiet; 15c on wheat, 12c on corn and 8c on oats to New York.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn firm at $1,02a 1,05. Oats dull at 75a76c. Hay firm at $18 a21. Pork firm at $27,50. Lard firm; tierce, 16c; sold, to arrive, 20½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 19c. Cotton nominal; sales 500 bales middlings at 31½c; receipts, 1,125 bales. New York bank exchange ½ per cent premium. Sterling, 145 State bank, 151½. Gold, 140½.