Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868. NUMBER 109.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Court in Secret Session—House Proceedings—American Rights in British Coast Fisheries—Ship Building—Admission of Arkansas, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened at noon. There was a very small attendance in the galleries. Mr. Nelson, of counsel for the President, occupied a seat at their table.

After the reading of the journal the CHIEF JUSTICE said the doors would now be closed under the rule, unless some order was made to the contrary.

Senator HOWARD did not see any necessity for closing the doors, and hoped the order would not be executed.

Senator SUMNER raised the question of order, whether the Senate can proceed to deliberate with closed doors now, except by another vote, the Senate having resolved to sit in open session.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he would put the question to the Senate.

Senator SHERMAN asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to act upon the pending question without debate?

Senator SUMNER replied that he had no intention of making any proposition in that respect. He simply wished what was done should be done under the rules.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, checking the discussion, said there could be no debate until the doors were closed.

The Sergeant-at Arms directed the doorkeeps to close the doors, which was done.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, presented estimates from the War Department in reference to the deficiency of $87,000 for the administration of the reconstruction acts in the Third Military District. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adjacent to British provinces, for the purpose of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803, outside of one marine league of the shore line as it follows the indentations of the coast, and also for the purpose of taking care that valuable property in shipping shall not be confiscated for alleged infractions of provincial rights in fishing grounds, and that whatever punishment for trespass is inflicted shall be in proportion to the peculiar injury occasioned by the offence.

Mr. PIKE advocated the resolution, which grew from the fact that the Canadian Government proposes to tax American fishing vessels four dollars per ton and to send vessels of war to enforce it. In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Pike said the President already has the power, and this was but a request to use it.

Mr. BUTLER favored the resolution. The President does not propose to interfere unless there was some expression of opinion on the part of Congress. There would be no trouble arising out it.

Messrs. WASHBURNE and CHANDLER opposed the resolution.

After further debate Mr. PIKE moved the previous question.

Mr. SPALDING moved to amend to make the resolution read that the President be requested to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adjacent to British provinces, for the purpose of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights as indicated in the existing treaties.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to table the resolution.

Rejected—61 to 76.

Mr. PIKE, being entitled to the floor to close the debate, proceeded to make a speech, in which he contrasted the statistics of American shipping and commerce with the statistics of former periods, attributing the decay to the high tariff on all material entering into ship building and high taxes generally. He referred to the fact that Congress had removed taxation from the rich man—manufacturers of the country—and failed to relieve the number interests of the country.

Mr. MYERS desired a chance of replying.

Mr. PIKE declined to yield, stating that he was familiar from his boyhood with the argument which the gentleman desired to make. He had used that tariff argument himself ever since he had learned to talk in public. He had been an old protectionist in his day, and had tried to persuade the people that if the rich were protected the rich would protect the poor, and that if the rich manufacturers were protected, communities of poor men would grow up around the manufacturers which would receive the drizzle of protection that filtered through their rich employers. He was getting somewhat over that notion. [Laughter.] He was getting cured of that idea. He had come to think that the laws needed some reforming in that particular, and that instead of going for a higher tariff, there should be a reasonable tariff founded on reasonable principles.

Mr. MYERS expressed the hope that Mr. Pike would allow him a moment to reply.

Mr. PIKE declined.

Mr. MYERS—The gentleman is afraid to yield.

To this remark Mr. PIKE retorted something only heard in his immediate vicinity.

Mr. SCHOFIELD laughingly called him to order.

Why, said Mr. PIKE, remonstratively, he called me a coward and I have a right to retort.

Mr. MYERS inquired what the remark was?

The SPEAKER replied that he had not heard it.

Some member suggested (in fun) the words be taken down.

Mr. PIKE remarked that Mr. Myers ought not to say he was afraid to meet him in debate. He then went on to say the decay of American shipping was caused by a tariff. It cost two dollars to build a vessel in American ports where it costs but one in English ports. It costs one hundred thousand dollars to set a thousand ton ship afloat in New York, and but fifty thousand dollars to set her afloat in Liverpool. There's the reason.

Mr. MILLER inquired whether Mr. Pike was in favor of free trade in building vessels?

Mr. PIKE—I have stated my proposition clearly. We must have articles that go into ships free of duty or we cannot build ships. If it be an object to build ships in this country you must allow ship builders to have their materials free.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he understood the gentleman from Maine to be talking very much like a western man.

Mr. PIKE declined to yield for any comments on his speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he understood the gentleman to be expressing himself in favor of free trade, but he wished to enquire if free trade were good for people of New England in building ships, it was also good for the laboring masses of the West in regard to articles in which they lived and were clothed? Why not adopt the whole principle?

Mr. PIKE declined to go into a general tariff discussion. The remedy for the evil which he had pointed out was not in purchasing vessels. No country could exist in that way.

Mr. SPALDINGS amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution, as modified, passed—92 against 30.

Mr. GRISWOLD was excused from service in the Washburne-Donnelly investigation Committee.

Subsequently the SPEAKER announced he had appointed Messrs. Jencks and Pomeroy on the Committee, vice Messrs. Banks and Griswold.

Mr. ROBINSON, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution that the resolution adopted by the House on the 24th of February last, that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be expunged from the journal of the House, because the passage of said resolution was strictly a party measure, of evil example.

The SPEAKER said the resolution was not a question of privilege, as privilege to amend the journal ceased with the expiration of the day when the journal was made up.

Mr. ROBINSON said he would bring it up again, and it would be adopted, either by this House or the next one. It is a mere matter of time.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill, that whereas the people of Arkansas have adopted a Constitution of State Government republican in form, and duly ratified the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, it is hereby enacted that the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental condition: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall not be so amended or changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof he shall have been duly convicted. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent the further sale of lands of the United States, except as provided for in the pre-emption and homestead laws, and laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

Messrs. DRIGGS and BLAIR spoke in opposition thereto and Mr. DONNELLY in its favor.

Mr. LAWRENCE, Ohio, offered an amendment to the bill.

Adjourned.

Arkansas.

The official returns give the Constitution a majority of 1,645. The Republican State ticket has a majority considerably in excess of these figures. In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the Governor of the State holds his office for four years. He appoints Supreme Court Judges for eight years, Circuit Court Judges for four years, and District Attorneys and an Internal Improvement Commission for the same period. The Constitution provides for a Registry Law, and disfranchises many of the late insurgents. The Legislature is now in session, and has already enacted several laws of a radical character. It is estimated that 38,000 citizens of the State lost their lives during the rebellion.

THE South Carolina Legislature assembles on the 12th. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

South Carolina was the leader in the rebellion. In that State secession commenced when the Democratic National Convention split into fragments on the 23d of April, 1860, by the secession of the delegates from the slave States. The first ordinance of secession in the South was passed in South Carolina on the 20th of December of that year, and on that day the Charleston *Mercury*, in glad extravagance, printed its extras and sent them by mail over the United States, with the words, "The ordinance of secession was passed by the Convention today. *The Union is dissolved.*" And now South Carolina, with the memories of Sumter brooding over her, will be the first reconstructed State in the South, governed by officers elected by impartial suffrage, and rejoicing in a Constitution as liberal as any in the country.

MILES O'REILEY, speaking for the War Democrats, disclaims all sympathy with or respect for Pendleton and his repudiation and surrender principles, and threatens most unequivocally to bolt if he should be nominated. "The War Democrats," says he, "are only retained in the ranks of an organization that has outraged patriotism for so many years, with the slightest link of association," and "they will never help, directly or indirectly, by assertion or silence, by action or idleness, the election of the ultra Copperhead and false-hearted Northerner, Geo. H. Pendleton."

On the other hand, the Peace Democracy are equally severe on Gen. Hancock, and insist most positively that they will not vote for any man who wore epaulettes, and fortify their opinions by referring to the McClellan fiasco. To have fought for the Union, and particularly to have hurt somebody in so doing, is an unpardonable offence in the eyes of the pure and untainted Democrats of the old school. The happy family to be caged at New York next July will present an interesting study—*Phila. Press.*

THE Ways and Means Committee are holding daily sessions, and making rapid progress with the tax bill. They expect to have it ready to report as soon as Impeachment is disposed of. They have adopted an important amendment, imposing a tax of $5,000 on foreign commercial brokers. A proposition has been submitted to restore the ad valorem on brokers' sales on stocks, bonds and securities sold, from the fact that it will give the Government several millions additional revenue. It will probably be adopted. This tax does not bear either upon industrial or commercial interests.

THE N. Y. *Times* says: Mr. Johnson's use or abuse of the pardoning power has been utterly inexcusable. He has turned loose upon the country hundreds of the worst offenders without any shadow of reason and greatly to the public detriment. He may have been imposed upon and misled, but he ought by this time to have become able to guard himself against impositions of this kind. We hope he does not intend to make a general jail delivery to signalize his own departure from office.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Secret Session of the Impeachment Court—Detailed Account of the Proceedings—Adjournment Till Monday—Medical Convention, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON May 7, 1868.

SENATE SECRET SESSION PROCEEDINGS.

The following is the record of the proceedings of the secret session of the Senate this afternoon, which occupied about six hours:

The Chief Justice stated the unfinished business from yesterday was an order of Mr. Sumner, submitted by him on the 25th of April, as follows: "That the Senate, sitting for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will proceed to vote on the several articles of impeachment at twelve o'clock on the day after the close of the argument."

Mr. Morrill, Me., moved to amend the order so as to provide that when the Senate sitting to try the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the States, adjourn to-day it be to Monday next at 12 o'clock, M., when the Senate shall proceed to take a vote by yeas and nays on the articles of impeachment without debate, and any Senator who may choose shall have permission to file a written opinion, to go on the record of the proceedings.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by adding after the word "permission" "at the time of giving his vote."

After debate Mr. Conkling moved the further consideration of the subject be postponed, pending which Mr. Trumbull moved to lay the subject on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted the following:

"Ordered, When the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of impeachment, and that on Tuesday at twelve o'clock the Senate shall proceed to vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment and each Senator be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion, to go on the record."

Mr. Anthony moved an amendment, that the vote be taken on or before Wednesday.

This was negatived—yeas 13, nays 37, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson, (Tenn.) Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague and Vickers—13.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnston, Morgan, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.) Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson, (N. H.) Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—37.

Mr. Sumner moved the further consideration of the subject be postponed and the Senate proceed to consider the articles of impeachment. Negatived.

Ayes—Messrs. Cameron, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Harlan, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—15.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Craigin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill (Me.,) Morrill (Vt.) Morton, Norton, Patterson (N. H.,) Patterson (Tenn.,) Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—38.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend Mr. Morrill's order by striking out the word "Monday" and to insert Saturday, as the time to which the Senate adjourn.

Negatived 16 against 36—vote the same as the previous one, except Messrs. Chandler, Cole and Howard voted yea, and Nye and Tipton voted nay.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by striking out the following words from Mr. Morrill's order, viz: "And each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion, to go on the record."

Mr. Drake moved to further amend by striking out the above words and inserting "at the time of giving his vote," so that the fifteen minutes therein allowed for debate shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not on each article of impeachment.

Negatived—12 against 38.

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer.

Not voting—Messrs. Tipton and Pomeroy.

The question was taken on Mr. Sumner's motion and it was negatived—6 to 42.

The yeas were: Messrs. Drake, Harlan, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner and Thayer.

Not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Cragin, Conkling and Nye.

Mr. Morrill then modified his motion to read as follows, which was agreed to.

"Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock meridan, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of the Senate sitting on the trial of impeachment, and that on Tuesday next following, at twelve o'clock meridian, the Senate shall proceed to vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment, and each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion to be printed with the proceedings."

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the additional rule proposed by Mr. Sumner on the 10th of April, relative to the question to be put to each Senator on the final vote on the articles of impeachment.

Several amendments were proposed and finally, on motion of Mr. Johnson, the whole subject was tabled by a vote of 23 to 11.

The Chief Justice said it would place him in an embarrassing position to frame questions, and he should like to have the advice of the Senate on the subject, and would be obliged if they would adjourn until ten o'clock on Monday.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Yates, the hour of meeting was fixed at ten o'clock on Monday.

The Court then adjourned.

The President *pro tem* resumed the Chair and the Senate adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

The official accounts show that according to incomplete returns received, the majority for ratification of the Constitution in Arkansas is 1,646. General Gillem says had the election been conducted in strict compliance with General Order No. 7, the adoption of the Constitution would have been indisputable; but in Pulaski county the total vote exceeds the total number registered by 1,052. This is explained by the Registers, who admit they permitted persons registered in other counties to vote on presentation of certificates of registration. There were other irregularities of votes in that county, and 730 in Jefferson, making 1,925. There are no means of ascertaining whether they were cast for or against the Constitution. Each party charged the other with fraud.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Dr. W. A. Baldwin, of Alabama, was elected President for the ensuing year, and Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, with a number of Vice Presidents. The present Secretary holds over.

IMPEACHMENT COURT.

It is understood the Senate has determined to adjourn as a court until Monday, and take a vote on Tuesday. Members will be allowed to file their opinions.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending April 30th, amount to $2,160,292.

REGISTRATION.

Registration is completed. Total 10,254 whites, 6,737 colored.

METHODISM.

Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago—Quadrennial Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop Kingsley in the chair.

The quadrennial report of the General Missionary Committee shows the aggregate contributions to be $2,511,438.59. This amount was appropriated as follows: Liberia, $58,855; South America, $79,870; China, $34,725; Germany and Switzerland, $114,986; Scandinavia, $77,728.24; India, $218,894.86; Bulgaria, $20,825.48; Mexico and Central America, $10,000; American domestic missions, $11,822; missions of third class, including missions in Southern territory, $423,646.17; miscellaneous, $552,224.87.

Rev. Dr. Porter, of N. J., from Committee on Expenses of Delegates, reported in part, recommending that only railroad fares and actual expenses incurred in travel be allowed.

After considerable discussion the report was amended and adopted.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the report of the Special Committee on the reception of the southern delegates.

Dr. Curry paid an earnest tribute to the heroic toils and sacrifices of the brethren who stand knocking for admission into this body. His personal relations with these men were of the most pleasant nature, but he had endeavored to consider the question in its legal aspects. It was a new question entirely and Conference was about to establish a precedent for all time, the importance of which should outweigh all personal considerations. He then proceeded to give a succinct history of the organization of these Conferences, claiming that they were clearly Mission Conferences, with somewhat peculiar relations to this body, not including the right of representation in this body.

As the speaker here intimated that he was expressing the views of the special committee, he was interrupted by Dr. Reid and Dr. E. O. Haven, of the Committee, who insisted that nothing had been agreed upon in the Committee, except the items reported yesterday, and that their views of the relations of these mission bodies differed materially from those of the speaker.

Dr. Curry resumed reading from the official report of the last General Conference to show that in the organization of these bodies in the South it was clearly understood that they were not to be entitled to representation here until fully invested with all the powers of annual Conferences. The Doctor, while speaking on the powers of the General Conference, remarked that it had no power to change its own constituency, which was understood to be a declaration against the legality of the admission of laymen.

At the close of Dr. Curry's speech, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the subject was laid on the table and made the order for to-morrow, Dr. Harper being entitled to the floor.

VIRGINIA.

Republican State Convention—Convention of Conservatives—Soldiers and Sailors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, May 7.—The Republican Convention nominated A. M. Crane, of Winchester, for Congressman at large, and Geo. W. Booker, of Henry county, for Attorney General, Geo. Teaman, a negro, J. H. Platt, John Hawxhurst and Chas. Whittlesey were appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted. The preamble pledges the State to pay her honest debts. The resolutions say the Government owes it to Virginia to promptly admit her when the reconstruction acts are complied with, assert the equality of all men in their rights, set forth the advantages of the new Constitution, endorse the necessity of free schools for all, pledge the party to the use of all efforts in accordance with the principles of the reconstruction laws for the removal of political disabilities from those who participated in rebellion, urge the speedy payment by the United States of the losses of loyal citizens during the war, endorses impeachment heartily and General Grant for President and Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Tumultuous cheering followed the reading of the two last resolutions. A motion to insert Wade's name in place of Wilson's was defeated. Hunnicutt made a speech promising to support the nominees.

Adjourned *sine die.*

The Conservative Convention met to-day. Sixty-three counties were represented. Owing to a railroad accident none of the delegates of the southwestern counties arrived. Hon. John B. Baldwin, of Augusta, was chosen President. In a speech he said the Convention had assembled to try and save the life of Virginia, by defeating a constitution which was a galling disgrace.

After appointing Committees the Convention adjourned till to-night.

RICHMOND, May 7.—The Conservative Convention to-night adopted the following resolutions: That candidates be selected who are true to the honor of Virginia and without reference to their ability to take the iron clad oath; also, authorizing the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Several names were then put in nomination, including A. H. H. Stewart, Robert E. Withers and others. Without balloting the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention today appointed twenty delegates to the Chicago Convention, and endorsed the nomination of Gov. Wells and Gen. Schofield's administration of affairs in Virginia.

South Carolina Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Gen. Canby has issued an order postponing the meeting of the Legislature, which was fixed for the 12th inst., until Congress has approved the new Constitution.

FROM EUROPE.

English Parliament and the Irish Church—Gladstone's Resolves Adopted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE IRISH CHURCH—MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLVES PASSED.

LONDON, May 7.—*Evening.*—There was a large attendance at the session of the Commons and great interest manifested in the proceedings. Soon after the House came to order, Mr. Gladstone rose and said he proposed, after the House had acted upon the resolution relative to the Irish Church, introduced by himself, to offer a suspensory act, which should, if passed, remain in force until the first of August, 1869. He then, in a few words, proceeded to an explanation of the purport and intent of the second resolve, and moved it be put upon passage.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy said the opposition intended to destroy the Irish Church. The Ministry wished to alter it for the better, but, after the recent decision on the first resolve, would make no resistance to the succeeding one, or ask for a division on its passage.

The second resolve was then adopted.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the passage of the third resolve, and after some discussion and proposal of various amendments, nearly all of which were rejected, it was was adopted, in substance as follows;

Resolved, That an address be presented by the House to Her Majesty, the Queen, humbly praying that to prevent by legislation at this session, or by creation of new personal interests through use of the public patronage, she would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of all the dignities and benefices of the Church of Ireland.

Wr. Whitebread, member for Bradford, moved a resolution to withdraw the annual grant of £30,000 to the Roman Catholics of Maynooth, and to abolish the *regnum donum*, the grant to the Presbyterians, after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was agreed to.

The Reform bill for Ireland was read a second time.

ROYAL AFFIANCE.

LONDON, May 7.—It is reported the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, has been contracted in marriage to Christian Frederic, Prince Royal of Denmark.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 7.—The North German Diet has, by a decided vote, rejected the address of the Purity of National Unity.

ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, May 7.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York, arrived here on Friday last.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—*Evening.*—Cotton closes heavy at a decline of ⅛d. on American; sales of 5,000 bales; late in the afternoon some business was done in cotton to arrive; sales at 12½d. for middling uplands; the closing quotations on the spot were, uplands 12⅝d., and Orleans 12¾d. Breadstuffs—Corn firmer and high; sales of mixed western at 38s. 6d.; wheat dull and declined to 15s. 11d. for California white; other articles unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce dull.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—Steamers France, and City of Limerick, from New York, have arrived.

LONDON, May 7.—Bullion, in Bank of England, decreased £230,000 during the week. Consols closed at 94@94¼ for money, and 92½@92¾ for Exchange Dividend, per account; Five-Twenties, 70⅜@70¾; Erie, 46¼; Illinois Central, 95½.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—*Evening*—Five-Twenty Bonds, 75¾@75⅞.

PARIS, May 7.—*Evening*—Bourse dull; Rentes, 70 francs and 22 centimes.

ANTWERP, May 7.—*Evening*—Petroleum dull at 44¾ francs.

Murderers and Burglars.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Further reports from Piqua state that Dr. Hall, who was beaten by burglars last night, will probably recover, but there are no hopes of his wife living.

The house of Mrs. Webb was entered, it is supposed by the same party of burglars, and her watch and other valuables stolen. One of the boarders being awakened, shot at and wounded one of the burglars as he was trying to escape through a window. Blood was found in profusion around the rooms and window, but they escaped. The greatest excitement prevails, and citizens are scouring the country to effect their arrest.

—About half-past five P. M. on Thursday a cyclone passed over a portion of Davidson and Williamson counties, south of Nashville, Tenn., going from west to east. Its path was half a mile wide and for some ten miles houses, trees and fencing on its route were destroyed. Mr. Chumbley and one of his children, on the Franklin pike, ten miles from Nashville, were killed and his wife and three other children dangerously hurt. Their house was lifted up and carried off some three hundred yards. Other persons in the path of the cyclone were bady hurt, but no other parties were lost.

—A dispatch from Ottawa says the new patent bill will only allow citizens of Canada to take out patents. The bill to reduce the Governor General's salary from $50,000 to $32,000 per annum passed a second reading in the House of Commons. It is understood Chancellor Vankoughnet will be appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's bench for Ontario.

—A Fenian Convention was held at Providence, Rhode Island, on Thursday, Gen. O'Neill presiding. An address was adopted expressing confidence in Gen. O'Neill, as President of the Brotherhood, and a determination to free Ireland. An evening session was held, at which addresses were delivered by Gen. O'Neill and others.

—Two men-of-warsmen, belonging to the Spanish frigate Genoa, who were found wandering in the streets of New York by the police, on Wednesday night, were rescued by a crowd of people, incited by Col. Mahon, late of the Irish Brigade, while crossing the Hoboken Ferry on their way to the ship.

—The Republican State Convention, of Virginia, yesterday nominated Gen. H. H. Wells for Governor, and J. H. Clements for Lieut. Governor. Gov. Wells accepted the nomination and the platform. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Gen. Grant for President and Wilson for Vice President.

—Miles and Golding, whose brains are in their legs, being matched for a pedestrian feat at New York, at last accounts had accomplished two hundred and seventy-six miles experiencing no inconvenience or distress other than soreness of their feet.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The strike movement is still in progress in New York.

—Manager Grau has secured a lease of the French Theatre in New York for five years.

—Later surveys for a railroad prove the existence of an excellent route through the San Francisco Mountains.

—The steamers Ville de Paris and Allemania, from Europe, arrived at New York, on Wednesday. The China arrived yesterday.

—A heavy snow storm prevailed on the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Sidney Station, on Tuesday. Enough snow fell to obstruct the road.

—The new California machine for laying railroad track is laying ties and rails on the Vallijos and Sacramento road at the rate of two miles daily.

—A wild steer escaped from a drove in the streets of New York, on Wednesday night, and several persons were injured before the animal was secured.

—The case of Degrove (at Nashville,) against the Vigilance Committee, after argument, was dismissed by the Federal Court yesterday, at plaintiff's cost.

—Many of the letters taken from the mail at Harrisburg on Tuesday have been recovered, including a number from the West enclosing drafts to the amount of some $7,000.

—Gov. Fenton, of New York, signed six hundred and seventy-five bills during the session of the Legislature. The charity bill and many others failed of signature for want of time.

—The famous race-horse Kentucky has been sold to a company of gentlemen, including Messrs. Belmont, Waters and Hunter, and will be trained by his former rider, Littlefield.

—The celebrated Peterhoff prize case has been finally decided. $9,000 are to be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy among the captors, and $280,000 paid to the English owners.

—A man named Bolhamer, a Polander, attempted to murder his wife in Willet street, New York, yesterday, and killed himself. The woman is badly wounded but may recover.

—The Mississippi Central Railroad is to be extended from Jackson, Tennessee, the Northern terminus, to Milan on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, which will make the route complete to New Orleans.

—The Coroner's jury investigating the recent explosion of the boiler of the lake propellor Governor Cushman, found the boiler to have been old and defective, and that this fact was known to the engineer of the boat.

—The Republican Convention of the third district of Maine nominated Mr. Blaine for Congress, and appointed S. D. Lindsey, and W. S. Hubbard delgates to Chicago, and resolved in favor of Grant and Hamlin and the impeachment of Johnson.

—New York officers yesterday seized two hogsheads of what is called factory trash, which proved to be good tobacco liable to a tax of fifteen cents a pound. Large quantities of this arrive by every steamer from Richmond and will hereafter be seized.

Gen. Hancock and Secretary Stanton.

The New York *Herald* of December 23, 1865, contained a report of Gen. Hancock's speech at a New England dinner the day previous, from which we make the following extract. The General said:

"Much credit has been given to the army, and praise without stint has been accorded by a grateful people to its Generals. We have had many Generals, among whom the honors have been divided, and whose fame will live in more enduring form than in wreathes of laurel, but during the period of our greatest perils, we have had but one Minister of War, and during his administration substantial victories crowned our arms. One who has been unequaled in furnishing the means of war and placing them in the hands of our Generals; one who rivaled Carnot in all that is accorded to him for preparation; one who never faltered, however dark the hour. And shall we not honor him? I know him to be generous and mindful of faithful service.—Among the people I predict an increasing tide of popularity in his favor, and that he will be one of those whom the country will delight to honor—Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. A model for a War Minister; in momentous times, wise, firm, fruitful of resources, patriotic, incorruptible. To him a nation's gratitude is due."

Official Corruption.

Three members of the first branch of the Baltimore City Councils were expelled on Friday for receiving compensation for services in procuring the endorsement of the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad by the City of Baltimore. The most prominent offender endeavored to justify his course on the ground that he could "lawfully receive the money if the resolution of endorsement was passed before he was offered anything;" he also argued that his trouble and the consumption of his time by the crowd of distressed contractors were just as much a commodity as a bill of goods; and further, he insisted that he had exerted no influence upon his fellow members except to state that the money was wanted to pay the poor workmen. The point that payment beforehand for legislative services constitute a bribe, while subsequent compensation is gratuity and therefore perfectly correct, requires only to be stated to bring its own refutation. The other excuses are inconsistent with the previous defence, and only show that corruption will present a bold front and attempt to defy public censure under the mask of benevolence. The City Councils of Baltimore deserve credit for placing their emphatic condemnation on these corrupt officials, and the lesson should not be lost on legislators in other latitudes.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, May 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weaker; no sales. Corn in fair demand, closing firm at outside figures; sales 130,000 bus, at $1,03@1,04, principally $1,03½. Oats quiet; sales of two boat loads at 79c. Rye, Barley and Seeds nominal. Pork firm and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 40,000 bush; corn, 180,000 bush; oats, 12,000 bush; rye, 23,000 bush; flour, 8,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 75,000 bush; corn, 136,000 bush; oats, 24,000 bush. Freight firm at 12c to New York.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middlings, 30½@31; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 424 bales. Sterling, 51@53. New York Sight Exchange, ⅝@¾ premium. Gold, 140½. Sugar quiet; Cuba groceries grades, 11½@12¾. Flour quiet and firm; $9,50 for superfine. Corn dull at $1,02@1,05. Oats unchanged. Hay, $18@21. Pork firm, at $29,50. Bacon inactive; shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 18¾c. Lard firm; tierce 20c; regular, 21c.