TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

# FORTIETH CONGRESS.

High Court of Impeachment-Senate in Secret Session-Order Adopted as the Manner of Taking the Verdict on the Different Articles-House Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, May 11, 1868. SENATE. The Senate met at ten o'clock.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said: The Senate meets to-day under the order for deliberation, and the doors will be closed unless me Senator makes a motion now, Senator SHERMAN moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms place his assistants through the galleries to-morrow, with directions to

arrest any person who violates the rules of order.
The CHIEF JUSTICE stated that the Sergeant at Arms had already taken the

lenator SHERMAN suggested that notice be given in the morning papers.
Senator WILLIAMS suggested that the Chief Justice, before the call of the roll, admonish all persons that no manifestation applause or disapproval will be allowed the Senate under penalty of arrest.

This proposition meeting general appro-mation Senator SHERMAN withdrew his motion, and the doors were closed a 10:20.

In secret session the CHIEF JUSTICE addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators-In conformity with what seemed to be the general wish of the Senate when it adjourned last Thursday, the Chief Justice in taking the vote on the articles of impeachment will adopt the rule sanction. ed in the cases of Chase, Peck and Humph-rey. He will direct the Secretary to read the several articles successively, and after the reading of each article will put the the reading of each article will put the question of guilty or not guilty, each Senator rising in his place, in the form used in the case of Judge Chase, viz: "Senator, how may you, is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this article?" In putting the questions on articles fourth and sixth each tions on articles fourth and sixth, each questions on articles fourth and sixth, each of which charges a crime, the word crime will be substituted for the word misde

The Chief Justice has carefully considered the suggestion of the Senator from Indiaaa, (Mr. Hendricks,) which appeared to meet the approval of the Senate, that in taking the vote on the eleventh article the question should be put on each clause, and found himself unable to divide the article

found himself unable to divide the article as suggested. The article charges several facts, but they are so connected that they make but one allegation, and they are charged as making one misdemeanor. The first fact charged is, in substance, that the President publicity declared, in August, 1866, that the Thirty-hinth Congress was a Congress of only a part of the States, and not a constitutional Congress, intending thereby to deny its constitutional competency to enact laws or propose amendments to the Constitution, and this charge seems to have been made as introductory and as qualifying that which follows, namely, that the President, in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act by contriving and attempting to Office act by contriving and attempting to contrive means to prevent Mr. Stanton from assuming the functions of Secretary of War, after the refusal of the Senate to of War, after the refusal of the Senate to concur in his suspension, and also by contriving and attempting to contrive means to prevent the execution of the appropriation act of March 2d, 1867, and also to prevent the reorganization of the rabel State governments, all of the same date. The pravamen of the article seems to be that the President attempted to defeat the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, and that he did this in pursuance of a declaration which was intended to invade the constitutional compe-

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an year

9.30

aded to invade the constitutional competended to invade the constitutional competency of Congress to enact laws or propose constitutional amendments, and by contriving means to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming his office of Secretary, and also to prevent the execution of the appropriation act and rebel State Government act. The single substantive matter charged is the attempt. To prevent the execution of the The single substantive matter charged is the attempt; to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, and with other facts alleged either as introductory and exhibiting this general purpose, or as showing the means contrived in furtherance of that attempt, this single matter connected with the means contrived in furtherance of that attempt, this single matter connected, with the other matter previously and subsequently alleged, is charged as the high misdemeanor of which the President is alleged to have been gulity. The general question, "Guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanors as charged," seems fully to cover the charge and will be put on this article as well as on others to the Senate direct in the

as on others to the Senate direct in the The division suggested by the Sena The division suggested by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling,) may be more easily made. It contains a more general silegation, to the effect that on the 18th day of August, the President, with the intention to set agide the rightful authority of Congress and bring it into contempt, delivered certain scandalous haranges, and therein uttered loud threats and bitter menaces against Congress, thereby bringing the office of President into disgrace, to the great scandal of ident into disgrace, to the great scandal of good citizens, and sets forth in three disact specifications the menaces complained and then the question of "guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in the article," can also be taken of in respect to the several specifications.

The Chief Justice, however, sees no objection in putting the general question on this article in the same manner as on the others, for whether other particular quesothers, for whether other particular questions be put on the specifications or not, the answer to the final question must be determined by the judgment of the Senate, whether the facts alleged in the specifications have been sufficiently proved, and whether, if sufficiently proved, they amount to a high misdemeanor within the meaning of the Constitution.

On the whole, therefore, the Chief Justice thicket the better practice would be to put

thinks the better practice would be to put the general question on each article with attempting to make any subdivison. out attempting to make it is objections and will pursue this course if no objections be made. He will, however, be pleased to onform to such direction as the Senate onform the matter.

conform to such direction as the Senate see fit in this matter.

Whereupon Senator SUMNER submitted the following order, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed upon: Ordered, that the question be put as proposed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and each Senator shall rise in his piace and and each Senator shall rise in his piace and

answer guilty or not guilty only.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolu-tion-submitted on the 25th of April 2011 sommen on the sollowing be added to in glosiof proceedure and practice in the

to pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person, according to the require-ments of the Constitution. Any further judgment shall be on the order of the Sen-

After debate the CHIEF JUSTICE announced the hour of eleven o'clock, a.m., fixed by order of the Senate for deliberation and debate, had arrived, and that Senators could now submit their views on the several articles of impeachment, subject to the limits of debate fixed by the twenty-third rule, and after deliberation, at ten minutes before two o'clock, the Senate took a recess

for twenty minutes.

Subsequently, after further deliberation, another recess was taken at half-past five until seven o'clock.

11 o'clock.—The Senate is still in secret ession of such and base and a

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following bills and resolutions were ntroduced for reference: Declaring it inexpedient for the Government to make any treaty tending to dis-criminate against manufactures and pro-ductions of any part of the United States. To fix the compensation of certain con-sular officers, and provide for the collec-

tion of fees.

Resolutions of Ohio Legislature asking measures to prevent the loss of life on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; also protesting against the reconstruction acts of Congress, and asking the Court to declare the laws unconstitutional. For the relief of the President and the Directors of the Terre Haute & Richm

To grant certain lands to Wisconsin as wamp lands.
Amendatory of act granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes.

To settle finally titles to Mexican land grants in California.

To grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Yankton on the Missouri.

Relative to the Cherokee and other In-

dian lands. For the purchase of a full length portrait f Abraham Lincoln. For the appointment of an Inspector of United States Cavalry.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, offered

a resolution for recess from and after Friday to the 26th inst.

Louisiana and Alabama. On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Com-On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed in preparing the bill regulating the duties on imports to have regard to an equalization of the amount reported from other countries with the amount reported from the United States, so far as the same can be effected by a judicious tariff.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, an enquiry was ordered into the expediency of organ-

was ordered into the expediency of organizing under the Engineer Department a orps of fifty persons, more or less, from disabled Union soldiers, as watchmen of the Capitol grounds and other public grounds in Washington.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution to extend the powers and define of the Education

tend the powers and duties of the Select condition of Union officers in reference to the exchange of prisoners, and into the proposi-tions of the Confederate authorities to obain medicines to be sent under charge of Tederal surgeons to Andersonville and other camps, and provisions to be used exclusively for the benefit of Union prisoners in

those camps and prisons.
On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the reso ution was tabled-seventy-five against fory-one. Mr. ECKLEY offered a concurrent reso lution for a recess from Saturday next till the '25th. Adopted—sixty-eight against

ixty-seven. The Select Committee in the Washburne-Donnelly and the Brooks-Butler investiganonneny and the Brooks-Butler investiga-tions was authorized to employ a clerk and sit during the sessions of the House. Mr. BUTLER presented a dommunica-tion from the Governor of Texas. Re-

ferred. The SPEAKER presented a inessage from the President transmitting reports and documents relating to the following

subjects:
To proceedings in North Carolina and Louisiana as to the sale of public vessels since the close of the rebellion, except by War Department, from which no repor had been received, and to the mercantile. narine and commercial policy of Great

Britain.
Mr. WELKEB asked consent to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate bill passed April 7th to extend the charter of Washington City and to regulate the se-Mr. RANDALL objected.
Mr. WELKER remarked the charter

would expire on the 14th, and therefore it was important action be taken.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested the necessity for action arose from a desire to carry the

Mr. WELKER moved to suspend the ules, so as to take up the bill. Agreed to -yeas 89, nays 27.
Mr. WELKER offered several amendments, among them a new section amending the first section of the act of January

ing the first section of the act of January 28th, 1867, so as to require electors to reside in the ward or election precinct fifteen days instead of three months, and naturalized citizens to produce their naturalization papers or certified copies thereof, and providing no property qualification shall be required for any of the municipal officers.

Mr. NIBLACK desired to offer an amendment to extend suffrage to persons of foreign birth who have resided one year in the district, and who have declared their intenlistrict, and who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United

Mr. WELKER declined to allow the amendment to be offered and proceeded to advocate the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the bill made provision for more voting places in the city, there being now only four, and the citizons generally being excluded from voting by negroes who take possession of the polls at early morning. He did not ask any discrimination in favor of white citizens, but asked that they should have at least equal privileges with their colored brether. Mr. WELKER admitted the bill was

pressed now in view of the approaching election. As to voting places, that matter was in the hands of the City Council, which was in the lands of the Chy County, which had made proper arrangements for a sufficient number of voting precincts.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought the gentleman mistaken in the latter statement. He was

informed to day that no provision had been made for additional voting places. Mr. WELKER persisted in his statement

Mr. WELKER persisted in his statement and moved the previous question, which was seconded, the amendments agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill appropriating \$57,000 for Reconstruction deficiencies in the Third Military District was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit North Carolinas, Southe Carolinas, Louisians, Alfebana, and alcohordination for temperatural in Congress, which was made the special order for Monday admits from the delication need and other Reconstruction in Congress, which was made the special order to Monday admits for the presentation in

relieve from political disabilities some two hundred persons in North Carolina.

A debate following, during which it appeared the names included Governor Holden, the Lieutenant Governor elect, Judges of Superior and other Courts, and two members of Congress elect, one of whom was Mr. Boyden, chosen as a Conservative, the bill passed by more than the requisite the thirds electroscipht, to awenty-three. the bill passed by more than the requisite two-thirds—eighty-eight, to twenty-three. The House soon after adjourned.

V 1110 + 1 110 METHODISM. Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] CHICAGO, May 11.—The Conference as sembled at the usual hour. The order of business was taken up, presentation of memorials and petitions. Rev. Mr. Coggahall, of Michigan, presen ted forty petitions for lay delegation.

Dr. McClintock, of New York, presented memorial for the union of the M. E. a memorial for the union of the M. E. Church with the Protestant Episcopal Church, signed by ministers of the latter denomination. Referred.

Rev. A. Wheeler, of North Ohio, present-drawnesses patitions for lay delegation. ed numerous petitions for lay delegation.

As the roll was called almost every dele

as the roll was called almost every delegate presented petitions, more or less numerously signed, in favor of the same.

At ten o'clock the special order was taken up, being the reception of the delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. The Secretary read the credentials of the

afterwards an address of delegation and afterwards an address of the body which they represent.

Mr. Peirette, one of the delegates, was then presented and addressed the Conference, giving an interesting sketch of the origiu, progress and prospects of Metho-dism in Canada. There are one thousand ministers and one hundred thousand members, including different branches, of the Methodist family in Canada. At eleven o'clock the Conference resumed

the consideration of the question of admission of the Southern delegates.

Rev. Dr. Foster said that, being Chairman of the Special Committee, he desired to harmonize the views of the Committee to constitute the Conferences Conferences de facto and thus admit them to the right day to the 26th inst.

Tabled, on motion of Mr. UPSON-62 against 62, the Speaker casting his vote in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, Gen. Grant was called on for the vote on the Constitutions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisland and Lobburg.

To be seen and Albarra. nual Conferences, according to the organic law of the Church. The Doctor referred to the action of the last General Conference endeavoring to show that the enabling act under which these bodies were organized did not contemplate their formation with-out certain disabilities. He contended that although the General Conference did not leprive existing Annual Conferences of

deprive existing Annual Conterences of the right of representation, it could deny that right to Conferences to be organized. He said that the claimants at the door of this body were not delegates, but that in the act under which the Southern Conferences were organized there gates, but that in the act under which the Southern Conferences were organized there was nothing to prevent them from electing delegates and sending them here, and that the General Conference has power to erect them into Annual Conferences and admit their delegates to seats.

Hev. Dr. Harris offered the following res

olutions; Resolved, That all action of the General Conference of '64 restricting or purporting to restrict the rights and privileges of the Annual Conference which the Bishops were authorized by said General Conference to the he United States and territo ries, be and the same is liereby repealed.

Resolved, That the following Conferences, viz: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Holsten, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and Washington, and the conference of the conference o Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and Washington, are hereby declared Annual Conferences of the Methodist, Eniscopal Church, and vested with all the rights, privileges and immunities usual to Annual Conferences of said church.

Resolved, That the provisional delegates to this body, elected by the aforesaid Conferences severally, are hereby admitted to

ferences severally, are hereby agmitted to membership in this General Conference, and entitled to exercise the same rights as delegates from other Annual Conferences, provided that they shall be found otherwise qualified according to the law of the church.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be

appointed to which shall be referred the appointed to which a credentials of said provisional delegates, together with so much of the journals of said Conferences as relates to their election, and that the committee report at the earliest racticable moment.

The Conference assembled at half-past two o'clock. Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., obtained the floor and spoke fifteen minutes in favor of the admission of the claimants. Dr. Henry S. Myers next addressed the Conference. He vindicated his section from the charges that Liberia was made a Mission Conference without representation through the influence of the South, and then proceeded to show that, according to his view of the law in the case, it would be

his view of the law in the case, it would be impossible to admit the Southern representatives.

Dr. McClintock, of New York, replied to Dr. Foster, indulging in a strain of humorous remarks, which created great amusement. He then took up the legal arroad of the creation and argued at amusement. He then the argued at aspects of the question, and argued at length to show the entire competency of the General Conference to admit the claim-

ants. At the close of his speech Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, moved to lay the report of the Special Committee and the substitute of Dr. Reddy on the table, with a view to adopt the resolutions of Dr. Harris. Adop-

Dr. Harris' resolutions being now before the Conference, it was arreed that they be voted on scriatin subject to amendment, without debate,
Amendments to the first resolution were offered, tabled, and the resolution adopted.
The second resolution was also adopted amid loud cheering from the floor and

galleries.
The third resolution was then roun, upon which the ayes and nays were demanded. The result was the adoption—by a vote of The nays were: Baume, Blake, Brown,

of New York, Curry, Dobbins, Edwards Freys, Foster, Frame, Lanahan, McComb Murphy, Porter, of New England, Schuler herman, Slyer.
The fourth resolution was then read and dopted.
And ward the resolutions were adopted

as a whole. The result was greated with great cheering. The Comprence adjourned to meet to-morrow. Fire at Cincinnati

By Telegraph to the Fittion on the the CINCINNATI, May 11.—At half past six this evening a fire broke out in the store of In evening a me severe out in the store of Joseph & Brother, wholesale clothiers, 35 West Pearl street, and destroyed the stock and injured the interior of the building to the amount of All the stock has the the amount of the color of the adoling store of Rickberg & Sack not insured was diffused, mostly by wifer, to the amount of \$5.00, and that of B. Brown & On, southry to the amount of \$4,000, all the parties were full reinsured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FOUR OCLOCK A. M.

# THE CAPITAL.

The Impeachment Trial-Secret Session of the Court - Probability of an Acquittal, Compound Interest Notes-Union Pacific Railroad - The Bill for the Admission of the Southern States. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1868. THE SENATE SECRET SESSION-INDICA-

TIONS OF THE VERDICT ON IMPEACH-MENT. While the Senate was in secret session excited crowds were in the lobby anxious to know the course of debate inside. Frequent inquiries were made of all who were apposed to know anything of the matter. was ascertained that Messrs. Grimes, Trumbull and Fessenden had clearly expressed themselves against the conviction of the President, while Henderson was against all the articles of impeachment exagainst an the articles of impeaciment ex-cept the eleventh. Messrs. Sherman and Howe, according to general accord, sup-ported only the second, third, fourth, eighth and eleventh articles. Messrs.

Edmunds, Williams and Morrill (Me.) supported all the articles, while Messrs. Hendricks. Davis, Johnson and Dixon oposed them. posed them.

A large number of persons were in the rotunda of the Capitol to-night, awaiting to hear from the Senate, which resumed its secret session at half-past seven. Only those privileged to enter the Senate side building, including members of the House and resorters for the press, were permitted and reporters for the press, were permitted to approach the immediate vicinity of the

Senate.

It was ascertained that Senators Conness,
Harlan, Nelson and Morton spoke for and Harlan, Nelson and Morton spoke for and Senator Buckaley in opposition to the con-viction of the President. The expectation by outside parties had been that those who are regarded as doubtful on the Republican

side would express their views.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following:
Ordered, That the order of the Senate, that it will proceed at twelve o'clock, noon, that it will proceed at twelvest clock, noon, to-morrow, to vote on the articles of impeachment, be rescinded. Not acted on.

Mr. Williams offered the following:

Ordered. That the Chief Justice, in discussions the Scoretante and the acceptant

recting the Secretary to read the several articles of impeachment, shall direct him to read the Eleventh article first, and the nestion shall then be taken upon that ar-icle, and thereafter the other ten successfolly as they stand. This lies over.

A motion that the Senate meet at halfpast eleven o'clock to-morrow to sit with open doors was agreed to.

It is generally conceded the first article of impeachment will not be sustained.

Senator Howard is ill at his lodgings.

At eleven o'clock the Senate adjourn LATER MIDRIGHT.

The opanion seems general that President
Johnson will be acquitted. The names of
the following Republicans are freely given
as voters against the articles of impeachment to-morrow: Grimes, Henderson,
Trumbull, Van Winkle, Fowler, Ross, Anthony, Fessenden and Frelinghuysen. BILL TO ADMIT SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. Cravens to-day: "A bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Géorgia and Alabama to representation in Con-

WHEREAS, The States of North Carolina South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "Act for the more efficient of the control of the more efficient of the m cient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1807, and the acts supple mentary thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are Republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at elec-tions held for the ratification or rejection

tions held for the rathermon of rejection thereof, therefore,
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to Topresentation in Congress as States in the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the ameridment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article Fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions. That the lowing fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of said States shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to yofe who are now entitled to yote by said Constitutions respectively, except as a punishment for such crimes as s at common law, whereof are now felonies at common law, whereon they shall have been duly convicted and no person shall be held to service or labor no person shall be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof. SEC. 2, And be it further enacted, he day fixed for the meeting of the Legis-atures of either of said States by the Conlatures of either of said States by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act such legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

Sac. 3. And be it further enacted, that the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of sald States respec

tively of article fourteenth of amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Blagham has proposed an amendment to strike out the words in the second section commencing "that the Constitutions of the said States" and ending with the words "duly convicted," and insert in lieu thereof the words "that kivil and pothe words "duly convicted," and insert in lieu thereof the words "that, civil and po-litical rights and privileges shall be forever equally secured in said States to all citi-zens of the United States resident therein as now provided in said Constitutions re-spectively."

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. The President, in transmitting the Constitutions of North Carolina and Louisians to-day, accompanied the act with the fol owing message:
To the Senate and House of Represent

To the Senate and House of Representatives—I transmit to Congress the accompanying documents, which embrace all the papers that have been submitted to me relative to the proceeding to which they refer, and the States of North Carolina and Louisiana.

[Signed.] ouisians. [Signed,] ANUREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTOE, May 11, 1858.

temporary loan certificates must either be temporary loan certificates must either be presented to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, who has full charge and control of the issue of such certificates, or to the Treasurer of the United States at Wash-ington, who will issue the certificates, ington, who will issue the certificates, which, on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, will entitle the holder to receive such certificates in exchange. Compound interest notes in exchange. redemption in lawful money must be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

THE TAX BILL. The Committee of Ways and Means will robably report an amended or consolidated tax bill. It proposes to create the Internal Revenue bureau into a Department. The whisky tax is retained at two dollars. The tax on cigars is to be raised to ten dollars per thousand. The brewers have failed to get wastage allowed. The bill will be acted on by the House immediately after the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. The President of the Union Pacific Railroad has submitted an atfidavit to the Secretary of the Interior showing the completion of an additional section of twenty miles, from the 500th to the 580th mile post, and the Covernment Commissioners have and the Government Commissioners have been instructed to examine and report

TRIAL OF SURRATT. norrow has been set for the trial of Surratt, and the prosecution already have summoned their witnesses. It is not certain the case will be tried, as the defense may show good reasons for continuance.

ST. LOUIS,

Excitement Over Impeachment-Court Matters.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] St. Louis, May 11.—The publication of special dispatches from Washington regarding impeachment, in the evening pagarding impeachment, in the evening papers, created intense excitement, and scarcely anything else has been talked of, since the dispatches which foreshadowed the acquittal of the President seemed to be generally believed, and produced a good deal of despondency among the Radicals, and corresponding exultation among the Democrats and Conservatives. The eager-Democrats and Conservatives. The eagerless to learn more is by no means lessened o-night and everybody is on the qvi vive

for the last dispatches.

The Pacific Railroad injunction case was preliminarily argued before Judge Kreked of the United States Circuit Court te-day and continued until Wednesday. In the and continued until wednesday. In the same Court to-day George Delsman and Chas. A. Galbough for falsely branding tobacco were sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred address. red dollars.

### WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in Hayti Successful. occial Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HAVANA, May 11.-Advices from Hayti state that Generals Nisage and Lagete have taken Fort Diamond and the town of St. Marie, and proclaimed Geffard President. The northern part of Hayti is in the possession of Cacer. President Solnave is limited to the town of Gonaves, which is surrounded by advarsaries, and will soon fall, deputation had been sent to Kingston to re

depletation had been sent to kingson to true quest deflard to no turn. It is reported the American Minister furnished money to instigate the revolution and at is stated positively that Americans were in command of the troops among the Cacos, who were well provided with funds. It was also said Hayti will be proclaimed a portion of the territory of the United States.

Advices from St. Domingo state there was a strong party in favor of annexation to the United States.

# NEW ORLEANS.

Collection of Taxes Suspended-Fire. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Gen. Buchanas has supended the collection of taxes for 1865 and 1866 on lands overflowed last year until the 1st of January, 1869, upon the recommendation of Governor Baker, on account of the distress the collection the account of the distress the

account of the distress the collection the present year would cause in the overflowed districts.

A section of the Montgomery warehouse, on the front levee and Fulton street, filled with corn and baled hay, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$100,000—the work of an incendiary. The large warehouse, filled with Quartermaster's stores, adjoining, was saved with difficulty, owing to the scarcity of water.

Veto in Massachusetts—Bank Defalcation. [Br Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Boston, May 11.—Governor Bullock sent a message to the House this afternoon veto ing the bill to abolish the State constabulary. ing the bill to abolish the state constabulary.
The House will probobly pass the bill overthe veto to morrow, but it will scarcely get
two-thirds in the Senate.
Both Martin and Felton have confessed their defalcation in the Hide and Leather

Bank will amount to \$180,000, but not ex-The Georgia Election. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
ATLANTA, May 11.—Gen. Meade has issued an order declaring the Constitution ratified by 17,699 majority. It is not yet determined whether the Georgia Legislature is Demogratic or Radical.

ture is Democratic or Radical. Low Freight Rates.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Guzette. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Guzette.

BUFFALO, May IL—Eighteen vessels now in port have discharged their crews and laid up, rather than run at the present low rates. Other vessels arriving will do like-

vise. Canal Break. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] BUPPALO, May 11.-A break in the canal at the Tonawanda colvert occurred to-day and the water will be drawn out for thirty-

six hours to repair damages. Cotton and Woolen Mill Burned. Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. Normstrown, PA. May 11.—The large cotton and woolen mill of Joseph Lee & Son was burned this afternoon. Loss ancertained.

New Orleans Market. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette.]

(By Telegraph to the Pitrsburgh Gaiette.)

New ORLEANS, May, 11.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 30c; sales 1,200 beles; receipts 780 bales; exports 4,042 bales. Sterling 151/415s. New York sight exchange % premium. Gold 141. Sugar firm and nominally unchanged. Molasses slightly advanced. Flour dull; superfine \$800,12; treble extra \$10,50a11,50. Corn firmer at treble extra \$10,50a11,50. Corn firmer dull 850; Hay \$10a22. Bacon—shodlders dull st. 14/c0 clear sides: 18/c. Lard easier; uterce 20a21c.

WASHINGTOE, May 11, 1858.

CONVERSION OF COMPOUND INTEREST

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that all compound interest notes in the that all compound interest notes in the third of the third interest notes in the third

## FROM EUROPE.

Anti - Poperty Riots - Napoleon and Eugenie on an Excursion German Customs Treaty.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
GREAT RRITAIN.

ANTI-POPERY RIOTS. LONDON, May 11.—Considerable excitement was occasioned to-day on the receipt of telegrams from Ashton-under Syne, announcing the breaking out of a serious anti-popery riot in that city, and that the mob paraded the streets, sacking houses and outraging people. At last accounts the riot had been suppressed and the city quiet.

FRANCE.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS ON AN EXCURSION. PARIS, May 11.—The Emperor and Empress were at Orleans on Saturday, from which city they returned to-day. On their arrival there they were received by the Mayor on the part of the people in an address of welcome. The Emperor replied briefly. After returning thanks he said he was happy to be in a city made sacred by glorious religious and political memories and devoted to active industry. He was sure that such labors were safe in the general assurances of peace. The Bishop of and devoted to accept the gen-sure that such labors were safe in the gen-eral assurances of peace. The Bishop of Orleans spoke in reply, and concluded by invoking blessings on the Emperor and

GERMANY. BERLIN, May 11.—The Zolverein Diet of the North German Confederation has adopted the customs treaty recently negotiated with Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, May 11— Evening.— Consols 41/4 for money, and 92% a92% c for account. Five-tenders 701/4 a 70%. Erie 451/4. Illinois Control 95

FRANKFORT, May 11-Evening. Five-FRANKFORT, May 11—Evening.—Five-twenties 75%.

PARIS, May 11—Evening.—Bourse dull.
Rentes 69 francs and 35 centimes.

Liverpool, May 11—Evening.—Cotton closed easier at a decline of 1-16d for middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12½i12½d; sales 7,060 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet.
Corn 38s. Wheat 15s 9d for California white, and 14s 3d for No 2 red western.
Barley 5s 6d. Oats. 4s. Peas 37s 6d. Flour 36s 6d. Provisions—Beef 115s. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 70s. Bacon 50s. Produce—Tallow 44s 6d. Clover Seed 44s per cwt. for red. Petroleum; refined quiet at 1s 4d; spirits do 8d.

London, May 11—Evening.—Sugar firm but unchanged. Linseed Oil £35 10s per ton.

Antwere, May 11—Evening.—Petroleum dull at 44 francs.

# BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

-William Ford, brakesman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed at Phila-

John Sherman, residing in James street, New York city, has been committed, charg-ed with the murder of his wife, \_It is believed that Secretary Seward has ordered a demand for redress for outrages upon Americans at Monterey, Mexico.

The trial of California crude petroleum on fuel on the steamer Amelia, at Ban Fran-cisco, is pronounced a decided success. -Secretary McCulloch, it is reported, will resign as soon as the vote on impeachment is announced, whether the President is convicted or not.

Judge Provines, of San Francisco, sustains the law forbidding Sunday theatricals on the ground of constitutionality, but

questions its policy. -Eight hundred and seven thousand gallons of petroleum were shipped from Philadelphia to Antwerp, and other places in Europe last week. \_The American Home Missionary So

ciety, at New York, employed during the year just closed nine hundred preachers and expended \$281,668 of the \$292,135 in. the treasury. -At St. Louis, Sunday indrning, an attempt was made to burn the new Masonic temple. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done and the incen-

diary arrested. At Nashville, yesterday a horse attached to an empty buggy became frightened and ran into the buggy of Calvin G. Cobler, a prominent citizen and steamboat Captain, and upset it. Cobler was thrown into the street and had a thigh crushed. —A dispatch from Omaha, dated the 11th, says the Union Pacific Railroad is now

ppen to Fort Saunders, five hundred and

etghty miles west of Omaha. Ten thousand

nen are at work, and it is expected not less han three hundred miles of track will be aid this year. -The Canada Gazette contains a copy of a dispatch from the Duke of Buckingham to Lord Monck, stating that passports will not be granted to naturalized citizens traveling the control of the contro eling in Europe unless they come to the British foreign office provided with certifi-

cates of indentity. James Cole, convicted at St. Louis of affixing false brands to tobacco, each have been entenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail and pay a fine of two thou-and dollars. Judgment carries with it the confiscation of the tobacco fraudulently

branded in their factory.

The State Supreme Court having decided that the railroad tracks on Broad ded that the railroad tracks on Broad street, Philadelphia, were a nuisance, the city authorities recently had them torn up, causing considerable excitement among parties interested. Loaded cars are left standing in the street, and their remeval will cause great trouble and expense.

will cause great trouble and expense.

—A mob in Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, attempted to rescue two prisoners who were being taken to the station house. Stones and bricks were hurled ton house. Stones and bricks were hurled at two officers who had them in charge, and at two officers who had them in charge, and several pistol shots were fired. Charles several pistol shots were fired. Charles McHenry, who was in his own store at the time, was severely wounded in the thigh. The prisoners were finally secured.

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It is understood that Postmaster Roberts, of Brooklyn, has failed to honor a draft of the Department for receipts of the quarter ending March 31st. Special Agent Taylor has been investigating the books for some days. The report is said to be on good authority, that the postmaster has but eight hundred dollars of receipts on hard. The Department will lose nothing, as his survives are responsible for the denicency. The legislation of the deficiency.

Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, has arrived in Washington. He states that not less than two hundred and fifty Union men have been murdered in that State alone since Hancook was spoointed to the command of the Military District of Texas and Louisland, and says the official records prove the fact that the Constitutional Convention is, in his official in that State, and he says that there are fifty Republican members at took the conviction and the says that there are fifty Republican members at took the conviction and the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that there are fifty Republican members at the says that the sa

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