Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869. NUMBER 87.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Mr. Wickersham Reappointed School Superintendent—The Bill Allowing Interested Parties to Testify Made General by the Senate and Non-concurred in by the House—An Editor Denounced—Public Bills in the House—Proposed Constitutional Amendment Allowing Female Suffrage Rejected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1869.

SENATE.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The invitation to the Gettysburg Monument dedication, July 1st, was accepted.

POSTAGE ACCOUNT.

The March postage account of two thousand and fifty-four dollars was ordered to be paid.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Jersey Shore and State Line Railroad bill was passed.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill relative to naturalization.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. OLMSTED called up the bill legalizing service of process on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in Erie county. Passed.

COMMON SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT.

The Governor sent in the nomination of J. P. Wickersham as Superintendent of Common Schools. Unanimously confirmed.

INTERESTED PARTIES TO TESTIFY.

The bill from the House allowing interested parties in Erie, Allegheny and other counties to testify, was amended by Mr. WHITE, making it a general bill, and passed.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.

Mr. SEARIGHT called up the House bill for the assessment of damages on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Passed.

SUITS BY NON-RESIDENTS.

The bill from the House relating to suits by non-residents was passed.

CALLED UP.

Mr. TAYLOR called up the act relieving the Northwestern Normal School, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEWSPAPER ATTACK.

Mr. McMILLER replied to the article in this morning's *Patriot*, headed "*He was Bought with a Price*," charging him with voting against the Committee reporting the Senate bill repealing the act throwing out Lycoming from Judge Pershing's district. He called the man who penned it a base liar and scoundrel, who was afraid to call him to account.

PUBLIC BILLS ACTED UPON.

Enlarging the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Courts in granting charters. Passed.

Confirming acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, &c., heretofore made by corporations. Passed.

Empowering witnesses in certain cases to sue for costs. Defeated.

Authorizing the formation of co-operative societies. Passed.

Extending the act exempting mortgages from taxation. Defeated.

Authorizing and requiring bank officers to open all packages left on special or secret deposit, and send statement to the Auditor General. Defeated.

Authorizing the Governor to sell unavailable military stores. Passed second reading.

Abolishing capital punishment. Defeated—yeas 20, nays 62. This must not be confounded with the commutation bill.

Relating to the Agricultural College, and appropriating one-sixth of the proceeds of the land scrip to each experimental farm. Defeated.

The bill from the Senate incorporating the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Diocese. Passed.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment allowing females to vote in Pennsylvania, was supported by Mr. Burrett, and defeated—yeas 20, nays 64. Messrs. Ames, Beatty, Brown, (Huntingdon,) Buffington, Burrett, Chamberlain, Clark, (Warren,) Foy, Harrold, Hervey, Kerr, Kleckner, Leedom, McGinnis, Marshall, Rea, Robinson, (Mercer,) Webb, Westlake and Wilson, all Republicans, except McGinnis, voted aye.

ALLOWING INTERESTED PARTIES TO TESTIFY.

The amendment from the Senate to the bill allowing interested parties to testify, making it general, was supported by Mr. Wilson and opposed by Mr. Playford and others. It was non-concurred in and sent back to the Senate. The bill originated in the House, applicable to the whole Commonwealth, being preferable.

LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW.

Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill regulating the landlord and tenant law of the City of Lawrence and Market. Passed.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, April 8.—Fransisco Leon Ximez, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalized American, and Augustine Medina, are to be garroted to-morrow. They were arrested in January last in charge of a plot against the life of Lersundi, and shooting each killed and wounded in a fight which occurred.

The Treasurer of the Royal University has fled to the United States with funds.

The news from the seat of war is so contradictory and partizan as to be utterly unreliable.

Sugar at 8¼ reals for No. 12.

Rhode Island Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Complete returns give Padleford, Republican, for Governor, 7,271 votes; Pierce, Democrat, 5,606. The Senate has twenty-six Republicans and seven Democrats; House sixty Republicans and twelve Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA.

Execution Day—Suicide of Twitchell—Eaton Executed—No Statement on the Gallows.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1869.

Twitchell was left in his cell at two o'clock by Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, in company with two Catholic priests, who had been on a visit to Eaton's cell. The keepers had removed everything from Twitchell's cell, except a tin cup, at which Twitchell smiled and made a jocular remark.

At two minutes past five the watchman found Twitchell apparently in a deep sleep. He shook him and found life extinct. It has been ascertained that Twitchell was poisoned with strichnine. It appears Eaton was aware of Twitchell's intention to commit suicide. A gentleman who had a conversation with Eaton this morning says, some time last night the two men were allowed to have an interview and Twitchell said: "Jerry, you will have to go alone to-morrow; I'll not be with you; but mum's the word." Afterwards Eaton revealed this statement to the clergymen in attendance, and they thought it proper to inform the officers of the prison. Twitchell's cell was thoroughly searched, and everything removed with which he might injure himself, even the looking glass, but he must have had the poison concealed about him, or may have already swallowed it. Further examination of the cell led to the discovery of a piece of licorice root, which is supposed to have been impregnated with poison.

Eaton took his farewell of his wife this morning. It was an affecting scene. He made no statement on the gallows.

NEVADA.

Terrible Catastrophe in the Mines—Great Excitement—Many Lives Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A fire broke out this morning at Yellow Jacket mine, at Gold Hill, Nevada, which soon communicated to the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. Thus far (one o'clock, P. M.) eleven bodies have been taken from the shafts of the three mines. Other bodies were seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but it was impossible to remove them on account of the heat. It is uncertain how many persons were in the mines. The excitement and confusion was so great that they were unable to call the roll of those at work. Sixty men were at work on two levels at Crown Point. It is unknown how many escaped. The distress was fearful. The wives and children of the miners were congregated at the entrance of the mines, calling for their missing husbands and fathers.

Latest reports from Gold Hill say the number known dead is thirty-six; five in Yellow Jacket, eight in Kentuck, twenty-three in Crown Point. The fire originated in Kentuck, and is reported to be now spreading toward Jacket. Some of the firemen succeeded in getting a hose down Jacket shaft level to the fire. Hopes are entertained that the fire will soon be subdued. If not, then all expectation of saving any more lives will be abandoned, and the mouth of the shaft will be closed, ventilation stopped, and the fire thereby smothered. Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and Kentuck are unconnected. The other mines are underground, and there is no probability of the fire extending beyond them.

Virginia City is almost deserted, the people going to render assistance at the scene of the disaster. The San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board subscribed one thousand dollars, and sent the money by telegraph to Gold Hill, for the relief of the families suffering by the conflagration. The catastrophe is the most terrible that ever occurred in the mining districts on this coast. General sympathy is expressed for the distressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The conflagration at Gold Hill mines is still raging and it appears to be confined principally to Yellow Jacket, owing to a cave which the firemen were unable to reach. Every effort is being made to clear the drift, but perhaps it will take all day to reach the fire. Eighteen bodies have been taken out of the burning mines, nine of them from one drift. The Yellow Jacket Company has rescinded their dividend for March five cents. The effect will render the stocks of Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, and Kentuck panicky, and the transactions to reduced values.

LATER PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The latest advices from Gold Hill state the fire is nearly subdued. The bodies of the victims have been removed from the different shafts, but seventeen men are yet missing and are supposed to have perished. The total number of lives lost is thirty-six.

It is impossible to estimate the damages to property. The Superintendents of Crown Point and Kentuck mines report them uninjured. Yellow Jacket has declined ten dollars a share, Crown Point twelve and Kentuck fourteen.

Indiana Legislature—No Quorum—Democrats Refuse to Qualify.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—The legislature convened in special session at two o'clock P. M. to-day. None of the newly elected members appeared to be qualified, and there being no quorum, both houses adjourned without transacting any business. Previous to the adjournment of the Senate a free discussion was indulged in. Senator Stein, Republican, of Lafayette, took the ground that if the newly elected members failed to qualify in the five days allowed them by the Constitution, those who remain at their posts must be regarded as the legislature, two-thirds of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. He argued that this view alone could save the State from anarchy and ruin. Two members who have not qualified are the same who resigned during the regular session, and have been re-elected.

Both parties held a caucus this morning. The Democrats claim their course at the last session has been endorsed by the people, and the re-elected members refuse to qualify unless the Republicans bind themselves not to bring forward the negro suffrage question during the special session. The Representatives refused to make any pledges, but intimated that the necessary legislation would take precedence in the order of business.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

The Indian Appropriation Bill Finally Passed—Bill Submitting Constitutions Framed in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, Under Direction of the President, to the People. Passed by the House—Bill to Reorganize the Judiciary Finally Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the encouragement of yachting, &c., with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. RAMSEY, from Committee on Post Roads, reported, with amendments, the bill in relation to bridges over the Ohio river. The amendment provides if the Board of Engineers shall report that any of the bridges now constructed are material obstacles to navigation, said bridges shall be reconstructed in conformity to their report; also, with amendments, House bill to establish certain post roads.

Mr. RAMSEY, from Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to a point west of the Cascade Mountains.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House River and Harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to make a survey across the Isthmus of Darien, for a ship canal. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee on Judiciary, to which the President's Message of yesterday had been referred, made a report recommending its consideration should be postponed until the first Monday of December. He made this report, he said, by direction of the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a concurrent resolution to rescind the resolution to adjourn on Saturday next. He thought it better to leave the States of Virginia and Mississippi under military government, under the vigorous, prompt and kindly administration of President Grant, until next session, when Congress could properly consider the question of their readmission. Besides, the President had full power under existing laws to submit the Constitution of Virginia to the people, and there was no need for further legislation on that subject. The same was true of Mississippi.

Mr. HOWARD took the same view.

Mr. SUMNER said in the work of reconstruction nothing was done while anything was left undone, and there was certainly much to be done before the country could expect the reconciliation and peace which were to be the crown of the work of reconstruction. There were also other important matters demanding the attention of Congress, chief among which were the Pacific Railroad and the revision of the naturalization laws. To show the necessity of action on the latter, he read a letter from one of our friends in New York, expressing the fear that Congress would adjourn without doing anything to punish the enormous election frauds perpetrated in New York by the Democratic party, or to prevent the other greater frauds which that party has in contemplation, stating there was a combination between Tammany Hall and the Erie Railroad Company for fraudulent purposes, and expressing the writer's belief that unless such frauds were punished by Congress, and prevented in the future, the Republican party could never win an election in that State.

Mr. STEWART saw no necessity for prolonging the session beyond next Saturday. The reasons urged now by some against adjournment were not new, but were just as well known at the time of the passage of the resolution to adjourn on Saturday as now.

Mr. CONKLING took the same view. He thought the force of the argument against adjourning of the Senator from Massachusetts was somewhat lessoned, by the fact that the Senator always opposed such resolutions. During the administration of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Sumner had had a plausible and good reason for such opposition, and it might be safely said while those two eminent persons, Johnson and Sumner, were not confederates in anything else, they had been, during the whole term of the former, conspirators to keep Congress in continuous session. [Laughter.]

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, the bill to amend the act imposing a tax on distilled spirits, tobacco, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it for the purpose of disposing of his pending resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it better not to pass upon that resolution until the time fixed for adjournment should be near. He was opposed to rescinding the resolution to adjourn on Saturday, but was in favor of providing for the submission of the constitutions of Virginia and Mississippi to the people of those States, which he thought could be done between now and Saturday, by the passage of a joint resolution.

Mr. RICE took the same view.

The motion to postpone the unfinished business was lost—20 to 30.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

Several amendments, reported from the Committee on Finance, were agreed to, among them a provision extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded houses until the 30th of June, 1869, but subjecting it to an additional tax of one per cent. per gallon per month after the 20th of April until withdrawn, and forfeiting all distilled spirits remaining in bond after the 30th of June, 1869; also, a provision amending section 59th of the original act, that retail dealers shall pay a license of $25; that wholesale dealers selling not less than five gallons at a time pay tax of $100; dealers whose sales, including sales of all merchandise, exceed $25,000, an additional tax of ten dollars for every one hundred dollars' worth of sale of liquors in excess of $25,000, and on every $1,000 worth of sales of merchandise shall pay at the same rate as a wholesale dealer but no distiller or brewer who has paid a special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors, at the place of manufacture, in original casks or packages, to which stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay a special tax of wholesale dealers.

Mr. SPRAGUE spoke at length, warning the people against the policy which, if permitted to continue, must reduce them to servitude and ruin. He also gave a rebuke to the press for not being always engaged in promoting the cause of freedom and justice. He denied he intended to run a newspaper, and made a general statement of what he would do if he were President. He then read an argument in advocacy of his bill to provide for loaning public money.

Mr. ANTHONY then took the floor, but yielded to the motion to take a recess from 5 to 7.30.

The House bill to authorize the submission of constitutions to the people of Virginia and Mississippi was laid on the table, and at 4.40 the Senate went into executive session.

Evening Session.—Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs, which was amended and passed.

It provides that bounties shall be paid or sent by the agent of the Government direct to the soldiers, or their heirs, who may be entitled to them, without the intervention of claim agents.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution to place Gen. Heintzelman on the retired list, which passed.

Mr. ANTHONY resumed the floor and replied to Mr. Sprague. He ridiculed the style and manner of his colleague's recent speeches, and said, notwithstanding the dreadful condition of our National affairs, with Mr. Sprague as leader in finance, Mr. Colorado Jewett in diplomacy, and Mr. George Francis Train in general statesmanship, there was still hope for the country. [Laughter.]

Several other amendments were made to the pending bill, which now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate took up and passed the House bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the joint resolution for the payment of Senators from reconstructed States, which was lost.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to punish the holding of office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the second section of the Judiciary Committee amendment, declaring a violation of this law a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment and disqualification from holding office, and opposed it as punishing men for opinion's sake.

Mr. TRUMBULL defended the section as disqualifying none not already disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. DAVIS also opposed the section as designed merely to gratify the revengeful feeling of human nature.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Indian Appropriation bill as agreed upon.

The report was concurred in.

Messrs. Howard, Thurman and Morton further discussed the pending bill until 10.15, when, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, it was postponed.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to amend the Judicial system.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some fillibustering by the Democrats, the resolution reported by the Election Committee, declaring S. L. Hoge entitled *prima facie* to his seat as a Representative from the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, was adopted, and Mr. Hoge sworn in.

Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers and members of Congress.

The bill authorizes the President, at such times as he may deem best, to submit the Virginia Constitution to the registered voters of that State for ratification or rejection, and also to submit to a separate vote such provisions of that Constitution as he may deem best, elections to be held and returns made in the manner provided by the election ordinance adopted by the Convention. It authorizes the President to submit in the same way to the voters of Texas the entire Constitution framed for the State, or separate provisions of it, provided no election shall be held in Texas for any purpose until the President so directs the same for Mississippi. If either of the Constitutions be ratified, the Legislatures elected shall assemble on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of the ratification. The Commanding General in each State may, with the approval of the President, suspend, until action by the Legislature, all laws he may deem oppressive.

Mr. PAINE offered a substitute for the bill. It authorizes the President to submit the Constitutions of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi respectively to the registered voters of such States, and submit at the same time such Constitutions, with such provisions stricken out therefrom as he may direct. The voters shall, at the same time, vote for State officers and members of Congress. The District Commanders may cause the list of registered voters to be revised and appoint registers. No election shall be held in either of such States for any purpose until the President shall direct.

The original bill was explained and advocated by Mr. Butler, and the substitute advocated and explained by Mr. Paine.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued for the original bill and against the substitute, and stated the original bill had received the unanimous vote of the Reconstruction Committee, Democrats as well as Republicans.

Mr. BROOKS said he had never voted for any measure so reluctantly as he voted in the Committee for this bill, and as he would vote for it in the House; but he took this bill as the best that he was likely to get. He did not wish to make the President of the United States a monarch over those three States, but he preferred the despotism of one to the tyranny of the many, and he would appeal to the President and beseech him that his heart might soften to these people.

Mr. WOODWARD said the minority of the Reconstruction Committee agreed to this measure, not because they preferred it, but because it was better than any other they were likely to get, and because they regarded it as more natural, more fraternal, and more likely to restore the Union of the States than any heretofore proposed by the majority.

Mr. GARFIELD said the minority were somewhat in the condition of the doctor who finds that the broken limb of his patient has been badly set, and it has to be broken over again, so that it may be set scientifically. He did not believe in breaking limbs, but was willing, under the circumstances, to break the limb over again for getting it in better shape. He had, at the suggestion of his colleague, Mr. Schenck, (occupying the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*,) drawn up an amendment which, he thought, would meet the views of the gentleman from Wisconsin. It was that the votes should be taken either on each of the designated provisions above, or in connection with the other portion of the Constitution, as the President might direct.

Mr. PAINE accepted that amendment and withdrew his own substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD, to show the unanimity of the House on this subject, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. The vote was so taken and the bill was passed.—yeays 124, nays 24. The nays were Messrs Adams, Archer, Biggs, Bird, Burr, Cleveland, Eldridge, Getz, Golladay, Haldeman, Hamill, Jones, Kerr, Knott, McNeely, Moffett, Potter, Randell, Reeves, Sweeney, Trimble, Wells, Winchester and Hanna.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to amend the National Currency act. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then took up the contested election case, from Second District, Louisiana, the majority report being that L. A. Sheldon be admitted to a seat, and the minority report being that C. S. Hunt is entitled to a seat.

After discussion, lasting over an hour and a half, the amendment was rejected and the original resolution adopted, and Mr. Sheldon admitted to a seat.

Recess till evening, the evening session to be for general business.

Evening Session.—Mr. HOLMAN, from Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay Susan A. Shelby, of Fort Gibson, Miss., $5,000 for cotton sold or captured by the United States. Passed.

Mr. DIXON, from Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution for the sale or exchange of the site of the Custom House, Nashville. Passed.

Also, a bill to discontinue Sant-Ste-Marie as a port of entry, in Superior District, and to establish Marquette in lieu thereof, to take effect from 12th of May next. Passed.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution to give to members of the Fortieth Congress, whose successors are not yet elected, the books and documents to which the members of the Forty-first Congress are entitled. Adopted.

The Senate bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, passed.

The Senate bill for holding a term of the United States District Court in Nevada, passed.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to ascertain the number of buildings now rented by the Government in Washington, for the use of the various departments, rents paid, etc. Adopted.

Also, a resolution placing the House restaurant under the charge of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Adopted.

The Senate bill concerning divorces in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill granting lands and right of way to the St. James and Little Rock Railroad Company.

Ordered printed and recommitted.

The Senate bill legalizing the stamping of certain subscription papers, executed and issued to the Iowa Northern Central Railway Company, passed.

Mr. DOCKERY, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, asked leave to report back the Senate bill to continue until the 1st of January, 1871, the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau and the collection and payment by the Commissioner of that bureau of monies due to colored soldiers, sailors and marines.

Objection was made, and Mr. DOCKERY moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. SHANKS briefly explained the bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed it and stated the title of the Howard University in Washington, on which over $100,000 of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau were expended, was vested in a private corporation.

Mr. SHANKS proposed to answer the statements of Mr. Lawrence, but Mr. BINGHAM objected, saying he guessed they had enough of Freedmen's Bureau.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. BINGHAM moved the Senate bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States be taken from the Speaker's table, that the Senate amendments to the House amendments be non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference be requested. He said under the Senate amendment a Judge might be pensioned after ten weeks' service, as well as after ten years, provided he was seventy years of age. On that point, alone, it seemed to him the bill was fatally defective.

Mr. ELDRIDGE was opposed to the amendments on another ground. He was opposed to empowering any one man to organize the Judiciary as a political Court, and it must be apparent to every one, if the President, representing the great Republican party of the country, should appoint all the Judges for whose appointment this bill provided, the Court must necessarily be a political Court. He hoped the Conference Committee would take that question into consideration and consider it as statesmen and not as politicians.

Mr. BINGHAM repeated his objections to the Senate amendments. He said it was absurd that a man verging on the age of seventy years should be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to-day and should be retained a month after on full pay.

Mr. POLAND argued against the objection of Mr. Bingham, and contended the bill as amended by the Senate was better than the bill as it passed the House.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Poland, Butler, (Mass.) Bingham, Voorhees, Eldridge and Kerr, but it was interrupted by

Mr. DAWES, who presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

The Senate recedes from its amendment making appropriations under new treaties, and agrees to the House substitute placing $2,000,000 at the disposal of the President, with an additional proviso, authorizing the President to appoint a Commission of ten persons, eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over disbursements for Indians. The Senate also agrees to the House amendment declaring that nothing in the bill shall be construed as approving or ratifying any Indian treaty made after July 20th, 1867.

Mr. DAWES explained the report, showing the principle for which the House had contended was preserved. He stated, in reply to Mr. Lawrence, the total amount appropriated in the bill was some five millions, and in reply to Mr. Garfield, that the whole thing was taken out of the Indian Bureau and placed under the control of the President himself, so that no other person could spend a dollar of the sum appropriated, unless the President put it into his hands.

Mr. STARKE inquired whether the Indian Bureau had been abolished?

Mr. DAWES replied that its occupation was gone, unless the President should see fit, on his own motion and responsibility, to make use of it. He further expressed his conviction that not another Indian treaty would be made.

Mr. CLARK opposed the report as failing to meet the Indian question, but as simply bridging over the difficulty until next session.

Several other members took part in the discussion.

Finally the previous question was moved and seconded, and the report adopted.

The discussion on the bill to amend the judicial system was then resumed.

Mr. KERR favored concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. SCHENCK said there were two material points in the Senate amendments. One was postponing appointments until December. He found there were now being handed around, all over the city, papers to be signed, recommending some one for Supreme Judge or Circuit Judge. Chaffering was going on, bargains being made, such as "I will go for your Collector or Assessor, if you go for my Judge." He did not want Judges to be appointed at this time, and in the midst of such things. He thought it better to wait till December. In the meantime the merits of prominent individuals in different circuits would be discussed and public opinion would be concentrated on some particular men. The other point in the amendment was the substitution of "resignation" of Judges instead of their "retirement" without resignation. That was also an improvement on the House proposition, with the exception that the Senate proposition did not provide for any length of services. He proposed that the House concur in all the Senate amendments, except in that one, and insert in that the words "who having held his commission as such at least ten years," so it will read "any Judge who, having held his position as such at least ten years, and shall have arrived at the age of seventy years, may be permitted to resign."

After some further discussion, Mr. Schenck's amendment was agreed to, and the Senate amendments as amended were concurred in.

The contested election case from the Third Pennsylvania District was considered, without action.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage. Referred.

The bill allowing an appropriation for the Springfield, Illinois, Custom House for the next fiscal year to be used for this year, passed.

Mr. BATES introduced a bill to secure the completion of the Washington and Lincoln monuments. Referred.

Adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, April 8.—*Evening*—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93⅜. Five-Twenties quiet at 83⅜. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 96¾; Alantic and Great Western, 31. Tallow at 46s. 6d. Sugar 39s. 8d.

The decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England was 348,000 pounds sterling.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum at 52½@53¼ francs.

PARIS, April 8.—Bourse steady. Rentes 70f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—Bonds at 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 12¼; Orleans, 12¼; sales of 8,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s. 3d.; red western, 8s. 8d. Western Flour 22s. 6d. Corn at 29s. 6d. for new. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 40s. Pork 103s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese 76s. 6d. Bacon 62s. 6d. Common Rosin 5s. 3d. Spirits Petroleum 9d., refined 1s. 9½d. Tallow 45s. 6d. Turpentine at 30s. 9d.@31s. Linseed Oil 32s.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton; the market is steady, with sales of middling uplands at 28c; the receipts to-day were 1,127 bales; the sales amounted to 2,500, and the exports to 4,418 bales. Gold 132¼. Sterling Exchange 142¼; Commercial 141¼; New York sight ⅝ premium. Flour firm at $5,75@5,80 for superfine; $6,25 for double extra, and $6,50 for treble extra. Corn firmer at 77@78c for white, and 78@80 for yellow. Oats firm at 70c. Bran firm at $1,15@1,20. Hay is quiet at $26 for prime. Pork is lower, with sales at $32. Bacon dull at 14c for shoulders, 17½@17½c for sides. Lard is quiet at 18@19c for tierce, and 20@21c for keg. Whisky is unchanged. Coffee is unchanged. Sugar is dull at 11c for common, and 13½c for prime. Molasses is scarce and fermenting at 65c.

CHICAGO, April 8—*Evening.*—In the afternoon there was a moderate business in No. 2 spring Wheat, prices ranging at $1,06½@1,06⅞@1,07¼, buyer to the 15th, closing at $1,06¼ cash. Other grains neglected and prices nominally the same as at the close of 'Change. In the evening Wheat sold to a limited extent at $1,06⅞ cash, closing with sellers at this figure. Provisions dull.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; sales 3 cars white Canada at 80c. Corn dull; sales 10 cars new on track at 73@75c. Oats unchanged. Rye dull; sales 400 bushels in store at $1,30. High wines nominal at 91@93.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Flour dull at $4,50@5,50 for Oregon; extra $5,12½, a decline of 12½c. Wheat very dull at $1,40@1,60. Legal Tenders 77¾.