Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869. NUMBER 88.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Final Adjournment—Calcium Petrolia Gas Light in the Capitol—Bills Negatively Reported—Variety of Bills Passed—Extra Officers Compensation—Proposed Constitutional Amendment Changing the Time of General Election—Bill Allowing the Pittsburgh Board of Health to Regulate the Night Soiling Business—Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway—Registry Bill Passed—Bill Allowing Commutation of the Death Sentence Vetoed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1869.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill incorporating the Indiana County Monumental Society. Passed.

Mr. CONNELL, incorporating the Erie and Western Transportation Company. Passed.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. NAGLE moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House bill authorizing the introduction of Petrolia Calcium Light into the Capitol and grounds, instead of coal gas, was defeated. Agreed to.

The bill was discussed and postponed until the afternoon.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

In the afternoon, the joint resolution for final adjournment on Friday, sixteenth instant, was adopted.

BILL PASSED.

The bill to enable Building, Saving and Loan Associations to collect debts after the expiration of charters, passed.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The joint resolution proposing a Constitutional Amendment changing the October election to November in every year of the Presidential election coming up, Mr. WHITE moved an amendment submitting this and other questions to the Constitutional Convention, if called by the people on a vote at the next October election.

Mr. White's amendment proposed thirty delegates at large, each voter voting for fifteen, and one hundred representative delegates.

The amendment was overruled as not germain, and the whole subject postponed.

BILL AMENDED.

The bill from the House, providing for the introduction of petrolia calcium gas light in the public buildings and grounds, was amended by Mr. ERRETT, providing that the Auditor General and State Treasurer report to the next Legislature on the feasibility and comparative cost of this and every other method.

EXTRA EMPLOYES.

The bill from the House dispensing with the services of extra employes in in the House, and providing for their pay, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. WHITE.

BILL POSTPONED.

The bill regulating the election of directors of railway companies and preventing fraud therein, was postponed. This bill was introduced during the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway legislation.

TAXATION IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

In the evening, Mr. ERRETT had passed the bill allowing Pittsburgh Councils to change the rate of taxation in Lawrenceville.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEGATIVELY REPORTED.

The bill from the Senate, repealing the bill which repealed the act creating the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, was reported negatively.

The Philadelphia cattle bill was reported negatively.

The bill authorizing the laying of lateral pipes to connect with main pipes, railroads and rivers was reported negatively.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed:

Extending jurisdiction of certain Justices of the Peace in Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh supplement, authorizing Councils by ordinance to change the mill tax in Lawrenceville, from year to year, to not less than one nor more than five mills, to pay indebtedness of said borough.

Requiring the Monongahela Bridge Company, Bridgeport, to light the bridge with gas.

Incorporating Medical and Surgical Hospital at Johnstown.

Incorporating East Sandy Pipe Company, Venango county.

Incorporating Charley and Shaffer Run Tubing Company.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed:

Granting pension to Daniel Bolin, of Fayette, soldier of 1812.

Authorizing Courts to remove delinquent Assessors in Allegheny county.

Incorporating Uniontown and Waynesburg Railroad.

Incorporating Young Men's Christian Association, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Tarentum borough to vote for or against liquor licenses.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

In the House, in the evening, Mr. HUMPHRIES called up the supplement for the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, and substituted a new bill, extending the road from the terminus in Allegheny city to the corner of Hand and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. Passed finally.

PITTSBURGH NIGHT SOILERS.

Mr. MILLER introduced a supplement for the Pittsburgh Board of Health, authorizing it to declare the kind of vehicles and instruments to be used in emptying and carrying away contents of cesspools and to control the time of removal and place of deposit.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

Mr. HUNTER, a bill amending the act of 1868 fixing the number of officers of the House and Senate, by allowing the officers the same mileage as before said act.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The Registry bill passed finally, under the operation of the previous question.

BILL DEFEATED.

The bill allowing parties to contract for interest at seven per cent was defeated—yeas 45, nays 46.

BILL VETOED.

The Governor to-day vetoed the bill authorizing him to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life. He denies that it is accordance with his recommendation in his last annual message, wherein the desire was expressed simply to commute the death penalty in six cases, distinctly specified, to such terms of imprisonment as the ameliorating circumstances might justify and demand.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Lords the bill introduced by Earl Russell, authorizing the creation of Life Peerages, was read for the first time.

Earl Granville announced that the Hudson Bay Company had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown, on the terms proposed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harcourt inquired what action the Ministry intended to take concerning the report of the Neutrality Commission. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, replied the Government were preparing and would soon introduce a bill based on the recommendation of the Commission.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 9.—The Government is about to send a naval commission to New York to purchase monitors for service in Cuban waters. The proposition to establish a Triumvirate had been abandoned. It met with many practical objections, the most formidable of which was that any immediate change in the form of administration would tend to delay the settlement of the financial difficulties of the country.

MADRID, April 9.—*Evening.*—Much political excitement exists in the city, and apprehensions are entertained that the exasperation of party feeling will result in an outbreak of violence. The police and military authorities are taking every precaution to prevent it.

The appointment of Gen'l Cabalo De Roda to Captain-Generalship of Cuba has not been finally determined on by the Provisional Government, but should Gen'l De Roda be retained in his command in this country, Doneto Isquierdo will probably succeed Captain-General Dulce.

Additional supplies of artillery and cavalry are demanded for the suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 9.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93⅜; American securities quiet; Five-Twenties at 83⅝; Erie at 24½; Illinois at 96¾; Atlantic & Great Western at 30. Tallow 46s 6d. Sugar 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 9.—Petroleum unchanged at 52½@53½f.

HAVRE, April 9.—Cotton on spot 146f. Manchester markets for yarns and fabricks dull.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—Bonds at 87¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton sales for the week were 47,000 bales, of which 8,000 were for export and 3,000 on speculation; stock 319,000 bales, of which 45,00 are American; the market to-day is dull Middling Uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12½. Sales of 7,000 bush California white wheat at 9s 5d; red western at 8s 8d@8s 10d. Western Flour at 22s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. New Oats 3s 5d. Peas 39s 6d. Pork 104f. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. Cheese 77s. Bacon 62s 6d. Petroleum quiet at 9d; Refined 1s 9d.

LONDON, April 9.—*Evening*—Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for account. 5-20s quiet at 33¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 24½; Illinois Central 96¾; A. and G. W. 30.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—*Evening*—5-20s firm at 87¼.

PARIS, April 9.—*Evening*—Bourse steady; Rentes 70f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—*Evening*—Cotton market closed dull: middling uplands 12½; Orleans 12½; sales to-day 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Produce—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, April 9.—*Evening*—Tallow advanced 3d. and quoted at 46s. 6d. Sugar 39s. 6d.

ANTWERP, April 9.—*Evening*—Petroleum unchanged.

HAVRE, April 9.—*Evening*—Cotton market unchanged for tres ordinaire on the spot and low middlings afloat.

HAVANA.

Leon and Medina Garroted—Great Excitement—The Crowd Fired Into by the Guard, and Six Persons Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, April 9.—Francesco Leon and Augustin Medina were garroted today in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. They both maintained composure and firmness to the last. Leon, in mounting the scaffold, shouted "Viva Independence." There was great excitement among the spectators. Some parties uttered seditious cries, and the volunteers, who guarded the scaffold, faced about and fired about twenty shots into the crowd, with disastrous effect. Six men were killed and many wounded.

The Indiana Legislature—Matters Unchanged.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—Legislative matters are unchanged. The House held three sessions and Senate one to-day, without quorums. It is thought now the newly elected members will appear to-morrow and be qualified. Hon. A. P. Stanton, Speaker of the last House, has declined re-election, and Mr. Buskirk, of Monroe county, has been nominated by the Republicans. The Democrats held a caucus to-day, but their action has not been made public.

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners to-day determined to redeem 35 per cent. of the outstanding 5 per cent. state stocks.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

Reconstruction Bill Finally Passed, With Amendment Requiring the Ratification of the Fifteenth Article—Pacific Railroad Bill Passed—Contested Election in the Third District of Pennsylvania—Conference Report on the Deficiency Bill Adopted—Removal of Political Disabilities.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1869.

SENATE.

The House bill to submit the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people was taken up.

Mr. MORTON offered as an additional section his resolution that, before these States be represented in Congress, their Legislatures shall adopt the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not think it wise to adopt this section. Congress had already, with great deliberation, passed several acts prescribing the conditions of reconstruction, and several States had complied with those conditions, and had been admitted to a representation, and for Congress now to impose additional conditions would be a breach of faith with those people. He had no doubt that those States would ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, without it being a made a condition of reconstruction.

Mr. MORTON denied it would be a breach of faith. No agreement had been made between Congress and the unreconstructed States. Congress had offered those States reconstruction upon certain conditions, but they had refused to accept the offer, and had stood out in hostility to the government. And now it was the right of Congress to impose whatever conditions it pleased, provided they were right and just in themselves. He would rather see the pending bill fail, than pass without this amendment. The desire of the Democratic party was to keep this question of negro suffrage open as an element of success in the election of 1872. The Democrats calculated that without the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Indiana the Fifteenth Amendment must fail of ratification, and the only way to defeat that result was by making its ratification a condition of readmission of these States.

Mr. CONKLING said the imposition of the new condition proposed by the Senator from Indiana would be a breach of faith. That Senator contended the States in question had remained unreconstructed, only because they had wilfully stood and refused to accept reconstruction upon the conditions offered by Congress. This certainly was not true of Virginia, one of the States to which this is intended to apply. Virginia had gone on as far as she could in the prescribed course of reconstruction, and had failed to complete it only because the Commanding General, representing the Government of the United States, had been unable, for want of money, to hold the election, which was necessary as a condition precedent to her admission to representation in Congress.

Mr. THURMAN said the power of Congress in relation to changing Constitutions was merely to propose amendments; but the amendment of the Senator from Indiana proposed that Congress, having already submitted the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment to the legislatures, should now go on and coerce certain States into ratifying it. This would be an outrage, not alone upon the people of those States, but upon the people of all the States, by forcing negro suffrage upon them. Indeed, he understood the Senator to say that one great object of his amendment was to over-ride the will of the people of his State, Indiana.

Mr. MORTON—Not to override the will of the people, but to override a revolutionary party in Indiana, which seeks to thwart the will of the people.

Mr. THURMAN—If the Senator really believes the people of Indiana are in favor of negro suffrage, why not consent to submit it to them directly and not attempt to force it upon them by a legislature elected on the Chicago Platform, which expressly disavowed the intention to force negro suffrage on the States in the Union.

After some further remarks by Mr. Thurman, the amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Harris, Howard, McDonald, Morrill, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Cassserly, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Sawyer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Willey—20.

Mr. TRUMBULL proposed several verbal amendments designed to remove ambiguities in the original bill. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the sixth section, authorizing the commanding General to suspend, until the action of the legislatures, all laws that he may deem unjust and oppressive, was struck out.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered an additional section, which was adopted, declaring the proceedings of any of said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration, until their action shall be approved by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS said, understanding that the people of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were willing to accept the bill as passed by the House, he had not intended to say anything against it, although opposed to it; but he could not let that most unconstitutional and outrageous addition to the bill pass without protesting against it.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment to the first section, which was agreed to, striking out the words "the registered voters of said State," and inserting instead the words "voters of said States registered at time of said submission."

Mr. STOCKTON declared himself opposed to the original bill, and especially opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, which was not only unconstitutional and an outrage upon the people, but an anomaly even upon the Congressional reconstruction.

Mr. BAYARD opposed and denounced the bill on the same ground.

Mr. CASSERLY said he would not have opposed the passage of the bill as it had come from the House, because that was simply a compliance with the express recommendation of the President in his late message, but he felt bound to oppose, in the only way he could, the harsh, unjust and uncalled for amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana. He had the authority of at least two distinguished Republican Senators for denouncing that amendment as a shameful breach of faith on the part of the Congress of the United States, and from his knowledge of the character of the American people, he felt very confident that any party that resorted to such means to sustain itself in power would sooner or later be sternly and effectively rebuked by them.

The bill then passed by a vote of forty-four yeas to nine nays, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative, except the following: Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Sprague, Stockton and Thurman.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to declare and fix the status of Judge Advocates of the Army, came up, and was amended and passed.

The President, *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the President's proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate, beginning on Monday next, for the transaction of Executive business.

The bill providing for compensating the loyal owners of steamers taken for the use of the Government during the war, was taken up and discussed until 4:15, when the Senate went into Executive session.

Evening Session.—Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to secure the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroad, and said the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies had come to an agreement as to their point of meeting. He offered a substitute for the first and second sections of the amendment offered by him to the House bill the other day. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS complained that there was not a Democrat on the Committee on Pacific Railroad, and said he felt less delicacy about making complaint, because he was not himself a Democrat. [Laughter.]

Mr. THURMAN admitted that the complaint was not without cause, and expressed the hope that the cause would be removed at next session.

Mr. ANTHONY said formerly the practice in the Senate was for the majority to assign their own members to the several Committees, leaving in each a vacancy or vacancies to be filled by the minority, but that at the beginning of the war it was found necessary to depart from that practice in the case of the Committee on Military Affairs, because the majority felt satisfied if a vacancy were left on that Committee for one of the minority, it would be filled by the minority predecessor (Mr. Breckenridge) of the present Senator from Kentucky, and it was not thought safe to entrust him with the military secrets of the Government.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment to section three, which was agreed to, and the bill then passed in the following form:

Be it Enacted, &c., That the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting to be held on the 22d day of April, 1869, in the city of Boston, with power to adjourn from day to day, shall elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and said stockholders are hereby authorized to establish their general office at such place in the United States as they may elect at said meeting; provided the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other right on said Union Pacific Railroad Company than to hold such election, or be held in any manner to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States, to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Union Pacific Railroad Company, heretofore done or omitted, whereby the rights of the General Government have been or may be prejudiced; provided, that the common terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad shall be at or near Ogden, and the Union Pacific Railroad shall build, and the Central Pacific Railroad shall pay for and own the Railroad from the terminus aforesaid to Promontory Summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect, and form one continuous line.

SEC. 2. That to ascertain the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a Board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, and who shall not be interested in either road, to examine and report on the condition of the same, and what sum or sums, if any, will be required to complete such of said roads to the point of terminus as a first class road for the entire length thereof to the said terminus, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads, and the expense of such Board, including an allowance of ten dollars each for their services for each day employed in such examination or report, to be paid equally by said Companies.

SEC. 3. That the President is hereby authorized and required to withhold from each of said Companies an amount of subsidy bonds authorized to be issued by the United States under said acts, sufficient to secure a full completion as a first class railroad of all sections of such railroad, upon which bonds have already been issued, or in lieu of such bonds he may receive as such security an equal amount of the first mortgage bonds of such Company, and if it shall appear to the President that the amount of subsidy bonds to be issued to either of said Companies is insufficient to insure the full completion of such railroad, he may make requisition upon such Company for a sufficient amount of bonds already issued, or, in his discretion, of their first mortgage bonds, to secure the full completion of the same, and in default of obtaining security, as in this section provided, the President may authorize and direct the Attorney General to institute such suits and proceedings on behalf and in the name of the United States, and in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction, as shall be necessary or proper to compel the giving of such security, and thereby, or in any manner otherwise, to protect the interests of the United States in said road, and to insure the full completion thereof as a first-class road as required by law.

SEC. 4. That the Attorney General of the United States is hereby authorized to investigate whether the charters of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and all their franchises have or have not been forfeited, and to institute the necessary and proper legal proceedings; also to investigate whether said Companies have or have not made any illegal dividends upon their stock, if so, to institute the necessary proceedings to have the same reimbursed; and also to investigate whether any directors or any other agents or employes of the said Companies have not violated any penal law, and if so, to institute proper criminal proceedings against the persons who have violated such law.

At 10:25 the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The amendments to the whiskey and tobacco bill were non concurred in, and a conference committee requested.

The bill providing for the publication of opinions of the Attorney General was passed.

Mr. PAINE asked the members elect from Connecticut be sworn in. The Election Committee being satisfied of their election, they were sworn in.

Mr. Barnum was not present.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report back the bill permitting defendants to testify in criminal cases in United States Courts in the respective States on questions of competency of witnesses.

Mr. BIRD objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Allison and Marshall a Conference Committee on the whiskey and tobacco tax bill.

Mr. PAINE, from Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for a subcommittee to take testimony in South Carolina on the elections in the Third and Fourth Districts. Adopted.

Mr. JULIAN, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a land district in Wyoming Territory. Passed.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill granting to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way, lands, &c. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN presented the Conference report on the Osage Indian Land bill, and it was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Myers and Moffet contested election case from Pennsylvania.

After two hours discussion the House proceeded to vote on the resolution.

The resolution of the minority, declaring Mr. Moffet entitled to the seat, was rejected, and that of the majority, declaring Mr. Myers entitled to sit, was adopted, each by a strict party vote.

Mr. Myers was thereupon sworn in as as Representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BEAMAN presented the Conference report on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted to pay Mr. Moffot $1800 in full for expenses of contesting Mr. Myers' seat.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, from Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving a large number of persons from political disabilities, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WHITTEMORE then moved the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 98, nays 56, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. The bill therefore was not passed, but remained before the House for discussion and action.

Mr. FARNSWORTH advocated the bill and spoke of its great importance. Nearly all the names embraced in it had been scanned, criticised and passed upon favorably by the Reconstruction Committee of the House and Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and by both Houses. The twenty-eight men, whose names were included in the bill, had been recommended by such Union men as Attorney General Speed. The North Carolina men had been recommended by the Republican Committee in that State, and by Gov. Holden. One of them had just been appointed and confirmed as an Assessor of Internal Revenue, but could not hold office unless relieved, because he had been a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. WARD asked Mr. Farnsworth whether he would yield for a motion to strike out the names of the Kentucky men?

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined doing so, but challenged anything to be said against any one of them. He reminded his Republican brethren, if it came to be understood no man was to be relieved unless he voted the Republican ticket, no man would be relieved. Nearly all persons thus far relieved were Republicans. Probably not one-twentieth named in the pending bill were Democrats. He moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was seconded.

Without a vote on the passage, the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 P. M.

Evening Session.—The House met at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the Senate bill to facilitate payment of bounties to soldiers or their heirs was taken from the Speaker's table. It was amended by a provision that Attorney's fees shall be reserved by the department when the money is paid, and was passed.

The consideration of the bill removing political disabilities was then resumed, and the bill read in full by the clerk.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 97, nays 17.

So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the bill was passed. Some slight applause followed the announcement.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill to provide for submitting the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to the people was taken from the Speaker's table, and the Senate amendments concurred in by a strict party vote.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, were concurred in.

Mr. MAYNARD, at eleven o'clock, moved a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow, rejected.

The next business in order was the Senate bill relative to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

Mr. BINGHAM moved the previous question. The bill, a substitute for the House bill on the same subject, was passed without division.

At 1:40, Mr. SCHENCK presented the Conference report on the whisky and tobacco bill.

The conclusion of the House proceedings have not reached us at 3:15 A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1869.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

There was a full meeting of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroads this morning, at which, after a long and animated discussion, it was agreed to report the following resolution to the House, as the basis of a joint resolution to be passed by the House and Senate:

Resolved, As the judgment of this Committee, that pending the investigation ordered by the House, on the 29th day of March last, as to the alleged illegal issue of United States bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad of California on the 3d day of March last, no more bonds of the United States should be issued to said Company for work done east of Monument Point, or until the final completion and acceptance of the said road by the Government, and that during the pending of this investigation no further bonds of the United States should be issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for work done west of Ogden, or until the final completion and acceptance of the said Union Pacific Railroad by the Government; provided, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed as bearing upon the question involved in this investigation, under the resolution of the House, as to the location of the said line of the roads, or any fraud alleged therein.

The Committee also agreed to ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, or such sub-committee as they may designate, are hereby authorized to sit during the vacation, at such time and place as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of making the investigation ordered March 29th, and the ordinary and necessary expenses of such Committee and their clerk shall be paid during the time they are engaged in such examination.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by the President:

A Proclamation: Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock, on the 12th day of April, 1869, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 8th of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President,

HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y. of State.

The extra session is called to act upon nominations to office.

NOMINATION.

The name of Wm. H. Barnes, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, was sent into the Senate to-day.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Robert Williams Jr., Collector, and George B. Johnson, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; John Ely, Marshal Eastern District, Penna., in place of Mr. Ellmaker, removed.

The Gold Mine Disaster in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A dispatch from Gold Hill mine this afternoon says: Twenty-eight bodies have been recovered. The fire is still burning on the eight hundred feet level at Yellow Jacket. The effect of the cave this morning was removed and a stream of water was thrown on the flames at 4 P. M. It is expected the fire will be entirely subdued before morning. It is now stated that at least forty men perished by the awful calamity. The bodies recovered present a horrible appearance, and indicate desperate efforts to escape the intense suffering before breathing left.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—It is reported the fire is still burning furiously in the mines at Gold Hill, having broken out afresh this morning in Crown Point. It is thought it will be necessary to close the shafts in order to smother the flames. Ten bodies yet remain in the mines and it is impossible to remove them on account of the heat and smoke.

—The Chicago Club was organized under its charter Thursday night, and elected the following officers: President, E. B. McCoggs; Vice President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary, John J. Jones; Treasurer, Ed. J. Tinkham; Executive Committee, C. B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, W. F. Storey, Anson Stager, H. R. Pierson, John D. Koven, Wm. H. Barney. The initiation fee is fixed at one hundred dollars; monthly dues five dollars.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton; receipts to-day, 1,677 bales, for the week 10,434 bales; exports to-day 8,372 bales, for the week; to Great Britain 17,442 bales, to the Continent 4,673 bales, coastwise 382 bales; stock 11,631 bales; sales to-day of 1,500 bales, for the week 14,400 bales; market quiet at 28½c for middlings. Gold 133¼. Sterling Exchange 143½; Commercial 142¼. New York Sight ¼ premium. Flour dull; superfine $5,75, double extra $6,25, treble extra $6,50. Corn firmer; white 77@80c. Oats firm at 70c. Bran $1,20. Hay easy; prime $20. Pork dull; asking $32,25. Bacon; retailing at 14@17½c. Lard dull; tierce 18@19c, and keg 20@21c. Sugar dull; common 11c, prime 13½c. Molasses; no prime offering. Whisky and Coffee quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 9.—At the open Board this afternoon there was fair inquiry for Wheat. No. 2 spring closing with sellers at $1,00¼, and buyers at $1,00. Corn and Oats dull, and unchanged. In the evening very little doing. Wheat quiet and prices nominally the same. Provisions dull and entirely nominal.

NASHVILLE, April 9.—Cotton firmer; low middlings 24½@25c; good to ordinary 23½@24c.