Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869. NUMBER 90.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature —Final Adjournment Resolution Finally Adopted—General Bill Allowing Interested Parties to Testify Passed by Both Houses—The Registry Bill Goes to a Conference Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1869.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced bills incorporating the Sharpsburg, New Castle and Butler Railroad Company; authorizing Councils of Allegheny City to purchase the right of any or all chartered road companies, whose roads are wholly or partly in the corporate limits of said city.

BILLS PASSED.

Both of Mr. Graham's bills, just introduced, passed finally.

OFFERING REWARD.

The bill from the House, authorizing the Governor to offer two thousand dollars reward for the recapture of the Broadhead murderers, passed.

INTERESTED PARTIES TO TESTIFY.

The Conference Committee on the bill allowing interested parties to testify in certain counties reported in favor of a general bill, and the report was adopted.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the Registry bill and appointed Messrs. Errett, Connell and Davis as a Conference Committee.

RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SEARIGHT had the Westmoreland Agricultural bill re-committed to the Judiciary Committee for examination as to the power of Courts over the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MASONIC BANK SOCIETY.

Mr. MORGAN called up the Senate bill incorporating the Masonic Deposit and Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, which was opposed by Mr. Brown, of Clarion, and favored by Messrs. Wilson and Morgan, and passed finally.

REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. WILSON presented a remonstrance from Pittsburgh against the bill for the removal of the dead from the First Presbyterian Church yard.

Mr. MILLER, a remonstrance from Braddocks borough against a prohibitory liquor law for said borough.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Ways and Means Committee, affirmatively, the joint resolution from the Senate for final adjournment next Friday.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to call up this bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WEBB introduced a bill requiring a majority of the directors of corporations for a quorum. Passed.

Mr. FOY introduced a bill authorizing mechanics, journeymen and laborers to form societies for their mutual aid, benefit and protection.

Mr. CLARK, of Warren, introduced a bill extending the three hundred dollar exemption law to life estates. Passed.

The Philadelphia Police bill passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

In the evening the special order was the bill from the Senate allowing interested parties to testify.

Messrs. Niles, Brown, of Huntingdon, Rogers and Hunter favored its passage. It was opposed by Messrs. McCullough, Playford, Beans and McMiller.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, supported it in a lengthy speech.

The bill passed a second reading—yeas 54, nays 35.

WILL NOT PASS.

The bill regulating licenses in Allegheny county, granting the District Attorney five dollars fee for each case in which he appears before the board, will doubtless not pass, the feeling of the Allegheny delegation being against it. It was introduced only through courtesy to the District Attorney.

TO DEVELOPE COAL, IRON, &C.

Evening Session.—Mr. STRANG called up the Senate bill authorizing railroad and canal companies to aid in the development of coal, iron, lumber and other material interests by the purchase of stock and bonds and guarantee of principal and interest.

Mr. DUNCAN moved an amendment exempting oil operations from the provisions of the bill. Disagreed to.

The bill then passed second reading.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PLAYFORD called up the Senate joint resolution for final adjournment next Friday. Passed finally.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The Conference Committee reported in favor of a general bill allowing interested parties to testify. Adopted.

Thus having been adopted by both Houses, the bill goes to the Governor for approval.

PENSIONS.

The bill granting pensions to James Thompson and Daniel Bolivar, soldiers of 1812, residing in Fayette, passed the House.

TAX BILL.

The House passed the general tax bill.

Elevating Business at Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 12.—At a meeting of the Western Elevating Company this afternoon, which was fully attended, two propositions were discussed, the first to dissove the present Association, second to reduce the rates of elevating to one-half cent per bushel. Both points were fully discussed, and the prevailing sentiment was that elevating can be done more cheaply by an Association than by individuals, and the feeling was general that the proper course to pursue is to reduce the rates to one-half cent per bushel. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday for a decision of the points discussed.

CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

The Senate met at noon, Mr. Anthony presiding. Messrs. Hamlin and Casserly were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready for business.

An order was adopted to meet at twelve o'clock.

The standing committees continue as at the last session.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

After about two hours spent in Executive session, the door were reopened and Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported they had performed their duty and the President replied he would send in a communication immediately and others as occasion might require.

A number of nominations were then received and the doors again closed.

Senate adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

Propeller for Cuban Insurgent—Germans and the Excise Law—The Cuban Junta—Suit Against the Erie Railroad Company.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 12, 1869.

The *Post* says it is reported that a fast sailing propeller, of about seven hundred tons, left this port a few days ago to aid the Cuban insurgents. It is said that after she left port a number of guns were put on board. She took out one hundred and twenty men, nearly all of them Americans.

A mass meeting of Germans was held at the Stadt Theatre, yesterday, for the purpose of giving expression to the German sentiment in regard to the proposed amendments to the excise law. About two thousand five hundred persons were present. Also representatives of the various clubs or societies, numbering at least forty-five thousand voters. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Altenbourg, formerly Charge D'Affairs to Mexico, and Mr. Goss.

Fourteen cases of Martel brandy, said to have been landed by one of the Liverpool steamers that sailed Saturday, was seized from a store on South street on Saturday evening by the Revenue officers.

Henry Arcularious, formerly a prominent Democratic politician of this city, died suddenly at the Park Hotel.

Deputy Sheriff Moran pleaded guilty of permitting the escape of King, the bond robber, and will be sentenced tomorrow.

The Cuban Junta held a meeting at St. Julien Hotel to-day, to hear the report of Senor Pirest, who has just returned from Washington. The report and proceedings of the Junta were kept secret, but it is intimated a strong expedition in aid of the Cuban revolutionists has set sail from a Southern port, under the command of a distinguished American officer.

In the United States Circuit Court suit was brought to-day by Jno. and Anna Sperry, of Connecticut, against the Erie Railroad to recover the amount of and dividends on sixty-four shares preferred stock purchased by them, and to compel the said Company to make a statement of its financial affairs.

Both branches of the City Council today adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cuban patriots.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court for the purpose of confirming the American Merchants Union Express Company in the use of property transferred to it by the Merchants Union Express Company.

The *Imperialist*, a weekly journal, recently started here, is about to collapse.

CHICAGO.

Singular Suicide—Illinois Legislature—Snow Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 12.—A somewhat noted character, named E. L. Oatman, committed suicide last night or this morning, in a basement saloon on the corner of Indiana and Clark streets, in a peculiar manner. He was discovered at about nine o'clock this morning lying on his back on a table in the saloon, directly under a common gas chandelier, from one of the burners of which a rubber tube extended into his mouth. Under his head was a cigar, and over his face was spread a coat, probably to prevent the escape of gas from his mouth. When discovered he was apparently dead, although it is asserted that during the sitting of the coroner's jury, which was called immediately after the body was discovered, there were signs of life, but no attempt was made to resuscitate him. There seems to be no doubt that the man committed suicide in the manner named.

The Legislature of this State will reassemble at Springfield, on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, after a recess of nearly five weeks. It is not anticipated that any new business will be inaugurated, but simply on bills which Governor Palmer has vetoed.

Snow fell at Ottowa, Illinois, nine miles southwest of this city, to the depth of four inches, this morning. It also snowed at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, and this morning quite a large quantity was falling, but melting as it fell. It has been very cold here during the day, and now looks as if there might be a fall of snow, and perhaps a heavy one.

Indiana Legislature—The Democratic Holters Back Down.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The bolting members of the House appeared this afternoon and were sworn in, and the House completed their organization by a resolution continuing the officers and employes of the regular session. After the passage of the resolution, Speaker Stanton tendered his resignation as Speaker of the House, and Hon. Geo. A. Buskirk, Republican, of Monroe county, was elected Speaker. On motion of Mr. Pierce, Republican, of Porter county, a resolution was adopted postponing action on the Fifteenth Amendment until Tuesday, 11th of May.

In the Senate there was no quorum until after the passage of the resolution in the House, postponing action on the amendment question, when the Democratic members appeared and were qualified, and the regular business of the session was commenced.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Diplomatic and Consular Appointments—Effect of the Last Reconstruction Law in Virginia—The Eight Hour Law—Decisions of the Supreme Court—Texas Indemnity Bonds—The McArdle Case—New York Naturalization Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: J. Lothrop Motley, Minister to England; Leopold Markbrest, of Ohio, Minister resident in Bolivia; J. R. Partridge, of Maryland, Minister to Nicaragua; Wm. A. Pile, of Missouri, Minister to Venezuela; J. Russell Jones, of Ohio, Minister to Belgium; John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, Minister to Stockholm; J. R. Clay, of Louisiana, Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia; R. C. Kink, of Ohio, Minister resident to Argentine Republic; S. A. Hurlbut, Minister resident to Bogota; Silas A. Hudson, colored, of Iowa, Minister resident to Guatemala; E. D. Bassett, colored, of Pennsylvania, Minister resident and Consul General to Hayti; Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia; John G. Jay, of New York, Minister to Austria; L. P. Evans, U. S. Marshal, Eastern District, Tenn.; Peter R. Casell, U. S. Marshal, Eastern District, Conn.; Orange Jacobs and James K. Kennedy, Associate Justices Supreme Court, Washington Territory; James G. Adams, U. S. Attorney, Southern District, Miss.; Wm. G. Whipple, Attorney, Eastern District, Ark.

Assessors of Internal Revenue: E. T. Chase, Fifth District, Pa.; E. Bute, Sixth District, Pa.

Collector of Internal Revenue: Jno. R. Britenback, Sixth District, Pa.

Surveyors of Customs: W. T. Miller, Alton, Ill.; Wm. M. Evans, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Postmasters: Stewart Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; P. S. Joslyn, Carbondale, Pa.; Robert Tredell, Norristown, Pa.; W. M. Mentzer, Pottstown, Pa.; A. W. Merrick, Shamburg, Pa.; Jno. R. Slocum, Scranton, Pa.; David D. Diefenderfer, Allentown, Pa.; A. K. Rhem, Carlisle, Pa.; Geo. Listone, Montrose, Pa.; Geo. W. Richards, Pittston, Pa.; H. P. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; David Tidball, Newcastle, Pa.; H. N. Bingham, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Curran, Delaware, O.; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, O.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman has received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic squadron. Lt. Col. Thos. Duncan, 5th Cavalry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte. Assistant Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will remain in charge of the general depot at New York, performing the duties of Chief Quartermaster. Deputy Quartermaster General Stewart Van Vliet, on completing the closing up of the Department at Baltimore, will take charge of the depots at Philadelphia and Schuylkill.

The President has ordered Capt. Jas. Thompson, 2d Artillery, before the retiring board, at St. Louis, and Col. John C. Robinson, 43d Infantry, before the retiring board, at New York, for examination. Col. John Dimmick is retired.

THE LAST RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

The effect of the recent action of the President and Congress on reconstruction, especially in Virginia, is of the most cheering character. Letters from Richmond say that it seems as if a load of depression has been lifted from the spirits of the people, and that the satisfaction with the action of Congress is well nigh unanimous, the only exceptions being some few sullen reactionists who still harbor the ghost of the rebellion and spit upon the flag. Business is already reviving as a consequence, and the doubt and uncertainty which has been consequent upon their chaotic condition is being removed. The people are already beginning to forcast plans for the future and to prepare for a largely increased business activity. It is believed that the material interests of the State will be advanced many millions by this action of Congress.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The President is to be waited on today by a delegation from several trades' associations in Charleston, South Carolina; Rock Island, Illinois; Springfield, Massachusetts; Franklin, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, New York, and Portsmouth, Virginia, in reference to the construction of the eight hour law. At a meeting of these delegates, on Saturday evening, a series of resolutions were adopted and the hope expressed that the unanimous adoption of the eight hour resolution by the House and favorable consideration given it in the Senate, will be accepted by the President, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy as an explanation that the act does not mean a corresponding reduction of wages.

TEXAS INDEMNITY BONDS.

Chief Justice Chase to-day rendered the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Texas against George M. White, John Childs, John A. Hardenburgh and others. The original suit was brought by the State of Texas to restrain defendants from receiving payment from the National Government for certain five per cent. Texas indemnity bonds of the United States, which plaintiff claims belong to the State. These bonds, it is alleged, were sold in 1865 and 1866, by authority of the insurgent Legislature of Texas, and the reconstructed government of the State now seeks to prevent payment of the value of the bonds to the holders, deriving title through said insurgent Legislature. Various interesting and important collateral questions were also raised relating to the jurisdiction of the Court, the ability of the plaintiff to sue, &c. The opinion of the Court, which is very long and able, concludes as follows: "On the whole case, therefore, our conclusion is that the State of Texas is entitled to the relief sought by her bill, and a decree must be made accordingly."

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day disposed of the case of Wm. A. McArdle, the Mississippi editor, who was arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment by military authority several years ago, on a charge of writing and publishing seditious articles in his newspaper. He had appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, which had denied the writ of *habeas corpus*. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction.

OTHER SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The cases of the United States, appellants, vs. Albert L. Mowry, Samuel J. Morgan, Jonathan P. Burton, Oliver H. Geffroy and Benjamin Higdon, appeals from the Court of Claims, were also disposed of. The facts are briefly these: In 1861 the parties above named severally supplied the Department of the Missouri with mortar and tug boats, railroad cars, horses, &c. General Fremont was at that time in command of the Department, and McKinstry was acting as Quartermaster. The charge of fraud having been raised, the Secretary of War suspended the contracts, and a Board, under a resolution of Congress, was appointed to investigate the claims. The parties submitted their claims to the Board, which awarded certain amounts, for which they receipted, under protest. They afterwards severally brought suit in the Court of Claims, which allowed them the remainder of the money claimed under the contracts. The Supreme Court holds these parties, having voluntarily come before the Board and receipted for the sums allowed, were estopped from further claims. It was not designed by the Government that proceedings should be commenced in one tribunal and ended in another. For these and other reasons the Court, Justice Nelson delivering the opinion, reversed the decision of the Court of Claims, and remanded the causes, with directions to enter a decree dismissing the petitions.

In the case of the steamboat Belfast, B. C. Nelson, *et. al.* claimants in error, vs. Boon & Co., *et. al.*, in error to Supreme Court of Alabama, Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Court below, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the libel. The case involved claims for cotton lost in transportation, and which had been insured by the owners. The Court held, as against the Court below, that the Federal jurisdiction in marine and admiralty cases extends from the sea as far up rivers as they are navigable, irrespective of tide-water.

In the case of Jesse Riddles Barger, plaintiff in error, vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Missouri, Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs.

In the case of B. F. Hall *et al*, plaintiff in error, vs. Geo. Coppel, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of that Court, with costs, and remanding the further proceedings in conformity to opinion of this Court. Certain cotton transactions were involved in this case in which the British Consul at New Orleans bought a part. The occurrences were in 1863. The cotton was within the rebel lines. It is held that the Consul could not protect it by his official character, and that a Consul engaged in trade has no more rights in business during war than a citizen of the United States. The President issued his proclamation making exceptions as to the ports of Louisiana, Congress passed a law relative to rebel property, and the Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions pursuant to the statute. The military authorities could make no regulations, nor grant any permits contrary to them. The contracts in the case before the Court were therefore void.

The United States, plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Rosenberg, certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

The Court then adjourned until Thursday.

THE TEXAS CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas case, after relating the facts as to the alleged secession of that State in 1861, says: In all respects, so far as the object could be accomplished by the ordinances of the Convention, by acts of the Legislature and by the votes of the citizens, the relations of Texas to the Union were broken up, and new relations to a new Government were substituted for them. The position thus assumed could only be maintained by arms, and Texas accordingly took part with the other Confederate States in the war of the rebellion, which these events made inevitable. During the whole of the war there was no Governor, or Judge, or any other State officer in Texas who recognized the National authority, nor was any officer of the United States permitted to exercise any authority whatever under the National Government within the limits of the State, except under the immediate protection of the National military forces. Did Texas, in consequence of these acts, cease to be a State? Or, if not, did the State cease to be a member of the Union? It is needless to discuss at length the question whether the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, for any cause regarded by herself sufficient, is consistent with the Constitution of the United States. The union of States never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the Colonies and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of war, and received definite form and character and sanction from the articles of confederation. By these the Union was solumnly declared to be perpetual, and when these articles were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the Constitution was ordained to form a more perfect Union. It is difficult to convey the idea of indissoluble unity more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble, if a perpetual Union made more perfect is not? But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the the Union by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the articles of confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States under the Constitution. Though the powers of States were much restricted, still all power not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term, that "the people of each State compose a State, having its own government and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence," and that "without the States in the Union there could be no such political body as the United States." Not only, therfore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States through their union under the Constitution, but it may not be unreasonably said, the preservation of the States and the maintainance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and maintainance of the National Government. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an undestructible Union, composed of undestructible States. When, therefore, Texas become one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation. All the obligations of perpetual union, and all the guarantees of republican government in the union, attached at once to the state. The act which consummated her admission into the Union was something more than a compact. It was the incorporation of a new member into the political body, and it was final. The union between Texas and the other States was as complete, as perpetual and as indissoluble as the union between the original States. There was no place for reconsideration or revocation, except through revolution, or through the consent of the States. Considered, therefore, as transactions under the Constitution, the ordinance of secession, adopted by the convention and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the acts of her legislature intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the State, as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State as a citizen of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired. It necessarily follows that the State did not cease to be a State, nor her citizens to be citizens of the Union. If this were otherwise, the State must have become foreign, and her citizens foreigners. The war must have ceased to be a war for the suppression of the rebellion, and must have become a war for conquest and subjugation.

Our conclusion, therefore, is, that Texas continued to be a State of the Union, notwithstanding the transactions to which we have referred, and this conclusion, in our judgment, is not in conflict with any act or declaration of any department of the National Government, but entirely in accordance with the whole series of such acts and declarations since the first outbreak of the rebellion.

The Court discussed at some length the measures adopted by the United States for the reconstruction of Texas, declining to pass judgment on the constitutionality of any of them, and concludes: The bonds in question were dated January 1, 1851, and were redeemable after the 31st of December, 1864. In strictness, it is true, they were not payable on the day on which they became redeemable, but the known usage of the United States is to pay all bonds as soon as the right of payment occurs, except where a distinction between redeemability and payability, made by law and shown on the face of the bonds, requires the application of the rule respecting overdue obligations to bonds of the United States which have become redeemable. Before the date of the contract with White & Childs, all bonds of the same issue, which had the endorsement of a Governor of Texas, made before the date of the secession ordinance, and there were no others endorsed by any Governor, had been paid in coin on presentation at the Treasury Department; while on the contrary all applications for the payment of bonds, without the required endorsement, and of coupons detached from such bonds, made to that department, had been denied. As a necessary consequence the negotiation of these bonds become difficult. They sold much below the rate they would have commanded had the title to them been unquestioned. They were bought in fact, and under the circumstances could only have been bought, upon speculation. The purchasers took the risk of a bad title, hoping doubtless through the action of the National Government, or the Government of Texas, it might be converted into a good one. And it is true the first Provisional Governor of Texas encouraged the expectation that these bonds would be ultimately paid to the holders; but he was not authorized to make any engagement in behalf of the State, and in fact made none. It is true, also, that the Treasury Department, influenced perhaps by these representations, departed to some extent from its original rule and paid bonds held by some of the defendants, without the requisite endorsement. But it is clear this change in the action of the defendants could not affect the rights of Texas as a State of the Union, having a government acknowledging her obligations to the National Constitution. It is impossible, upon this evidence, to hold the defendants protected by the absence of notice of the want of title in White and Childs, as those persons acquired no right to the payment of these bonds as against the State purchasers, and could acquire none through them. On the whole case, therefore, our conclusion is that the State of Texas is entitled to the relief sought by her bill, and a decree must be made accordingly.

Associate Justice Grier dissented as to the jurisdiction and merits of the cause, holding that Texas is not a State in point of fact, and therefore could not bring a suit in this Court, any more than could the District of Columbia. Associate Justices Swayne and Miller dissented as to the question of jurisdiction only.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate confirmed no nominations to-day. The session was spent in the consideration of the naturalization interests between the United States and Belgium, Baden, Wurtemburg and several other German States. The Darien Canal treaty was discussed, but no action had upon it.

REVENUE ORDER.

Commissioner Delano has issued the following order, viz.: That all Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and Detectives, appointed prior to March 10, 1869, which do not by their terms expire previous to the 30th day of April, 1869, shall terminate on said 30th of April.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—A meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament was held to-night. Over two hundred members were in attendance. D'Israeli was present and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and announced the amendments which would be proposed by the opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons. These amendments are, in effect, that grants to the Irish Church since the reformation are to remain intact; that Globle lands be retained by the present holders without purchase; and that the union of the Irish Church and Church of England cease in 1872. Important modifications of the financial sections of the bill are also proposed, including the establishment of a capitalized sum for the support of the clergy, instead of the granting of annuities, and the application of a large portion of church revenues to the support of public worship and to defray the expenses of the management of the Church. Finally an effort is to be made to have all the clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth grant and *Regium Donum* stricken out. Mr. D'Israeli's plan was favorably received and the proceedings of the meeting marked by much enthusiasm.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pope, on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the Priesthood, granted pardon to a large number of persons, including many political offenders.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, April 12.—The elections in Hungary and Croatia have resulted largely in favor of the Desk party, which will have a majority of one hundred members in the new Diet.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, April 12.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state the allies were preparing to send an expedition of 12,000 men from Asunsion into the interior of Paraguay in search of President Lopez.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The steamer Helvetia, from New York, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 12.—*Evening*—Consols for money, 93⅝; for account, 93½. Five-Twenties at 83⅝. Stocks steady; Erie, 24½; Illinois, 96¾. Tallow 46s. Sugar quiet; on spot, 39s. 6d.; afloat, 29s.

ANTWERP, April 12.—Petroleum 52½ @53½ francs.

HAVRE, April 12.—Cotton at 147 francs, on spot.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—Bonds at 87¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Cotton is firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 12¼; Orleans, 12¾; sales of 12,000 bales. Calif or white wheat, 9s. 4d.; red western, 8s. 8d. @9s. 10d. Western Flour 22s. 7d. Corn 29s. 3d. for new. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s. Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese 77. Bacon 62s. 6d. Common Rosin 5s. 3d. Spirits Petroleum 9d. refined 1s. 9d.

CUBA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KEY WEST, FLA., April 12.—A private letter has been received here from a reliable source in Havana, which says the Government intends to confiscate the property of all suspected parties. The writer urges Cubans now in the United States to lose no time in placing their property in the hands of foreigners.

HAVANA, April 12.—The *Diario* reports that the insurgents at Signane decapitated a young girl and shot two others.

Brigadier General Telonia, of the Spanish army, has arrived at Havana.

Captain General Dulce, at a recent meeting of officers, made a speech, in which he highly complimented the volunteers for their courage and zeal.

The *Diario* says the woods surrounding Puerto Principe have been set on fire, and adds that the troops will soon clear the vicinity of rebels.

Small bands of insurgents are operating near Cincio Villas. Their numbers are increasing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and it is supposed they are going to Cincio Villas, where they will mass their forces. The movement, it is thought, explains the recent disappearance of Rebels from the jurisdiction of Jiguaro.

A report was in circulation yesterday that Cespedes had been captured, but it proves to be unfounded.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Cotton is more active at an advance of ⅛@¼c, with sales of middlings at 28¼@28½c. The sales to-day amounted to 4,500 bales; the receipts were 2,883 bales, and the exports were 4,713 bales. Gold, 132⅝. Sterling, 143¼; Commercial, 142¼; New York Sight, ½ per cent. premium. Flour is active and has advanced 25c, and sales were made of superfine at $6, double extra at $6,50, and treble extra at $6,75. Corn is easier at 77@78c. Oats; the market is scarce at 72c. Bran is held at $1,28. Hay is steady at $26. Pork is dull at $31,50@32. Bacon is retailing at 11¾c for shoulders, 17½c for clear rib, and 17½c for clear sides. Lard is dull, with sales of tierce at 18@19c, and keg at 20@21c. Sugar is in better demand, with sales of common at 10¾@11c, and prime at 13½c. Molasses is scarce, and sales were made of prime at 60c. Whiskey; the market is quiet and prices are firm, with sales of western rectified at 87½@92½c. Coffee; sales were made of fair at 14¾@15¼c, and prime at 17¼c.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is very quiet; sales of 300 bush white Canada choice at $1,90. Corn is dull at 73@76c for new on track. Oats is quiet; 1,800 bush sold at 68c for bagged and delivered. Rye nominal at $1,30. Barley dull; sales of 1 car choice Canada at $1,90 for bagged and delivered. Peas $1,23 in store. Pork $31@31,50. Lard 18¾@19c. Seeds firmer; sales of Clover at $9,25@9,50; Timothy at $3,40@3,50. Highwines nominal at 83c. Grain in store: Wheat 33,000 bush; Corn 76,000 bush; Oats 93,000 bush; Rye 60,000 bush; Barley 15,000 bush; Peas 2,300 bush.

CHICAGO, April 10.—There was but little done this afternoon, and meat grains were nominal at the closing prices. On change No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1,06¼. Provisions were dull. In the evening there was no movement in the grain market.