THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 158. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

STEAMERS SIDON AND HIBERNIAN ARRIVED.

Rebel Rights no Longer Recognized.

FRENCH ANXIETY ABOUT MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Fifty Wrecks and Loss of Life.

THE ITALIAN BISHOP QUESTION.

MEXICO UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION.

The Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamship Sidon, from Liverpool, June 6th, arrived this afternoon.

The steamer Sidon has nearly three hundred passengers and a large number of emigrants. Her advices are two days later.

The *Daily News* announces that as the war may now be considered at an end the Government is about to refuse any longer to recognize the Confederate men-of-war in British ports. Vessels, therefore, claiming that character will be obliged either to depart or assume some recognized nationality.

The *Times* makes a similar announcement. The *Times* says: Johnson's proclamation opening ports is creditable to his moderation, and is another instance of respect for the law, which has guided the United States Government in its dealings with foreign nations. It hopes this moderation will not be unrewarded, and that English vessels will not attempt to enter Texas ports.

In another the *Times* contends that there is not the slightest ground for expecting a successful raiding in Texas, although disorder may be maintained for a year or two. In the same article it expresses the earnest hope that the Confederate leaders may be treated in a generous spirit.

Lord Palmerston tendered a pension of £1,500 to Mrs. Cobden, who gratefully declined.

The health of the King of the Belgians causes uneasiness.

There were fifty wrecks and much loss of life from a storm in the Baltic.

Nothing positive is known as to Napoleon's return from Algiers.

It is stated that the anxiety about Mexican affairs continued undiminished in Paris and speculators on the subject are anxiously awaited in the Corps Legislatif.

The *Paris* says: The efforts of the Juarists in the United States to obtain volunteers are entirely without result.

Bourse firm at 67f. 45c.

A meeting was held at Turin to protest against the continued recognition of the temporal power of the Pope.

It is reported that the Spanish troops are ordered to withdraw from San Domingo at once. In three and four months.

The Emperor of Brazil, in opening the Chambers, referred to the Florida affair, in which the United States Government acknowledged the justice of the Brazilian reclamation.

Liverpool, June 6.—P. M.—The cotton sales on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 15,000 bales, including 400 bales for speculation and export. The market has been dull, and in some cases ¼@½c lower for common descriptions. American cotton is quiet and unchanged, and at Manchester it is generally dull and partially a shade lower.

FARTHER POINT, June 18.—The steamship Hibernian left Liverpool at 2.30 P. M. the 8th, London derry the 9th, and passed the Point for Quebec at 5.30. The ram steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived. The Queenstown and steamship Nova Scotia from Quebec, Londonderry on the 8th. The Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th. The Cuba from New York arrived at Queenstown the 9th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament remained adjourned for Whitsun recess, and English politics are decidedly unimportant.

The *Times'* city article says: The five-twenty bonds have been in good demand both for Holland and Germany. Americans who have recently been buyers are now sellers.

The Duke of Argyle writes a long letter to the Edinburg *Scotsman* in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie, to show that the anti-slavery principle has been the great motive of the North in the prosecution of the war. He appeals to the people to help the Americans in the heavy burden entailed by the sudden abolition of slavery.

The papers, generally, applaud Earl Russell's letter withdrawing the recognition of Confederate vessels.

The *Star* rejoices that the Government has not been imposed upon by shallow devices as to the strength of the Confederates, and their continued resistance in Texas.

There had been a serious accident on the Great Western Railway. Excursion train, from Liverpool to London, with 1,000 passengers upset near Shrewsbury, and fourteen persons were killed, about sixty were seriously injured.

FRANCE.—Drouyn de L' Huys had issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl Russell's letter of June 2nd, in relation to the withdrawal of protection to Confederate vessels of war.

Napoleon arrived at Bona, June 6th, and gave audience to the Lunisian embassy. He was expected to reach Paris about the 20th.

Bourse, on the 7th, closed rather weaker. Rents, 67f. 45c.

ITALY, June 7.—There had been rumors of changes in the Ministry, but the Florence *Nazione* denies them. The same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal Court by Signor Vegazzi. The Pope, it is stated, will appoint Bishops to vacant sees, but they will be presented by Victor Emanuel and will acknowledge him as their sovereign and recognize the kingdom of Italy. The Pope consents to the suppression of some Bishoprics, and the Italian Government will have the right to prevent the return of Prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public safety.

SPAIN.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs had resigned on account of ill health, and it was rumored he would be succeeded by Gen. Canizares.

INDIA.—*Bombay, June 2.*—Cotton advancing; the possibility is a season subsidized.

Calcutta, June 2.—The condition of affairs are improving.

London Money Market.—Funds quiet but firm; discount demand very light; good bills, in open market, 3¼. A further reduction in bank rates was considered not unlikely on the 8th, but the bank court broke up without making a change.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

VERY LATEST BY THE HIBERNIAN.—*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*—LIVERPOOL, June 9th.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: French journals give the Washington Government to understand that Mexico is under French protection, and France will not allow any power to attack, and will deal with filibusters without mercy.

In the debate in the Corps Legislatif, ministerial assurance was given that there was no likelihood of trouble with America on the Mexican question.

Saltzwaile's circular of the evening of the 7th, reports less activity in the market for American securities, but considerable demand from the Continent. On the 7th the market closed very firm. United States 5-20's 67@67¼. Eries after declining to 48¾ have reacted, closing at 49¾@50.

FRANKFORT, Germany.—The Rotzer Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 51,000 bales. The market opened dull and easier, and subsequently became active, and the prices advanced 1¼d for American. The sales included speculators' and Fair Orleans (15¼d); Middling Orleans 17d; Middling Uplands 16½d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 1,500 bales. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs dull and tends downward. Provisions inactive.

London, June 9.—Consols closed at 90¼@90¾ for money; Illinois Central shares, 95¾; Erie shares 51¼; U. S. 5-20's 67. The bullion in the bank of England has increased £29,000.

Liverpool, June 8.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions and Beef steady. Pork very dull. Bacon quiet and steady. Tallow inactive. Lard (prime) 56s. Produce flat. Petroleum at 2s 6d for refined.

London Market.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Pork inactive. Petroleum firm at 2s 5d for refined.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

ORDERS FOR THE ARREST OF DEN. WOOD.

Lee and Stephens Applying for Pardon.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Tribune's* special says that President Johnson has expressed his regret that the conspirators were not tried before a civil tribunal.

Orders for the arrest of Ben. Wood were telegraphed from Washington yesterday.

The *Times'* special says: Among the applications for pardon is that of Robert E. Lee and A. H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens enters at length into an apology or vindication, and among other reasons for his course, cites the fact that the *Tribune* advocated the rights of the Southern people to independence, and he had reason to believe that it would be accorded to them without war.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

ACCOUNT OF LIFE IN THE CAPITAL.

Maximilian's Popularity Increasing.

FRIENDLINESS TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

Enterprise of American Companies.

GWIN'S SONORA SCHEME COLLAPSED.

ASSISTANCE FROM NAPOLEON SOLICITED.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico letter gives an account of life in that Capital. During the winter the Emperor has given a number of State balls at which all the ceremonials and magnificence of European courts are carefully copied. The dresses of the ladies are in the latest Parisian styles, and jewelry and diamonds appear in profusion. Military officers appear in full uniform and the most dignified formality is observed. The French officers and soldiers do not like Mexico and are anxious to go home. It is thought Maximilian would be glad to get rid of the French army and French influence.

The correspondent says: Maximilian's popularity is increasing, and that he is displaying much intelligence, forbearance, enterprise and wisdom; he is reported as friendly to the United States, and a short time since he is reported to have said: "Let the United States understand me, and recognize my Government, and I will open a market here for millions of products and manufactures, and inventions of the North. To become my enemy, and break up my Government, would but remand Mexico into her former state of anarchy and disorder. The United States should wish for a valuable, progressive and thrifty neighbor in Mexico; not a slothful, unproductive people who can never do anything with Mexico themselves, nor, can they make Mexico useful to the rest of the world."

The correspondent says Maximilian has given a liberal subsidy to the Vera Cruz and New York steamship line, and to Ben. Holladay's line from Maratlan to San Francisco. American companies have the exclusive privilege of building and running horse railroads in the city of Mexico, and another has a charter for a railway one hundred miles between Cuecretero and Guanajuato Agencies for large numbers of American inventions have been granted, and a hotel on New York plan is now building.

There are now in Mexico about 40,000 European troops. Of these 28,000 are French, mostly Zouaves, 3,000 Austrians, 4,000 Belgians.

Duke Gwin's Sonora scheme has completely collapsed. Gwin is still in Mexico, where he has been several months. Maximilian never granted him an interview, never passed word or letter with him, and quite ignored his existence, while he is debarred from crossing the threshhold of his palace. Maximilian is every day talking with other Americans about important enterprises for developing the resources of his Empire.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Intelligence from the City of Mexico to the 29th ult. states the Republican Gen. Negra occupies the States of Queretaro, New Leon, Coahmillo, and Alahaam, and is swarming with guerillas. The regular Republican troops under Segalles are in excellent spirits.

Depoles, the French commander, still holds the wives and daughters of Generals Artega, Negrles, Salzar, and others, in imprisonment, notwithstanding Maximilian had promised their release. In Morelia the French publicly whipped the patriots.

A large force is to be sent from Vera Cruz to Matamoras to prevent Americans from crossing into Mexico. From eighty to one hundred patriots are shot daily, under sentence of court martial, in portions of the country occupied by the Imperialists.

Elrin's mission to France is to seek assistance from Napoleon against the anticipated movements of the Americans, and if this is not granted to the fullest extent, Maximilian will leave the country.

LATEST ADVICES FROM TEXAS.

THE OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE.

REBELS DRIVEN OUT BY MEXICAN RESIDENTS.

Sheridan and Canby Still in New Orleans.

GENERAL WEITZEL'S CORPS AT MOBILE.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

ARREST OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR MOORE.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Herald's* correspondents in the Gulf Department furnish interesting accounts of the incidents preceding, attending and following the occupation of Brownsville, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the National troops under General Brown. The rebel troops, previous to evacuating the place, mutined, pillaged the town, and made prisoners of some of their officers, until their demands for the payment of their back dues were complied with. The rebels left the day previous to Gen. Brown's arrival, not waiting to be paroled or to comply in any manner with the terms of Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender. Large numbers of them moved across the Rio Grande, into Mexico, taking with them their arms.

Their artillery they sold to the Mexican Imperialists at Matamoras. It is said that the last of the rebels were driven from Brownsville by Mexican residents, who organized a home-guard for the preservation of order, soon after the evacuation commenced.

After taking possession of Brownsville, Gen. Brown wrote a letter to General Mejia, the Imperialist commander, at Matamoras, assuring him that neutrality would be observed by the American forces in regard to the contest in Mexico between the Republicans and Imperialists.

It is said that the rebel General Magruder as well as Kirby Smith, has gone to Mexico. The latter carried with him a considerable amount of money.

On the 2d inst., the rebel generals Kirby Smith and Magruder were received on board the United States Steamer Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, off Galveston, where the articles of surrender of all the rebel trans-Mississippi forces were signed by General Smith. The next morning the rebel officers were conveyed back to Galveston, and on the 5th inst. Capt. Sands and other officers proceeded up to the town, landed, received its surrender from the Mayor, and once more unfurled the national flag over the public buildings in the presence of a large but undemonstrative and orderly assemblage of the people.

Generals Sheridan and Canby were both still in New Orleans on the 10th inst. The former was busily engaged in the organization and forwarding of his forces designed for the occupation of Texas.

The infantry of General Weitzel's Corps had arrived at Mobile, where orders had been received from General Sheridan for them to commence moving towards Texas. General Custer's cavalry were already enroute thither, and the 13th Corps, under General Gordon Granger, as well as a portion of the 7th Corps, under General Steele, were expected to start for that region in a few days.

The President's amnesty proclamation created much excitement in New Orleans. The classes excepted from pardon were more numerous than had been expected.

Large numbers of paroled rebel officers, as well as soldiers, have recently arrived in New Orleans and settled down to the quiet routine of private life. Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor have been for some time residing in the vicinity of the city, awaiting the proceedings of the government in their cases.

Chief Justice Chase was still in New Orleans on the 10th inst.

The business of the city for some time past was rapidly reviving.

The late rebel Governor Allen, of Louisiana, has issued a farewell address to the people of that State, acknowledging the inexorable logic of events, the failure of the rebellion, and that he no longer assumes to be their Executive, and counseling them to submit gracefully to the national authorities.

The Alabama State archives, removed by the rebels to Augusta, Georgia, on the advance of General Wilson's cavalry, were recently recovered, and arrived at Mobile on the 4th inst., on their way to be returned to the capitol at Montgomery. The stolen archives of the State of Mississippi had also been secured, and were en route to the State capitol.

The late rebel Governor Moore, of Alabama, has been arrested and sent north under guard.

Union meetings are being held in different parts of Alabama, and National banks are to be established in Mobile and Montgomery, as well as in the other Southern cities.

President Johnson's amnesty proclamation excited much interest and discussion.

Richmond Confiscated Property.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Richmond *Republic* of the 15th says, officers of the Federal Court are now in the city appointed business for the term, which will be held in October next. The policy seems to be to proceed against the property, real and personal, of all persons included in the 13th clause, who are denied the benefit of the general amnesty by the late proclamation.

It is stated that 75 pieces of property in Richmond has been already libeled for confiscation, which is only a beginning. The proceeding is against the property itself, the owner not being made a party to the cause.

CONFEDERATE NOTE ENGRAVERS BANISHED.

THE MALONE PAYMASTER ROBBERY.

Provisional Governors of Texas and Georgia.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Archibald McFarland, Geo. McFarland, Alexander McFarland, Thomas Cook, E. Archibald and Robert Prindle were released from the Old Capitol prison this morning upon their parole to leave the United States. These men who are released, it will be remembered, were arrested some time ago and tried by a military commission for engraving Confederate treasury note plates.

Christopher V. Hogan, who was arrested some months since on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of Malone, Paymaster, of about seventy thousand dollars, has been released from the Old Capitol, to be turned over to the civil authorities. Hogan, about the time of the robbery, was one of the Metropolitan detectives, and some months after the robbery was arrested by some of the officers of the Old Capitol, in Philadelphia.

The President has appointed Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, to be provisional Governor of that State, and also James Johnson, of Georgia, to be provisional Governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to that heretofore appointing provisional Governors for North Carolina and Mississippi, and the duties prescribed the same. They are to exercise all powers proper to enable the loyal people to restore said States to their Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such republican form of State government as will entitle these States to guarantees of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection, violence, &c.

The Secretary of State to-day addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that it has been made known to this Department, by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the Imperial Government of that country has removed all restrictions, heretofore imposed by it, upon naval intercourse with the United States. I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have learned, in the same authentic manner, that the Imperial Government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents, which heretofore that Government had conceded to them, and that the proceedings by the Government of France has been prompted by the express desire of revisiting old sympathies between the two nations, whose interests and traditions earnestly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations. I feel leave to suggest the importance of communicating these facts to the proper officers of the Navy.

I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SHERMAN-JOHNSTON AGREEMENT.

JEFF. DAVIS' VIEW OF THE MATTER.

BRIG. GEN. WM. T. CLARK PROMOTED.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Southerners Taking the Amnesty Oath.

LAST OF SHERMAN'S ARMY LEFT.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Among the papers captured with Jeff. Davis' party was one written by Jeff. to Mrs. Davis, immediately upon the conclusion of the negotiations between Gens. Johnson and Sherman. Jeff. informs his wife that they have secured more in stipulation for the South than they ever asked either before or since the commencement of the war. He also states that the agreement fully recognizes State sovereignty, and is an endorsement of Southern views and of State rights. There was also a letter found on the person of Harrison, Jeff. Davis' private secretary, from the rebel postmaster Reagan, in which the latter goes into an elaborate argument to prove that the South have got in stipulations all they came for.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Clark, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Tennessee, and Chief of Staff to Gen. McPherson, has been confirmed a full Brigadier General, and takes command in Gen. Weitzel's corp.

The *World's* Washington special says: There are large numbers of Southern men here just now from every section. The President is almost overwhelmed by them. Members of several Republican State Committees are in town; they announce their determination to stand by President Johnson in the question of negro suffrage to be settled by the States.

The Amnesty oath, is being taken by Southern citizens in large numbers, while about thirty prisoners of war are brought in each day from Point Lookout, to take the oath of allegiance.

The Third Division of the Fourteenth corps, being the last of Sherman's army, left this morning for the west over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Documentary Proofs of Jeff. Davis' Guilt in the Matter.

CASE OF A GREENBACK COUNTERFEITER.

Preparations for the Gettysburg Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Government has received documentary proofs incontrovertible of the guilt of Jeff. Davis in the matter of the inhuman and most brutal treatment of Union prisoners. When disclosed to the public, as the facts will be in a few days, they will astound the civilized world.

A Cabinet meeting of several hours' duration was held to-day and fully attended. The subject under consideration has not transpired. All visitors were strictly excluded from the Presidential Mansion in accordance with the rule just adopted.

Charles S. Stenbenroch, who was arrested last winter at St. Louis, for counterfeiting greenbacks, and brought to this city and lodged in the Old Capitol prison, has been released by the indirect operation of a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner was briefly engaged in the organization and forwarding of his forces designed for the occupation of Texas.

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NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS.

$2,000,000 GOLD SHIPPED DURING THE WEEK.

REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The stock market shows an increased firmness. Speculative feeling appears to gather strength, and there is a very general expectation that prices will go higher. Brokers, backed by the ease of the money market, are making liberal offers to outside parties on 10 per cent. margin, which is drawing into the market an increase of public support.

The Railway list was firm on first call at the Stock Exchange, but business was light. Pittsburgh was the favorite, and took another upward turn. On the second call, the market was generally better, with little demand generally. Upwards of four thousand shares of Pittsburgh were sold. At the last board the market was still buoyant.

Government securities were steady, but there was scarcely any variation in the market. State bonds are strong and there is quite a rise in Missouri sixes. Bank shares and Railway mortgages are firm, but the offerings are light.

The Gold market was firmer to-day, and there was considerable animation in the Gold Room. Bull combination apparently has temporary control. The shipments of specie to-day were $337,760, per City of Washington; $363,900, per New York. The total shipments for the week will amount to about $2,000,000.

Money is very easy; large balances are offered at four per cent. The new United States 6's of 1895, authorized by Congress to be issued towards the construction of the Pacific Railroad, have began to appear in Wall street; only $1,200,000 have as yet been issued.

The *Post* has the following weekly review: The wholesale market has been comparatively quiet during the past week, and the prices of most articles have advanced slightly with gold. The stock of grain at this port was never known to be so light at this season of the year since the opening of the canal. Flour has improved, but closes heavy at $6,45@6,50, for extra State; Family brands $10@12; Ohio shipping, $6,90@7,10. There has been some demand for export, but orders are still moderate, prices continuing too high for shippers to operate to any great extent. Spring wheat is selling at $1,40@1,44; Red Western, $1,60@1,70; and Amber $1,70@1,80. White wheat is scarce, at $1,90@3,10. The exports have slightly increased during the week, but the fluctuations in Exchange have prevented the execution of foreign orders. Corn has been in good demand; in part for the army, and with light arrivals has improved and closes strong. Sound corn is selling at 95c, and yellow round at $1. Oats have been very active, government buying freely; prices have advanced about eight cents, and close firm at 80c, for Western mixed. Pork has fluctuated slightly, and there have been large sales to cover contracts. There is not much disposition to buy for future delivery. The market closes heavy at $34,75 for old Mess; $37,75@38 for new Mess; and $18@18,50 for new. Prime Beef has sold more freely, but prices favor buyers, as the stock is very large; prices closed dull, at $10,50@11, for plain mess, and $13@15 for western mess. There is a good demand for prime beef, and prices are firm. India mess is selling at $34, and Extra India at $46. Lard has improved, and is very firm, with a light stock; market closes at 15@17½c. Dressed Hogs, 9@10c for fair to prime steamed. Whisky has been quiet and unsettled, the leading holders having been unwilling to sell to any great extent; it closes nominally at $2,02@2,03½, for Western. Hops have been in poor demand for home consumption. Reports from growing districts are very favorable. The old and new crops are quoted at 10@30c for inferior and common; 25@30c for fair to prime; and 35@40c for fair to choice. There has been a fair inquiry for Molasses, and the Petroleum business in Crude has been light; prices closed nominal at 24½c. Refined has been in good demand, and prices are firm at 71@73c.

The trade in Dry Goods has been dull during the week, and there is a decline in the demand usually experienced at this season, which connected with the movements in cotton produces weakness in cotton fabrics. The prices of cotton goods are mostly lower than a week ago, though certain styles specially in demand, are tolerably firm. There is no inclination among jobbers to buy more goods than they can immediately sell, and the contractors are generally declined, production is generally increased and stocks are steadily augmenting. The movements of cotton goods are quite restricted, and among jobbers the opinion prevails that the increased receipts of raw material will soon put down the prices. Heavy sheetings are now held at 38@39c. Fine cotton flannels are still in proportionately higher figures.

THE ARREST OF JOHN MITCHELL,

Case of General Lee and Others,

NEW YORK, June 18.—The *Times'* Washington special states, on authority, that there is no truth in the report that John Mitchell has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Norfolk. Thirty-four citizens of Virginia were indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court recently at Norfolk. Among the names intended to be presented was John Mitchell, but Mitchell's case was not investigated. The jury reported bills severally against General Lee and other noted men among the rebels lately residing in Virginia.

Shortly after these indictments were reported, instructions were given to the District Attorney to present the case of Mitchell. Before he had time to do so the jury finally adjourned. Mitchell's arrest is understood to have been made in anticipation of the proceeding and for the purpose of securing his presence within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Virginia. It is to be believed that all those indicted as above named will be tried for treason. Some of the leading loyal Virginians are here to urge that Lee and others who were paroled by Grant shall be relieved of their parole and informed that they are at liberty to leave the country, and if they do not depart they must stand trial for treason. Others urge that Lee be pardoned upon his petition now pending before the President.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI CONTINUES.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS COMMITTED.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Advices from Hayti to the 27th ult., represent that the rebellion against the Government of President Geffrard was still in progress. Successes on both sides are reported. They had seized three additional towns. At the town of Plaisance they were attacked, defeated and routed. Geffrard had issued a proclamation offering pardons to all except the leaders, and in consequence a number of soldiers who had engaged in the rebellion, had returned to their former allegiance. Martial law has been declared in rebellious sections of the country.

The *Herald* learns by a correspondent who telegraphs from a Station on the Overland Route, One hundred miles West of Denver, that apprehensions are extensively entertained that the Indian troubles last season on the plains, will soon be renewed. The Sioux and Cheyenne are gathering on the North Platte River, and are committing depredations. Several travelers have been killed, and attacks were made on some of the Stations about the 1st of June, and considerable stock was driven off.

Internal Revenue Commission—Survey of Arizona and New Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Reuben E. Hayes, a prominent democratic politician of Chicago, formerly Comptroller of that city, has been appointed, by the President, third member of the Commission to revise the internal revenue system. This completes the Commission, and they will proceed at once to organize and enter upon their investigations.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico and Arizona has been engaged in making a reconnoissance from Tubol, via the Pima villages, Wrchenburg and Prescott, the capital of Arizona, to the Rio Grande. The expedition had just terminated, the surveyor having, on May 19th, returned to Santa Fe, from whence an early report is expected at the General Land Office of interesting details in regard to the mining region and other matters of interest to the country.

Sources of National Revenue.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A commission, authorized by a law of Congress, consisting of Messrs. David A. Wells, of Troy, Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, and Hays, of Chicago, meet at the Custom House here next week, to inquire into the sources of the national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with power to send for persons and papers to take testimony. Any commissioner can be addressed to them, in care of the collector of the port. The committee will first meet a committee appointed by the distillers, and the duties of the commissioners will be confined to this branch of the business until it is exhausted. They will remain in session a greater part of the time between this and the time for the meeting of Congress.

Bunker Hill Monument Association.

BOSTON, June 17.—At a meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, held here today, appropriate notice was taken of the death of President Lincoln, Edward Everett and Jas. Pringle, members of the Association. The old board of officers were re-elected.

APPOINTMENT OR RESIGNATION OF BUTLER.

CURRENCY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

Changes in the Interior Department.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND FORD'S THEATRE.

CEREMONIES AT THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Gen. Butler is expected in Washington next week, when he will be placed in an important command or resign.

Thirty millions of currency is in the vault of the Comptroller of the Currency to-day, subject to the order of the national banks.

Many of the clerks in the Interior Department look for changes to be made on July 1st, under the order respecting copperhead disloyalty.

The President is engaged with the reorganization of Georgia, and will appoint a Governor in a short time.

A special to the *Post*, dated Washington June 17, says: The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, have about concluded to buy Ford's Theatre for a place of worship.

General Geary has gone to Gettysburg to complete arrangements for the ceremonies at the soldiers' cemetery, on the 4th of July.

The President has informed the new Georgia delegation that he will do all in his power to re-establish civil government in that State. It is understood he has already selected a Provisional Governor.

EXTRA SESSION VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Major General Herron's Movements.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Richmond *Republican*, of Thursday, says: An extra session of the Virginia Legislature has been called by the Governor, and a number of members had arrived in the city yesterday. Both Houses will meet in secret session to-day. It is believed that the special purposes for which the Legislature has been convened is to remove or modify the disfranchisement imposed by the new constitution on the mass of the people of West Virginia.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: The 9th Missouri cavalry, and a battery of artillery, accompanied Gen. Herron to Shreveport. Brig. Gen. H. J. Dennis Division, of the 13th corps, with additional artillery and cavalry force, will report immediately to Gen. Herron. A division of Gen. Dennis' command will garrison Alexandria, Shreveport and other points in the neighborhood.

Gen. Steele's whole corps will probably go to Texas.

Maj. Gen. Osterhaus has been assigned to the command of Vicksburg.

Monument Dedication.

LOWELL, Mass., June 17.—The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Luther C. Ladd and Addison O. Wallingy, who fell in Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, which was postponed from the 19th of April last, took place here to-day, with imposing military, Masonic and civic ceremonies. The Sixth and Thirty-Third regiments performed escort duty, aided by several other military organizations. Having been unwilling to ask to any great extent, the expenses of the occasion, nominal at Western. Hops have been in poor demand for home consumption. Reports from growing districts are very favorable. The old and new crops are quoted at 10@30c for inferior and common; 25@30c for fair to prime; and 35@40c for fair to choice. There has been a fair inquiry for Molasses, and the Petroleum business in Crude has been light; prices closed nominal at 24½c. Refined has been in good demand, and prices are firm at 71@73c.

The trade in Dry Goods has been dull during the week, and there is a decline in the demand usually experienced at this season, which connected with the movements in cotton produces weakness in cotton fabrics. The prices of cotton goods are mostly lower than a week ago, though certain styles specially in demand, are tolerably firm. There is no inclination among jobbers to buy more goods than they can immediately sell, and the contractors are generally declined, production is generally increased and stocks are steadily augmenting. The movements of cotton goods are quite restricted, and among jobbers the opinion prevails that the increased receipts of raw material will soon put down the prices. Heavy sheetings are now held at 38@39c. Fine cotton flannels are still in proportionately higher figures.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Extensive Fire—Saddlery Hardware Factory Destroyed—Pittsburgh Saw Works Partially Injured.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning between three and four o'clock in the three story building fronting on Water, Short and Second streets, and occupied mainly by Day & Haden for the manufacture of saddlery hardware, and also by Hubbard, Bro. & Co., proprietors of the Pittsburgh Saw Works. The fire originated under the stairway entrance on Short street, and passing through the second story without doing much injury, communicated to the third story, where it spread havoc and destruction among the stock owned by Day & Haden, a large amount being destroyed, consisting principally of hames, in the manufacture of which the firm was making a specialty. The engine was rendered almost comparatively worthless by the heat. The roof of the house is the centre of the building was burnt through.

The damage inflicted to the Saw Works by the fire was nominal, but considerable injury was sustained to the stock, of which they had considerable on hand, by water. They are insured for $15,000.

The rooms occupied by Messrs. Day & Hayden were a part of the basement, which was used as a blacksmith shop, a room in the second story, fronting on Water street, and all of the third story. They opened the establishment last April, and had not yet begun to realize a trade business, but would have commenced today to do a regular business, having their material worked up and everything in readiness for the manufacture on a large scale of wooden hames. It was the only establishment of the kind in the city, and they had the capacity of running three hundred hames a day, being the most extensive manufactory of the kind in the country. Under these circumstances, the loss to this firm is peculiarly trying. They were insured to the amount of $9,000, which will probably cover the loss.

Messrs. Frew & Long are the owners of the building. The damage sustained is quite heavy, but their insurance ($8,000) will probably cover it. The engines, on their arrival, labored strenuously to abate the flames, and they were of good service. There is but little doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. It is thought that some burning substance was thrown through a broken pain of glass, and as seemingly corroborative of the belief, a small tin box was found near where the fire originated, containing phosphorus.

A Carpet Bag Thief Arrested—The Stolen Goods Recovered.

On Friday afternoon, a most daring robbery was committed at the Monongahela House, while the baggage was being put in the wagon to convey to the eastern train. Dr. J. S. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., had placed his travelling valise, containing various articles belonging to himself and lady outside of his rooms to be taken to the baggage wagon, but when he came to have the valise put in the wagon, he discovered that it was *non est*. It had either been taken by somebody before being brought down, or else spirited away while lying on the pavement. The doctor, however, started for Cresson without it. Officer Herron, on learning the facts, received instructions from the Mayor to "go to work" on the case, and on Friday afternoon his attention was called by the landlord of a restaurant on Grant street, to the fact that a very suspicious looking character had hired a room from him. The landlord stated that his tenant did not occupy the room at night; that he had brought in with him a carpet bag, and had borrowed from him a knife to open it. Officer Herron's suspicions were at once aroused, and on visiting the room he found the valise, and on examination discovered the following engraved on a brass plate opposite the lock: "Dr. J. S. Butler, of Hartford Conn." The valise had been forced open, and a number of articles taken out—a gentlemen's dressing gown, lady's wrapper, and a number of other articles of dress, were discovered under the bed clothes. The landlord had also an opera glass in his charge, behind the counter.

The officer left the house to report at the Mayor's office the discovery of the stolen goods, but when he came back he found that the thief had visited the room, and had taken away the opera glass to get it pawned. On Saturday, Officer Herron ascertained several leaves at the tavern for his man, and at last he made his appearance when he was at once taken into custody. He gave his name as Jim Hughes, and from the ease in which he carried himself he appears to be a consummate thief. The valise was also secured, and the owner at once telegraphed to. It is to be regretted that the Grand Jury is not in session, in order that this precious jacamp would speedily get his deserts. In the valise was a pamphlet containing an annual report of the Western Penitentiary, with a fine steel engraving of that institution. Perhaps he little thought what a promising candidate he was for an introduction to its hospitalities.

The Flag Presented by Citizens of Allegheny to Knapp's Battery—Meeting of Ex-members.—The Colors Presented Back to the Donors.

A meeting of members of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery was held at eight o'clock Saturday night, at Washington Hall, Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of tendering back to the citizens of the ward, the handsome flag presented to the organization on the occasion of the second enlistment of the members. The committee appointed by the Battery, of which Sergeant Nichols was chairman, appointed Capt. McGill to make the presentation speech, which was happily rendered. The colors were received on behalf of the citizens' committee which presented them to the Battery, by Mr. Jos. M. Knap, who said that a year ago last fall he had the honor of presenting the flag on behalf of the ward, and I thought that it would be nobly carried and defended by the Battery in every battle in which they might engage. He was rejoiced that the prediction had been verified.

The company present all partook of refreshments. In the meantime, Smith's fine brass band, which had previously discoursed a number of patriotic airs during the evening, again struck up some of the stirring melodies.

The flag bears the following inscriptions: Point of Rocks, Front Royal, Cedar Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. The latter battle was fought in November, 1863, after which date the Battery had been in several important engagements in the Southwest. No inscriptions had been placed on the colors since the Battery returned to the field on its re-enlistment, in January, 1864. They were made the recipients of the flag in February, 1864.

Two Men Drowned.

About four o'clock Sunday morning three men named Henry Voeght, John Schendlemeyer and Wm. Siebach started to go in bathing in the Monongahela, and procuring a skiff they landed at the second pier of the Monongahela Suspension Bridge. Voight and Schendlemeyer stripped and went in the water, while Siebach remained in the skiff. It appears that all of the party could swim except Schendlemey