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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

NEWSPAPER PROSPERITY.

In Saturday's edition we published the advertising receipts of the leading newspapers of the city for the period of two months ending March 1st, 1867. We published the figures as we found them in the Assistant Assessor's office, where they had been returned under oath. The poverty exhibited by our contemporary, the *Commercial*, was a matter of surprise to us; so much so that we made inquiries as to the correctness of the statement, from the book-keeper of that establishment, before venturing publication: We were told that the amount was correct; that the reason for its being so small was that the *Commercial* did not attend to collections in the beginning of business quarters but towards the close. The United States Assistant Assessor was loth to receive the meagre return, but on being assured that it was no more he recorded the figures as subscribed to by the authorized agent of the *Commercial*. The returns were as follows:

GAZETTE	$12,486 14
Chronicle	12,325 00
Dispatch	12,051 70
Post	7,865 15
Commercial	4,579 64
Freiheits Freund (German)	2,519 81
Volksblatt (German)	1,700 00
Sunday Leader (Weekly)	1,290 75
Total	$54,618 28

The *Commercial* yesterday managed to correct the above sworn statement of cash returns for the two months ending March 1st, and takes the lead of *all* the city press. That was a clever performance on its part, although it cost the stockholders of *all* the concern nearly three hundred dollars to right themselves before the public. We anticipated as much, as such a return might have proved extremely damaging. The blunder is charged upon the book-keeper, who, in the hurry of making out a return, failed to get at the proper books, and, we presume, blindly swore to the figures reported by us. It does seem strange that in a well regulated office such a gross mistake should have occurred, and that it was not discovered till after the GAZETTE publication, although the attention of their book-keeper was previously drawn to the fact that the *Commercial* was far behind its neighbors.

The *Commercial* chooses to compare figures with its contemporaries from the first of January, 1866, a date anterior to the existence of the firm now managing the GAZETTE. The comparison, so far as we are concerned, illustrates nothing. Here are the figures which set forth the comparative prosperity of the *Commercial* and GAZETTE, taking only the time elapsing since the incoming of the present proprietors of this journal.

Quarter ending, October 1st, 1866, being first full quarter returned by present GAZETTE proprietors	
GAZETTE	$13,015 00
Commercial	14,764 00
Quarter ending, January 1st, 1867.	
GAZETTE	$12,486 00
Commercial	17,008 00
Two months ending, March 2d, 1867.	
GAZETTE	$12,486 00
Commercial	4,579 00
Total receipts for the eight months reported:	
GAZETTE	$45,491 00
Commercial	36,351 00
Balance in favor of GAZETTE	$9,140 00

Allowing the *Commercial* the amount of amended return, the result will still leave the GAZETTE largely in the advance.

The *Dispatch*, with its usual fairness, makes the following comments on the published returns:

> The returns just made to the U. S. District Assessor show the newspapers of this city to be in a prosperous condition, with the exception of the *Commercial*, which, if the statement furnished from that office be correct, must be in a very sickly state. The cash receipts of the *Dispatch* for advertising, during the two months ending the first of March, when the advertising season was repaired, exceeded $12,000 each, while the *Commercial's* receipts for the same periods of time to by their book keeper only reached the insignificant sum of $4,579 84, or but a little over one-third those of each of the other papers named above. The *Commercial* should be such a wide difference appears to have caused quite a flutering among the *Commercial* backers, and it would not surprise us in the least to see an effort made to have the returns amended and the figures revised so that our ponderous neighbor may appear, on paper at least, to enjoy that extreme variety success of which it so often and so loudly boasts. The *Post* returns $7,865 15 to the GAZETTE over $12,000; the *Freiheits Freund* $2,519 81, and the *Volksblatt* $1,700, all very handsome sums, and indicating a much better business than might have been expected.

In giving vent to its spleen towards the *Commercial*, the jealous *Dispatch* forgets to observe that the GAZETTE figured first in the returns, and left *it* in the background. However, we could not expect anything like justice from its hands, and are glad that it acknowledged "the GAZETTE was over twelve thousand dollars," even if it did lose sight of the fact that we were several hundred dollars in advance of the *Dispatch*.

The Republican State Convention of Louisiana, in session last week at New Orleans, adjourned on Saturday night after adopting a broad and liberal platform of principles. Perfect equality of all men is advocated; Congress is sustained in all its acts; immigration is encouraged; in favor of the Goverment equally taxing the products of the far mer, miner and manufacturer; assuming a share in the national debt; denouncing Andrew Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, and advocating the repair of the levees. The Convention was numerously attended.

THE Chicago journals having failed to clearly establish the density of the population of that city by calculations drawn from election returns, now fall back on a recently published Directory to claim 267,309 inhabitants. The aforesaid Directory contains 80,103 names, which multiplied by 3 gives the result stated.

PHILADELPHIA has offered an indignity to the President, her Councils refusing to extend to him the compliment of resolutions of welcome on his passage through the city. The President will therefore, it is reported, not stop in Philadelphia, but pass directly through to New York.

IT is in contemplation to lay a new ocean cable this summer. The cable of 1866 is still unrepaired, and that of 1865, now in use, may give way at any time, thus cutting off all telegraphic communication with Europe.

THE New Orleans *Republican* propounds the following:

> Why is General Sheridan a hard boring man?
>
> Because he follows the trade of boring *Wells*, and when in Virginia was at his work *Early* in the morning.

IT is reported in Paris that Juarez demands two and one-half millions, sterling, for the ransom of Maximilian. Quite a handsome price for the captured Emperor.

YESTERDAY was the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was appropriately celebrated in Boston.

A CASE of cholera is reported to-day from New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Gen. R. B. Hayes is a strong man for Governor of Ohio.

—There are only about 400,000 taxable incomes in the United States.

—English papers record the death of "the compound householder" with evident joy.

—Admiral John A. Dahlgren has written the life of his son Colonel Ulric Dahlgren.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has given $500 to the association for the relief of destitute colored women.

—Five bank officials, in Mobile, were poisoned with ice cream that had been made in a copper freezer.

—Boston has 200,000 inhabitants, church accommodations, for 50,000, and $40,000 regular attendants.

—Two deaths from congestion of the lungs, consequent on drinking ice-water, are reported in New York.

—New York critics now talk of soli for solos. An exchange suggests omnibi as also better than omnibuses.

—Samuel B. Wiggins died at St. Louis, on Monday, from a cancer in his nose caused by pressure of his spectacles.

—Eighteen hundred dollars in fines were extracted from the liquor dealers on Thursday, by the Superior Court at Boston.

—The gun which General Seth Pomroy, of Northampton, Mass., used at the battle of Bunker Hill, is on exhibition in that town.

—Mrs. Rachel Reno, at the remarkably advanced age of one hundred and three years, died at Medina, Ohio, a few days ago.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants to coin the word "bathetic" from bathos, to characterize a public man's speech.

—A boy riding on the cow-catcher of a locomotive, at Indianapolis, had both legs cut off while attempting to get off while the engine was in motion.

—The lumber business of Michigan is enormous. In the vicinity of Saginaw county, over 22,000,000 feet of logs were put in the stream during the winter.

—The number of homeopathic physicians reported in the United States, present is said to be 3,567, as compared with 16 physicians of that school in 1848.

—The City Council of Providence has decided to waste no powder in fire-works on the Fourth of July. Too bad that Providence foresaw the glorious fourth.

—Two hundred pounds of gunpowder were found concealed under the front stairs of the City Hall in Poughkeepsie, the other day, and no one knew how the stuff got there.

—Jeff. Davis hopes that Canada will always remain a part of England. It is to be hoped that J. D. will always remain a part of Canada, if he survives or escapes a trial.

—A new paper, entirely devoted to advertisements of a thousand situations wanted, and houses to let, is to be issued shortly in New York. The circulation is to be gratuitous.

—One of the most visited parts of the Exhibition is a stand where before the eyes of the public, copper and iron are drawn of any given desired shape at 40 centimes each article.

—General Tom Thumb and family, including Commodore Nutt, have hired themselves to Barnum for a tour through the country. It is said the little family get $10,000 for five weeks.

—A married man in Williamsburg, N. Y., closed with his wife's niece on Tuesday, leaving wife and child behind him. She was deserted, and left penniless behind her husband and two children.

—Here is an elegant extract from a Tennessee paper: "Perry is in sad. His ears are taller than the California red wood tree. His bray is louder than the combined braying of a prairie full of donkeys.

—The decline in broadcloth develops the fact that western farmers are beginning quite an extensive demand for further rise. They get bitten as they deserved, and now want as well as new wheat is revoking the mistake.

—According to the reports of the population of the United States, it appears there are more than twenty thousand females in the country. In the Western States, particularly, there is a great preponderance of the male population.

—The Republican State Central Committee of Tennessee have added to their number a colored representative for each Congressional District, and two for the city of Nashville, so that the Committee now consists of whites and blacks in equal numbers.

—It is said that a chemist in Melbourne, Australia, has invented an apparatus by which five hundred carcasses of beef can be kept in a frozen condition on shipboard during a long voyage, having been thoroughly frozen before starting.

Beet Sugar.

A writer in the Boston *Post* says that beet sugar, under our present tariff, can be made in this country to the best advantage by large manufacturers. He says: "To make best sugar profitably requires heavy capital, costly machinery and a high order of chemical and mechanical skill. It is a manufacturing business, ultimately allied with agriculture, like the production of cotton and woolen fabrics. Farmers cannot set a kettle in their boiler houses and make sugar to compete with a well appointed factory with any better prospect of success than they would have in attempting to make a new shirt, or have looms in their back kitchen to compete with the products of the great establishments of Lowell and Lawrence. The manufacture of beet is sugar has been largely increased by improved methods, and the cost of production has been materially lessened. He gives the following statistics: The average per centage of sugar obtained from beets in France in 1840 was about four and a half. In 1855 it was seven. A gain in twenty-five years of more than fifty per cent. on the yield of 1840. In the States of the Zollverein, manufacturers obtained an average of 5 55-100 per cent. from beets in 1840, and 8 54 100 per cent. in 1855, a gain nearly forty per cent. in twenty five years. The higher the per centage of sugar obtained, the better, of course, is the amount of beets required to make a ton of sugar. Thus in France it took more than twenty-two tons of beets to make a ton of sugar in 1840, while it took but a little more than fourteen tons to produce the same amount in 1855. It required eighteen tons of beets in 1840, and less than twelve in 1855, to make a ton of sugar in the States of Zollverein.

To Prevent Ruts in Roads.

The art of road-making is yet in its infancy in this country. The roads are not laid out, made, or repaired with reference to economy of draft in using them. Deep ruts are soon worn in them by the common vehicles that pass over them; and these grow worse and worse, until they are almost impassable in spring, though cart tires are a partial remedy for these. Longer yokes, both for oxen, and for double horse wagons and carts, compelling the teams to walk in the same line with the wheel that come after them, would be a still better remedy. On most country roads there are two footpaths and two ruts, and it is noticeable that the foot-paths are always in much the better order. Longer yokes would bring the paths and ruts together. The feet of the teams would break down the sides of the ruts, and fill them as fast as they were formed. This would improve the road bed, and make the draft of loads easier. We cannot shorten the axle trees without increasing the danger of upsetting, but we can lengthen the yokes with safety.—*Agricultuvalist.*

—The New York papers mention that the first consignment of new wheat from the South has reached that city. They add that Southern millers have made such contracts for the new wheat that they will be able to sell handsome family flour in New York for thirteen dollars a barrel. The price of flour must tend downwards, as the prospects of a most bountiful harvest of wheat in all parts of the country multiply daily.

—A Paris paper has this clever satire on the present high prices: "A devout lady, who attends the Church of St. Roche, has been in the habit of giving a half franc every Saturday to an old man who sits at the door with a box to receive alms. The other day when she proffered the usual sum to him, he said, 'I beg your pardon, Madame, during the Exhibition it is a franc.'"

—Large numbers of reapers and mowers from different Northern manufactories are arriving at Nashville, bound for different parts of the country. The Southern people are beginning to learn the advantages to be gained by the judicious use of machinery and the various labor-saving machines.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Highly Important Testimony.

A Witness Identifies Him as Being at Ford's Theatre on the Night of the Assassination of Lincoln, in Conversation with Booth.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1867.

PROGRESS OF THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Surratt trial was resumed to-day, Judge Fisher presiding.

Chief Justice Carter was also on the bench, ordered the opening of the June term, and the discharge of the grand and petit juries for two weeks.

Mr. Bradley, of counsel for the defense, submitted an affidavit of Surratt, stating that his means were exhausted, and praying an order that process may issue to summon his witnesses and to compel their attendance at the cost of the Government of the United States, according to the statute in such cases made and provided. The argument was postponed until later in the day.

Judge Fisher asked counsel if they were ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Carrington said the Assistant District Attorney would open the case.

Nathaniel Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, addressed the jury for the prosecution.

Mr. Bradley announced that the defense reserved their opening remarks to the jury, and asked for the list of witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Pierrepont declined the request, except at the peremptory order of the Court.

Mr. Bradley appealed to the Court, who reserved its decision until to-morrow.

Surgeon General Barnes, Jas. R. Wright, Lieut. Col. Henry R. Rathbone, Col. Jos. R. Stewart, John D. Ford and James D. Ferguson, testified as to the facts connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, but the evidence developed nothing against the prisoner.

Joseph Dever, a recruiting sergeant, now stationed in Philadelphia, testified that on April 14th, last, he was stationed in Company C, Pennsylvania Artillery, and was stationed at Camp Barry, about two miles from Fort Stevens. Witness and Sergeant Zobel of the same Company were in town the night of the murder. At the time of the murder witness was in an oyster saloon; went out from Ford's Theatre at 9 o'clock, and Sergeant Cooper was in company; witness was sitting upon some planks in front of the theatre and saw Mr. Lincoln coming there. Sergeant Cooper left the theatre; witness was lighted by a lamp; while witness was writing there, Cooper was walking up and down; while witness was there parties came out of the Theatre and went into the saloon. Before they came down witness heard a conversation there. Witness knew John Wilkes Booth; Booth was one of the parties entering into that conversation. The first man he saw was John Wilkes Booth, conversing with a low, villainous looking person. He had a large coat on, and at the moment before another person joined them, and entered into conversation. This person was neatly dressed. The crowd then came from the Theatre, and Booth remarked, 'Some of the Irish will come out now,' witness supposed, referring to the President. The parties in conversation then engaged themselves where the President was to pass, and watched eagerly for his appearance. He did not come, and one of them examined the carriage, and Booth went into the restaurant; remained there long enough to take a drink. He came out and stepped from the street into the passage leading to the stage. He appeared in a moment again, the party above mentioned, as neatly dressed, stepped up and called the time to Booth from a clock in the vestible. As soon as he called the time, he moved up Tenth street to H street. He did not remain long, but came down again, stopped in front of the theatre, looked at the clock, called time again, looking directly at Booth and his companion, and being somewhat excited, he then turned on his heels again and went back towards H street. It was then witness thought something was wrong. Witness carried a revolver and had a handkerchief wrapped around it, and his suspicions were so aroused that he took some the handkerchief from around the revolver; it was not long before the watch on his side was taken from his pocket. He ran to H street; the man stood in front of the theatre, and he followed after him; there was pictured in his countenance great excitement and exceeding paleness, and he stopped then for the third time the hour—it was ten minutes past ten o'clock. Witness saw that the time was ten minutes to ten o'clock. Witness saw the man distinctly.

Question, by Mr. Pierpont. Did you see the prisoner at the bar in New York. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you see him now. A. I do sir, (pointing to Surratt.) there he stands. I have seen his hair cut since. He looks very sick; he is very pale. I could not forget him; I did not seen him since until lately, and the reason I could not forget him was, he was prisoner at the bar. Surratt moved towards H street. Booth entered the front of the theatre. Sergeant Cooper and I then went to the oyster saloon. We had not time to eat an oyster when we heard of the murder. I then immediately left H street, and out of H street towards Camp Barry. On our way out a lady hoisted a window and asked "Is Lincoln dead?"

Witness was then interrupted by objections from Mr. Surratt, and the prosecution closed the examination.

Mr. Bradley announced that the defense would cross-examine the last witness to-morrow morning.

Judge Fisher passed upon the affidavit submitted by the prisoner. He said all the witnesses for the defence would be paid by the United States.

The jurors were then informed they would be taken to the Seaton House and were to be permitted to receive communications or private matters or business. The Court then took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Adjournment of the Radical Republican State Convention—The Platform Adopted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: The Radical Republican State Convention adjourned sine die, Saturday night after adopting the following platform: We advocate and will enforce perfect equality under the law to all men, without distinction of race or color, and enforce the acts of the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congress; will reconstruct Louisiana upon the Congressional basis, and send to Congress only true loyal men; will use inducements for offices to be made of only those who will enforce and protect equality and the right to hold office, irrespective of race or color, in the right to vote; and enter the jury box without any educational or property qualifications being required; also on the right to practice all professions; to buy, sell, travel and be entertained and to enter into any and all civil contracts. We will advocate the granting of immediate assistance by the Federal Government for rebuilding the levees. We will also advocate emigration, and the division of lands made, as far as practicable, into small farms, in order that the masses of our people may be enabled to become land holders. We will advocate the repeal of the cotton tax by Congress, and, if not granted, we will demand as a right that all legislation be abolished and taxes laid on all the productive wealth of the Union. Let products of agriculture, mine and manufactory be equally and fully taxed. We will advocate equality in schools and the enforcement of the eight hour system, except in cases of special contract. We will insist on a thorough revision of the law of Louisiana that may guarantee equal justice to the black and white alike. We pledge ourselves to aid the Government in paying the last dollar of the public debt.

The platform further condemns Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, giving the disfranchisement of rebels to be the highest duty of the General Government, and favors the maintenance of an adequate military force in Louisiana to see the laws enforced and life and property protected; declares that no man is to be supported for office one who will not openly and boldly pledge himself to make an equal distribution among white and colored alike, of all offices to which he may have power of appointment. As the only enfranchised citizen constitutes a majority of the party, at least one-half of the nominations for elective offices shall be taken from the ranks of colored men. No distinction to be made, whether the nominees or appointees were born free or not, provided they are loyal, capable and honest. The party will always discountenance any attempt on the part of any race or color to assume practical control of any branch of the Government to the exclusion of any race or class.

FROM MEXICO.

State of Affairs at the Capital—Famine Threatening the Poor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—*The Herald's* Mexico City correspondent, writing under date of May 25th, gives a doleful account of the situation in the capital. Famine was threatening the poor inside the walls, and had been only due to the judicious management of the chief of the municipality that a panic had not swept the populace into disorder and riot. The imposition and collection of taxes continued unremittingly, being carried on in the most tyrannical and exacting manner.

Sinking of the Steamer Ryanna.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, ALABAMA, June 16.—The steamer Nyanna, bound for Montgomery, sunk on the Alabama river, eighty miles above this city, on Friday evening. The boat was valued at $25,000, and was not insured. The cargo consisted of supplies for the poor people in the interior, among which was 2,000 sacks of corn. The cargo was worth $25,000, and is probably insured.

The Raft "Nonpareil."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HOWLAND, June 16.—Coast Pilot J. F. Lovall, of the steamship Franklin, reported having spoken on June 5th, one hundred and seventy miles east by south from Sandy Hook, the raft "Nonpareil," from New York for Europe. All well.

Gen. Pope Invited to Savannah, Ga.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, GA., June 16.—General Pope and staff have been invited by the municipal authorities to visit Savannah, and a committee appointed to proceed to Atlanta to tender the invitation.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

English Reform Excitement.

DERBY AND D'ISRAELI SUCCESSFUL.

A Tory Meeting Mobbed.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING—MANY ARRESTS MADE.

Reform Movements in Austria.

PUBLIC MEETING LAW IN FRANCE.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENT QUESTION.

LONDON, June 17—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons to-night the protracted discussion on that portion of the Reform bill which provides for the re-distribution of Parliamentary seats, was concluded. A division took place and resulted in a majority of eight votes in favor of the Derby-D'Israeli Government, whose plan of re-distribution is accordingly adopted.

REFORM MOB ATTACKS A TORY MEETING—MUCH FIGHTING—MANY ARRESTS.

LONDON, June 18.—1 o'clock, a. m.—A Reform mob attacked the Tory meeting to-night at St. James' Hall, stormed the platform, and erected a red flag, surrounded by the liberty cap. There was much fighting and many arrests made.

AUSTRIA.

REFORMS TO BE INTRODUCED.

VIENNA, June 17.—The Emperor of Austria has decided on the immediate introduction of a liberal ministry, to be headed by Count Belcredi, the present President of the Council of State, by Prince Lobkowitz, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, and Baron Wagner, Minister of Finance. The Hungarian Diet will be prorogued on the 28th inst., and the Croatian Diet will be dissolved. The Austrian Diet will be prorogued until the 15th of July, when the Austro-Hungarian question will be submitted to it for final settlement. It is believed that she will visit Paris in October.

The Prince of Wales is expected here in a few days.

There is no longer any doubt about the evacuation of Luxemburg within a fortnight. Only a few days remain for the fortress to superintend the transportation of material. The Grand Duke has ordered the demolition of the fortifications to be commenced on the side of the city of Luxemburg has been convened for the purpose of making the necessary legal preparations for the acceptance of the offer. On the departure of the last Prussian regiment the town occupied by one thousand Luxemburg soldiers.

The *La Liberte* had a report that a military conspiracy had been discovered in Madrid, and several arrests had been made.

The *Dor Avenicle* says that the Fenian Harkes, to be transported to the island at Portland.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that in connection with the proposed law on regard to foreigners there had been some disturbance in that city, and some arrests made.

The French papers of the 8th are filled with details of the attempt to assassinate the Sultan, and some of the officers have been implicated by cable dispatches.

The Fortress of Rastadt.—Exchange of Notes Between Prussia and France.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived to-day. Her news was generally anticipated.

A Berlin paper asserts that an exchange of notes had taken place between France and Prussia, with reference to the inscription of Rastadt by the Prussian troops. Prussia has reserved to herself, on principle, the right to garrison the fortress by an understanding with the Sovereign Duke of Rastadt, but declared there was at present no question of taking practical advantage of that right. It is added that France has accepted the last, and gave no contradiction to the first portion of the Prussian declaration.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 17.—*Evening.*—Console have fallen ¼ per cent., and closed at 93¼ for money. American Securities—Railway shares slightly declined, but U. S. Bonds are steady; closing rates are: 5-20 Bonds, 70¾; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 40.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—*Evening.*—No change in Cotton to speak of since our last cable quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¾c; Orleans, 13¼c; sales amounted to 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—the market has been quiet, at the following quotations: Wheat—California white, 12s 6d per central. Corn—mixed western, 33s per quarter. Barley 45s 3d per 60 pounds. Oats 3s 7d per 45 pounds. Peas 37s 6d per quarter. Provisions quiet. Pork 75s, and Beef 105s per tierce. Lard 56s. Bacon Cumberland cut middles, 46s per cwt. Produce—Petroleum stronger, sales standard white at 1s 2d per gallon. Ashes declined to 30s for pots. Tallow 46s for American.

LONDON, June 17.—*Evening.*—Breadstuffs firm and prices well maintained. Sugar market steady. Iron firm at 63s per ton for Scotch pigs mixed numbers. Other markets unchanged.

LONDON, June 17.—*Evening.*—Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares of 1859 260.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—*Evening.*—United States Bonds, 76c.

ANTWERP, June 17.—Petroleum is declining at 37 francs for standard white.

Heavy Rain Storm—Canal Overflowed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SARATOGA, June 17.—The heavy rain on Saturday night overflowed the Champlain Canal between Fort Edward and Whitehall, and washed away the railroad track in several places. It is now repaired.

CONDENSED NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

—Senator Henderson, Chairman of the Indian Committee, who has been out on the plains with General Hancock, says half the reports concerning Indian depredations are false, gotten up to make money by putting the Government to cost. It cost the Government, in 1865, twenty million dollars to carry on the Indian war, and that three million dollars alone was paid one firm on the Kansas border for transportation. Parties, whom newspapers call scouts and traders, are engaged in prompting the Indians to hostilities.

—Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, recently made a speech at Milledgeville, in which he said that if the State should refuse to hold a Convention, Congress would disfranchise all those who voted against it.

—Moses Hecht, formerly leader of the Eighth Iowa Band, was shot, and mortally wounded in his bed in Memphis yesterday morning, by a brower named Rogers, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

—Senator Wade's Congressional party is *en route* for the East. Bishop Simpson joined them at Terre Haute, ind. The excursionists separated at this point, taking different routes for their homes.

—A full jury of negroes was impannelled at Navasota, Texas, Friday last, the first ever recorded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1867.

THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS—GANGS FOR THEIR RESTORATION.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day on the subject, it is understood, of the removal of civil officers by commanders of southern Military Districts. As the result of the consultation, an executive order is in course of preparation, and may be issued early this week, restraining, it is said, such commanders, in accordance with the recently published opinion of Attorney General Stanberry, and as a consequence, restoring the civil officers heretofore removed by them.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR BOSTON.

The President leaves on the morning of the 20th direct for New York, not stopping at Philadelphia. He will remain at the 5th April inst. Gen. Grant will delivery to morning for Boston, invitations have already reached the President to become a guest of the state, by Governor Bullock of Connecticut and Rhode Island and mayor of New Haven and Hartford, Newport and Springfield. Governor English, of Connecticut, and staff will meet the President at New Haven, as he passes through that town, which is about two hours from Boston he will pass Worcester, Lowell, and remain a day or two at Newport. Before leaving he received by Governor Hurlbut. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall, Col. Morrow, Assistant Private Secretary, and Col. Moore of his military staff, and two or three others.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—SECOND SECTION AWARDED.

The affidavit of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, of the completion of an additional section of twenty miles of road, was received by the Secretary of War, and terminating at the 30th mile post, west of Omaha, Nebraska, having been filed in the Department of the Interior, the Secretary has instructed the Government Commissioner to examine and report upon the section.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President recognized Josea Gidoy, Consul for Nicaragua, at San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 17, 1867.

CONTINENTAL IRONCLADS.

An unmistakable case of cholera occurred to-day.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-seven immigrants arrived to-day.

AN ASSAULT STOPPED.

An affray between Centre street, between Irishmen and negroes, was soon stopped by the police. Nobody was seriously hurt.

Wm. Inderwerth, financial editor of the Commercial, has left the office of the Herald to fill the office, while taking a bath in the Gilsey House, was shot and mortally wounded in his bed in Memphis yesterday morning, by a brower named Rogers, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

—Senator Wade's Congressional party is *en route* for the East. Bishop Simpson joined them at Terre Haute, ind. The excursionists separated at this point, taking different routes for their homes.

—A full jury of negroes was impannelled at Navasota, Texas, Friday last, the first ever recorded.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Sale of the German Lutheran Church. The construction of the great railway tunnel connecting the Panhandle road with the Union Depot, running through the earth from Pennsylvania avenue to Liberty street, seriously injured the church building of the German Lutheran congregation, which stands at the corner of Wylie and High streets. The trustees of the congregation offered to dispose of their property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which corporation was responsible for damages—$30,000. This the Company refused on the ground that the amount was exorbitant. The trustees took legal action, and arbitrators awarded the congregation $25,000 as a fair price for the property in dispute. Making the best of the bad bargain, the Railroad Company last week put the property up at auction. The lot is eighty-five feet on Wylie street by sixty-five on High street, and the parsonage front is twenty feet front on Wylie street, running back a depth of seventy-five feet. Smithson, Palmer & Co. were the auctioneers, realizing from the sale the sum of $20,600. Messrs. D. Kinzer and J. M. Hoch being the purchasers. The church structure will prove of no value save in old materials, which can be used again for building purposes. The lot is well situated, in a portion of the city destined at no distant date to prove a business centre. It was in the original laying out of the city plan of Isla, the deed, bearing date 1785, and made out by John Penn and John Penn, Jr., to James Finley, at one time Governor of Pennsylvania. The old building will at once be torn down to make room for the erection of business houses.

A small lot on the south side of Wylie street, opposite the church, twenty-one by thirty-five feet, was sold at the same time by auction to Mr. P. Kelley, grocer, Wylie street, for the snug sum of $2,300.

Elegant New Dining Rooms—Where to Get a Choice Meal at all Hours. To-morrow there will be thrown open to public patronage a first-class and well conducted Restaurant and Dining Room, under the proprietorship and management of Mr. J. H. Williamson, at No. 25 Market street. The entire building has recently been placed in very excellent order, being thoroughly renovated and painted throughout. The main dining-hall or restaurant has been fitted up with rare good taste, and will compare with any establishment in the city in elegance, finish, and the general convenences and accommodations. The walls are papered with rich panel paper, in the best style of art, the mechanical work being performed by D. Parkhill, Esq., No. 52 Fourth street, who is justly regarded as one of the most finished paper-hangers in the neighborhood. The other details of the new dining-room, such as painting, carpeting, and glass staining, will was furnishing, are all the work of special mention. Mr. Williamson is determined that his dining rooms will