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The Pittsburgh Gazette

COLUMBUS, Ohio, is to have a Nicolson paved street.

FLOUR continues to tumble. It would be gratifying to announce that the sharpers who controlled the markets and created the panic prices tumbled with it into bankruptcy.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS of Baltimore are out on a tour of inspection, visiting the principal New England cities, and taking notes on Yankee institutions and systems of municipal government.

THE subject of boiler explosions has received attention, and we understand that the coming Legislature will be memorialized to extend the special act regarding boilers, now in force in Philadelphia, to Pittsburgh.

A FIRE, attended with sad consequences, occurred in Chicago, yesterday morning at an early hour. A boarding house was destroyed, and it is thought that eleven persons were burned to death. Three bodies have been recovered.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON is being made feel the depth of estimation and esteem in which he is held by lovers of liberty in England. He has been tendered a public breakfast in London, at which John Bright is expected to preside.

THE feeling in Ireland for the Fenian cause is evidenced in the imposing funeral demonstration at Waterford awarded a victim to the recent riot. Fully five thousand persons, wearing the green, followed the corpse to its last resting place.

The Boston *Post* facetiously remarks: "Thad. Stevens is whetting his teeth to devour Attorney General Stanberry, having failed to masticate President Johnson with impeachment sauce." In the milk of human kindness that berry might prove palatable to lovers of small fruit.

THE new Dominion of Canada wants a design for a flag. A large number of our Irish fellow citizens suggest a field of green with a golden harp in the centre as the most appropriate banner for that country. They have the will to force such a flag on our neighbors, but lack the way to do it.

THE wholesale merchants of Cleveland have set an example which might be followed by our own, in resolving to close their establishments during the summer months at an early hour, and on Saturdays at three o'clock. This rule is adopted that employees may have leisure time for needful recreation.

CINCINNATI is progressing in wickedness. On Sunday and Monday last there were enacted in its vicinity two murders, and three persons destroyed their own lives. This, with numerous small crimes, together with ninety common cases in the tombs, is doing very well for a city of the proportions of Cincinnati.

THE cession of the Russian possessions to the United States, is to be done up in colors by Lentze, the artist. The Sewards, Senator Sumner, Minister Bodisch, and others, are to be grouped in the picture illustrating the important purchase. The subject is cold and can hardly be warmed into animation by the artist.

LATE advices are more favorable to the cause of the heroic Cretan insurrection. Suffering repeated defeat, with great loss, the Turks, exasperated into demons, with fire destroyed villages left unprotected and indiscriminately massacred defenseless people. By this atrocity the savage Turks have invited intervention from Christian Powers.

A NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL makes the startling disclosure that Freedmen have been induced to enter aboard ships, ostensibly as emigrants to Liberia, to be taken and sold into bondage in Cuba. We do not credit the statement, although the recent announcement that the slave trade had been reopened in Cuba, and that several cargoes of negroes had been landed on its shores, seems in a measure to confirm the truth of the report.

SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, has been on an excursion to the plains out west, and taken especial care to investigate the Indian outrages. He says that the troubles have not been half so serious as reported, and attributes the difficulties to the dealings of unprincipled traders. Mr. Henderson is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and his statement will have some weight in putting poor "Lo" right on the record.

"MY OPINION" and "my policy" do not go very well together in the interpretation of the Military Reconstruction Act, else the mind of Andrew Johnson has taken a wonderful change since his veto message on the subject. In that document he said:

> The bill places *all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rulers*, and the preamble undertakes to give the reason upon which it is justified. *It declares that there exists in those States no legal governments and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits.*

The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people in the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district *is that of an absolute monarch—his mere will is to have the place of all law.* The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subject placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. *He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of persons and property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper.*

It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons, of every color, sex, and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons! It *wipes away every vestige of Republican government in ten States*, and puts the life, liberty, and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person, clothed with unlimited authority.

I take it to be clear, under the bill, that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission; so the life of the condemned may depend on the will of two men instead of one. It is plain that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism. But, to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint; for it declares that he shall "punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than five hundred years.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY.

Other Witnesses Identify Himself as Being in Washington on the Day of the Assassination.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

The trial of Surratt was resumed to-day before Judge Fisher. The prisoner's brother occupied the seat by him.

Sergeant Joseph M. Dwyer was recalled and testified:—As we passed out if street, a woman raised a window of a house and asked what was wrong down town. I told her President Lincoln had been shot. She asked who had done it, and I told her Booth. She asked how I know that. I told her a man who knew him saw him on that night. The moon was light enough to see objects distinctly. I believe the moon was up, but cannot say if it was at full. The woman was an elderly lady, but I could not say whether stout or otherwise, but resembled the body of Mrs. Surratt, who was then in the dock. I recognize the house since, it is No. 541 H street. The house is on the right hand side of the street going towards Camp Barry. (Witness then described the house known as the Surratt house.) The woman asked questions in an ordinary tone, but witness does not recollect. The woman was unknown. When witness saw Booth, Surratt and the other party at the Theatre, neither of them was disguised.

On cross-examination by Mr. Merrick, witness, in the main, repeated his direct testimony. In answering the question put by the prosecution: Why did you depart the third party as a nattily dressed man and not mention his name, as you knew him to be Surratt? He said: Because I did not think it was necessary until I was asked the question.

Q. Why did you use Booth's name and not Surratt's? A. Because I did not think it necessary to mention Surratt's name.

Q. Were you not told not to name him until asked? A. No, sir, I was not.

Witness saw Surratt in March last in the jail here. He was admitted by Gen. Carrington to see if he could identify him as the man who was under the guard that night, and recognized him immediately. He did not tell Surratt he was the person he met there, but when he saw him, accosted him with "Hello, John." The face witness saw in the jail was the face he saw in his dreams and the face he saw in front of the Theatre.

Q. And this is the man? pointing to Surratt. A. Yes, this is the man.

Q. Would you have known that face if you had seen it elsewhere? A. Yes, sir. It is a face once seen is not easily forgotten. I did not request to go to the jail to see him; it was Executive I was requested to do so.

Mr. Merrick asked the witness what his position was, but withdrew the question upon an objection made by Mr. Carrington.

The witness was interrogated at length as to his testimony before the Military Commission at the time of the assassination trial, and he stated that he testified as he insisted upon its correctness. In some slight trivial matters he might be mistaken, but it was a variation, and a strong effort was made to make the testimony contradictory.

Daniel C. Reed swore he had known the prisoner from quite a boy, and saw him on Pennsylvania avenue at 2½ o'clock the day of the assassination. He had a nodding or bowing acquaintance with the prisoner as he passed; there was no recognition. He thought he had not seen him for some time previously. His dress looked of country manufacture; was genteel in the good style, and upon his feet a new pair of brass spurs, with large bine rowels, such as I have seen in Texas. He wore on his head a felt hat, not very low crowned, with brim round, but was straw colored; he was passing up the avenue at an ordinary pace.

Mr. Bradley declined to have the privilege of recalling Reed for cross-examination at some future time, if the defence should have consulted with a witness now out of the city.

Mr. Carrington objected to this course as being without precedent, and stated there was no rule of Court that justified such a course.

Mr. Bradley argued it was a matter within the discretion of the Court. The defense asked to prove that Gen. Reed had made a statement out of Court contradictory of what has been now offered in Court.

The decision of the question was reserved until to-morrow morning.

Susan Allen Jackson, colored, testified Surratt was there when he was in Washington on the evening the President was assassinated, and identified the prisoner as the man she had never seen him before nor since, the last week, when he was brought into Court.

James simpson, clerk keeper at St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal, testified that a man named John Harrison, registered his name there April 6, 1865, and left on the 12th for a New York train. The same party arrived on the 15th, and left almost immediately. Could not identify the prisoner as the man.

Mr. Bradley said the defense would admit Surratt was in Montreal on the 6th and 15th of April, 1865, and that he registered his name as John Harrison. They admitted the names were in Surratt's hand writing.

Mr. Pierpont said the prosecution was then seven hours in advance.

A cook was then called and identified as one similar to that worn by Mrs. Surratt.

The Court took recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK,

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 18, 1867.

SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

The German Schutzen corps comes once their annual "fete" to-day.

LOTTERY DEALER ARRESTED.

A lottery dealer was arrested to-day. He dealt in the Delaware and Kentucky lotteries.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.

The weekly report for Dr. Harris shows the city is in excellent health, but he cautions the public to take all precautionary measures against the approaching cholera visitation.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Rodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, arrived on the Perdiere, with the Russian Ambassador's secretary by the Cuba.

REGATTA—A STORM.

Fifteen yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club participated in a regatta, but were overtaken by a storm, and nearly all damaged, by losing their sails, bowsprits, etc.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Baptist Sections of this city and Brooklyn are holding a convention. Favorable reports of increased interest in the denomination are made, and their work is progressing rapidly.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY AN OFFICER.

An Internal Revenue officer was before the Court to-day charged with obtaining $3,000 by fraud. About one hundred barrels of confiscated whisky and a still, have been condemned and sold for a violation of the Revenue laws.

SALOONS ARRESTED.

Three saloons of the sixth Caravan, have been committed for trial by the United States Commissioner, on a charge of attempted murder of the Second mate.

PRISONER RESCUED.

A mob, headed by Alderman Terence Farley, rescued a prisoner from an officer late last night, and the officer charged Connolly, and warrant, he assaulted the prisoner. Connolly ordered the officer to find bail to answer for trial, but subsequently released him on parole.

SANTA ANNA

is undoubtedly now in Mexico, for which country he left here five weeks ago. A translation is published from a Lampico paper of a *pronunciamento*, disavowing on the part of the garrison of Matamoras the Juarez government, and recognizing Santa Anna as temporary Chief of the Mexican armies and President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexico. One paragraph of the *pronunciamento* protests against the action of Benito Juarez, by which he has nullified the laws of the State of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi to the government of the United States for fifty-five millions of dollars. The whole affair looks very sensational.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During a thunder storm this evening the Roman Catholic Church on Forty-second street, corner Ninth avenue, was struck by lightning and so injured that it will have to be taken down.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THE INNOCENTS.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock this evening, the bodies of three dead infants were found in an ash barrel, opposite 109 Laurens street.

FROM MEXICO.

Order for the Trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia—The Mexican Mission Tendered to General Sheridan, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A letter has been received here from Queretaro, in which it is said the General-in-Chief, on the 8th inst., issued the necessary orders for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia, in accordance with the law of January 25th, 1862. Maximilian requested permission to send a telegram to the Prussian Minister in Mexico, the purport of which is to request Mr. Bismarck, Don Maria Rivs Palacio, his father of General Palacio, and Licentiate Martinez De La Parre, to act as his defenders. The telegram was forwarded to the parties.

The *Herald's* special says: Secretary Seward tendered the Mexican mission to General Steedman, to proceed thereto on the General declining, owing to the condition of his private affairs.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Minister Campbell declines stating what has transpired between the State Department and himself, but feels assured that the people will sustain him in the position he has taken when the records are published.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Third Congressional District Union Convention nominated Chancellor Harison for Congress. There is great dissatisfaction with the ticket nominated by the Union State Convention. It is expected that there will be an Independent Union ticket placed in the field. The Democrats are sanguine of carrying the State at the fall election.

CONDENSED NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

—The most violent rain storm ever known occurred in the vicinity of Philadelphia, commencing about midnight of Sunday and continuing without intermission until half-past five o'clock Monday morning. About eight o'clock the Cohocksink culvert gave way at the intersection of two streets upon which there is a great deal of travel. The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers rose very high. The wharves from Manayunk down were overflowed, as well as the towpath of the canal. The water was four feet high in the mills at Manayunk. A freight train ran off the track at that place, owing to a large quantity of earth which was washed down upon the rails. All the trains were forced to stop at the point. A bridge washed away on the line of the Second and Third street passenger road prevented the running of cars. About thirty feet of high stone wall at the Insane Asylum was entirely demolished. A costly bridge on the Cohocksink Creek was entirely swept away. The cellars in entire streets in the lower section of the city were inundated, and the steam fire engines were busily engaged endeavoring to rid the premises of water. The rain played sad havoc with the crops. In many places corn, wheat and oats fields are covered with water. In the northeastern section of the city the water in a bar room was two feet deep.

—It is generally conceded, says a Washington special, that there will be a quorum of Congressmen present in July—the effect of the Attorney General's opinion.

—Ben Loan, the Commissioner of Agriculture, is dangerously ill.

—Syphoid fever cases, to the number of from twenty to fifty, it is reported, occur daily in Washington City.

—A railroad convention is in session in Louisville, Ky., in which some twenty roads are represented, the object in view being a reduction of rates and the establishment of quick time and accurate connections.

—Jacob Ballway has been nominated for Congress, first District, in this city (Kentucky) District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. E. Hise.

Taking the Chances—Gift Enterprises—Bogus Petroleum Schemes—State Lotteries.

The amount of the barefaced public swindling perpetrated annually at the expense of the intelligent people of these United States, if correctly ascertained, must reach an appalling sum total. Especially since the close of the war, have confidence operators flourished all over the land. Many thousands of our manly soldiers, who escaped the dangers of the battle field and the horrors of captivity, were fleeced of their hard earnings backpay by some operator in "undeveloped" oil territory—which is still, and will remain till Gabriel's trumpet sounds, undeveloped, because there is not and never was, any oil under it—or by some operator of the eloquent confidence men who had it to sell.

And then there were "gift enterprises," with sounding names, and fine promises of great wealth and charity, starting up in every town. Probably the meanest of all possible speculations, was that class of gigantic schemes of this kind, appealing to the holiest impulses of human nature, as a means of filling the pockets of unprincipled adventurers. Millions of dollars were undoubtedly drawn from the people during the last year by operators who got up and put in operation "charitable" gift enterprises—the advertisement of which was to the effect that the money collected was to be used throughout the land, and too often countenanced by the names of innocent publications of respectability, who were used as stool-pigeons by the knaves and utterly conscienceless swindlers; but the gifts described in such glorious terms in the advertisements, were, of course, never seen by the victims.

And it is a sad fact, that in spite of the often repeated exposures of the utter worthlessness of these schemes, and the suppression of most of them by the authorities—there are still men to be found ready to risk their money in them. Only a month or two since, a gift enterprise was said to be for the benefit of soldiers' orphans, was exposed in this city, and the swindlers, the managers and succeeded in pocketing, twenty-five hundred dollars, and, within the present week, another gang of scoundrels, operating in the same line, was exposed in New York.

There is still another variety of sondence operators, well enough known to newspaper readers, but who did among the unsuspecting innocents of the rural districts in inexcusable places, which old editors in Pennsylvania should know of. Mr. Snooks, a well known gift enterprise and bogus petroleum lottery, writes to some rural sentleman, inclosing a lottery ticket, which he says, has drawn two or three hundred or a thousand dollars. If rural sentleman will send Snooks ten dollars, the price of the ticket, he will send forthwith the amount of the prize—and of course, he will use his secure rural gentleman's influence in selling more tickets, which may possibly not draw prizes, and this influence is specially stipulated for in the bargain. The rural man sends the money as soon as he receives the money, tell all his friends that he drew it on a ticket sent him by Mr. Snooks, the upright and gentlemanly agent, &c. If one rural friend, who drew the cash and sends the ten dollars—which he generously does—is surprised, very seriously, after awhile to find that the enterprising Snooks forgets to return the amount of the prize; and after fruitless inquiry for the person through the postoffice, writes to the victim makes up his mind that all lotteries are swindles. This conclusion is not wholly just; for regularly established lotteries do not do business in the manner adopted by our sapscullions, and, if, in our verdant friend had applied to a regular lottery office, he would have learned the nature of the swindle, and been fully informed of the precious chances he had taken in the game.

As we have said, the propensity of many people to take chances in lotteries is almost unconquerable. The lottery business itself is a very old one. It is related in like some other specimens of disease, of Italian origin. The first governmental lottery was established by the Genoese, for the purpose of raising money to carry on a war against the Turks. The Dutch lottery in England appears to have been in vogue in 1569, when prizes were voted to the repairs of harbors and public works.

In the early part of this century, the State lottery had become an established institution in the New England States, and many of our American Commonwealths. On the Continent of Europe most of the governments have lotteries up to quite a recent period, as a regular branch of the revenue system, and some of the German States still retain it. In Spain and Italy it was abolished in 1826; and in this country they are now prohibited by all the States except—Kentucky, and Missouri. In these States the business is conducted under the joint management of Franco, Morris & Co., and Murray, Eddy & Co., whose local offices in Louisville, Kentucky, corner of Fourth and Jacob streets, where all information can be had. These lottery companies, according to law, have deposited in the State Treasury ample security in State bonds, for the payment of all prizes, and for the honest and fair conduct of the policies.

The theory upon which lotteries as State institutions are first adopted, was that the spirit of gambling—the disposition to deal in chances—is inherent in human nature, and that it was better that the public authorities should regulate the evil, and make it contribute to the revenue of the State, guaranteeing fair dealing to the public, than to have them to be swindled by irresponsible private adventurers. It is the legal position of lotteries, and has now prevail in most of the States, cannot be better expressed than by the lines of a satire against the gift enterprise and similar contemporaneous swindles, which we will be up to conclude that the old idea was not, after all, so far wrong. If a State authorizes an evil, it would be more satisfactory to have them regulated and made amenable to the law of fair dealing than to let the people at the mercy of audacious operators, who sell tickets, into never draw prizes, and utterly defy the law as a dead letter.

And all, as we have stated, the only legally authorized lotteries in the United States are the Consolidated Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries, above mentioned. The drawings of these concerns are public, as fair as anything of the kind can be, and are under the supervision of authorities appointed by the States.

We hear quite frequently of handsome prizes drawn by individuals in these lotteries. In one case, about two months ago, a gentleman of this city obtained the handsome little "pile" of $30,000 in exchange for a ten-dollar investment. Several small prizes, of substantial amount, are also talked about in private circles, and not long since a gentleman in New Orleans drew the very handsome amount of $60,000 in the Kentucky Lottery. The person to whom the Kentucky concern range from $50,000 to $100,000 prizes are scattered from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco. These lotteries have been conducted for the past thirty years on the same basis; and the fact that they are still in operation is a pretty good evidence that the management is fair and honorable.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, June 15th.*

Important Bank Decision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HALIFAX, June 18.—In the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Giles presiding, in the case of Kennedy vs. Gibson, arising out of a robbery of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, involving the question of individual liability in the case of the several national banking laws, the Court to-day rendered a lengthy opinion to the effect that no suit can be maintained under said clause until the Comptroller of Currency has audited the accounts of the insolvent institution, and ascertained and distributed to the creditors the amount of its liabilities.

River Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, June 18.—The River low and falling.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette via Atlantic and Great Western Telegraph.)

CAIRO, June 18.—River 8 inches and rising slowly. The weather is cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—River stationary, 6 feet 9 inches in the falls.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—River 18 inches and falling very slowly.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Large Riot in Birmingham.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CATHOLICS.

City in Possession of the Rioters.

TROOPS SUMMONED TO THE PLACE.

The War in Candia.

THE RECENT CHRISTIAN REVERSES.

Terrible Atrocities by Turks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ANTI-POPERY RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM — THE TOWN IN POSSESSION OF THE RIOTERS—TROOPS HURRIED TO SUPPRESS THE DISTURBANCE.

LONDON, June 17.—3 P. M.—Information has reached this city, that a very formidable anti-popery riot prevails in Birmingham, to-day. Two streets have been taken possession of and completely sacked by the rioters, who are out in great force and present a very formidable appearance. A Roman Catholic Chapel has been attacked and threatened with demolition. The most intense excitement prevails, and further serious trouble is apprehended.

6 P. M.—At this hour the rioters are in full possession of the City of Birmingham, and all efforts to preserve the peace and order have proved futile. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance with orders to put down the riot at all hazards and stop the further destruction of property.

DEATH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Garrison's breakfast has been tendered to William Lloyd Garrison, by a Committee of which the Duke of Argyle is chairman, and will take place some time next week. Hon. John Bright, M. P., is expected to preside.

UNITED STATES CASE DENIED.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court to-day, on a demurrer in the case of the United States vs. Wagner, a decision was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

IRELAND.

IMPOSING FUNERAL DEMONSTRATION.

DUBLIN, June 18.—One of the victims of the recent riot was buried at Waterford on the 16th inst. The funeral was occasion of a great demonstration. A procession consisting of over 3,000 persons, all wearing green emblems, followed the corpse to the place of interment.

ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—The steamer Bavaria, from New York, has arrived here.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

The War in Crete—The Defeat of the Christians—Atrocities of the Turks.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATHENS, June 15.—Advices from Crete represent that Omar Pacha met with a defeat from the Cretans, and that the expedition sent to relieve Candia, failed. The Turkish losses were very heavy. Omar Pacha was ordered to Candia to take the place of Mehmed Pacha, who had been twice beaten in Apocorona. Omar Pacha arrived in the extreme camp of Omar Pacha. After a fresh defeat at Heraklion, Omar Pacha was ordered to Candia to defended and killed the insubordinate. The Cretans and the various powers have notified their governments of these atrocities. The Turkish gunboat, Pera, has burned several Christian families, and brought them to Piraeus. The Turkish steamer Isadbi, which chased the Greek blockade runner Arcadia, has put back, very much damaged state, with several of her crew killed and wounded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 18.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93½ for money and 93¾ for account.

PARIS, June 18.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 134; orleans, 135; sales of 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Pork steady; prime mess, 90 for prime mess and pork buoyant and strong. Breadstuffs closed firmer. Rye, 5 francs. Spirits turpentine, 45 francs. Petroleum, 74 francs. Sugar firm and advanced 2 francs. Tallow firm and advanced 2 francs. Rosin firm and advanced 1 franc. Linseed oil, 74 francs. Rapeseed, 100 francs. Rapeseed oil, 100 francs. Spirits of wine, 90 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12½; orleans, 12½; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs market closed quiet and prices buoyant and tendency upward. Corn firmer. Pork steady. Lard 50s for American. Petroleum—Refined 2s 6d for prime. Spirits turpentine, 40s for pale. Rosin, 4s 6d for common. Tallow 4s per cwt for prime. Linseed oil, 27s 6d. Rapeseed, 46s for pale. Spirits of wine, 11s 6d.

LONDON, June 18.—*Evening.*—Markets unchanged. The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

LONDON, June 18.—*Evening.*—The Atlantic and Great Western Telegraph Company.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—*Evening.*—United States 5-20s, 79 bid.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Petroleum heavy; standard white 36 f. 50 c. per 100.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

GREEK MINISTER PRESENTED.

Mr. Rangabe, Greek Minister Resident, was introduced to the President to-day, delivered his credentials, and made a brief address. The President replied, expressing the wish that complete harmony might always exist between the two countries.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

The Cabinet was in session yesterday and to-day on the subject of the official conduct of General Hancock, the commander of the Military District, and will continue their deliberations to-morrow. The purpose is to frame such instructions as will clearly define the powers of those officials under the reconstruction acts, and insure obedience to them, at the same time facilitating legislation under the rules. It is understood the position taken by Hancock is satisfactory here. In the conduct of the military commanders, in the exercising of the powers of military review, or supervision, as it is obligatory on the President to see the law executed in accordance with his oath of office.

MISSING BONDS FOUND.

The missing bonds of one thousand dollars each, which were reported missing from the Treasury department, were found to-day in the Treasury vault. They were probably stolen with a lot of other bonds of different securities printed on paper of the same size.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Ladies Interceding for the Life of Maximilian and Others—Engagements at the city of Mexico—Marques Advised to Surrender—Indications Are Reported Off Vera Cruz.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—The following dispatch has been received from Galveston, giving advices from Queretaro to the 31st, and Monterey to the 1st:

A letter from San Luis Potosi, of the 31st, says a telegram from Queretaro on that date states that the trial of Maximilian was concluded, sixty ladies in mourning, interceding, had called on Juarez, and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretaro be spared. The President said he would do all he could compatible with the safety of the Republic. Lopez and Mejia had been shot for whom they had not interceded.

Engagements had taken place at the Capital, which resulted in the Liberals being driven out. The foreigners in the city had advised Marquese to surrender, promising him safe escape.

The Brownsville *Bombero* says the *Mexicano* of the 15th reports Santa Anna off Vera Cruz.

FROM CANADA.

Proposed Liberation of Fenian Prisoners—Contesting Claims of Property of the Confederation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LONDON, C. W., June 18.—The *Free Press* contains an article in favor of freeing the Fenian prisoners on Confederation day, contending that one act of mercy would do more than a thousand killed.

MONTREAL, June 18.—Cattle quiet. Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 27c. Ashes—Pots, 28c; pearls, 29c. Flour—Canadian Wheat 15 6d. Mixed, western Corn 28s. Oats 2s 7d. Peas 3s 7d. Pork declined to 75s for Canadian. Provisions generally unchanged, except Bacon, which is higher. Rates for Cumberland cut middles, Pork and Lard 5s for American. Produce—Ashes 30s for pots. Petroleum, 40c for refined. Linseed oil, 1c per gallon for spirits. Tallow 6s per cwt.

LONDON, June 18.—*Evening.*—Markets unchanged. The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

LONDON, June 18.—*Evening.*—The Atlantic and Great Western Telegraph Company.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—*Evening.*—United States 5-20s, 79 bid.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Petroleum heavy; standard white 36 f. 50 c. per 100.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Death of Judge Lyons—Progress of Reconstruction—Trial of Jackson Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, June 18.—Judge W. H. Lyons, of Hastings County, died yesterday.

Registration in the city to-day shows the whites five ahead. At the County Court House twenty whites were registered and not one black.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17.—Registration commenced yesterday at Norfolk and progresses gradually, without the slightest disturbance. A large number of colored men gathered around the polls. The result in this place depends upon the vote of about hundred and forty voters, three hundred and seven being colored.

Colonel Cooley, President of the Registration Board, had a conference with the city authorities and prominent citizens, who expressed a desire to give him co-operation. A number of special policemen are offered for the apprehension of any one illegally registering.

Commencement Exercises of the Pittsburgh Female College—The Grand Musical Contest.

To-morrow evening, at the Pittsburgh Female College, will take place the annual musical contest between the scholars for the Thomas McKee and "Mellor" prizes. The former we have had the pleasure of examining. It is a rich and elegantly wrought massive medal, of the purest gold, cast from an elaborate die at the Philadelphia Mint. Aside from its pecuniary value, which is by no means insignificant, it is held to be one of the finest specimens of College medals ever prepared in America. On one side is a truthful and carefully wrought medallion of the author of the musical endowment, the lamented Thomas McKee, Esq. In neatly raised letters, tastefully encircling the medallion, is the inscription "Thomas McKee Prize for superior excellence in music." On the reverse are two elaborately formed laurel branches, forming a semi-circle and giving the appearance of a wreath, held by an ancient harp. In the space formed inside the laurel wreath will be inscribed the fortunate competitor's name. Above the central design are the words "Pittsburgh Female College," in bold letters, while beneath is the appropriate Latin motto "Laurus dignissimo praetur." The "Mellor" prize will be most worthy." The "Mellor" prize will be awarded to the best vocalist. It is a richly bound and valuable volume of sheet music, selected with much care, and embracing the sweetest current vocalizations in the musical world. The contest will be spirited and doubtless attended by a large intellectual and impassioned assemblage. The following comprise the Committee on Awards: Professor Tuthouse, Mr. and Mr. H. Kinney, and Mr. Everson, W. F. Marshall and Max Livingston, Esqs. The pupils of the College are all thoroughly proficient in instrumental and vocal music, inasmuch as our highly talented citizen, Professor Kolbrock, occupies the operatic chair in that branch of the College.

THE FIRE COMPANIES.

The steamers, both of this city and Allegheny, have been thoroughly repaired, on the ground, and labored hard and faithfully to stay the devouring element, and finally succeeded in getting it under complete control, if not out until after the mill was completely burned. The Columbia Hose and Ladder Company of Allegheny, were prompt in "putting in appearance" and did good service. The Eagle and Neptune each had a hose company from two sections of the new hose, but the sections were very promptly relieved by others, so that the long detention caused to other companies by the breaking.

THE CROWD.

The Bee commenced about six o'clock, and raged until after eight, at which time the fire had spread over the entire side, and for one dense mass of men, women and children, of all ages, nations and tongues. Having arrived on the ground quite early, we were enabled to secure a good position in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration, but found it quite a different matter to get away, and although the fire was completely checked if not actually quenched, there was a dense crowd still remaining to witness the serious accidents occurred, other than we have mentioned, which happily in any one injured so far as we could learn.

The Goldrich Homicide—Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

The jury impannelled by Coroner Clawson to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of James Goldrich, assembled at the Allegheny Mayor's office, Tuesday, and concluded the investigation. The following additional testimony was elicited:

F. A. Schmidt, sworn—Live in Erie; was in Alleghany on the night of the shooting; was at Kellar's saloon; was sitting in the centre of the right hand side; first heard the shooting; was sitting at the table; thought probably a few seconds afterwards, on the left hand side of the door, did Mr. Kellar was standing in the crowd; saw Victor Kellar going back towards the room, and afterwards saw Victor towards the door, saw deceased crawling about the floor; afterwards saw him standing on his feet; saw him fall; saw the man he was lying on his back, with his head inside the door; saw Victor Kellar on the side of the door; when McFarland and deceased had left the room, heard a conversation with two young men; I suppose that but seven to ten minutes elapsed; I went out; saw Kellar going towards the back room and when I looked in the room, could not tell who was standing; heard a noise in the door when the shot was fired. Did not see Victor Kellar; I was sitting with my back to the door; saw Victor Kellar at the door; saw young Kellar at the front door some time after the shooting; returned to the door; saw young Kellar go back room; I went up stairs. When young Kellar first started to the door, I heard a noise; I supposed, but walked quite rapidly.

Jacob Seifert, sworn—Live at Erie; was in Allegheny on the night of the shooting; at Mr. Kellar's house; was sitting in the front room; saw Victor Kellar standing in the front door open and saw a man with a white coat come in the door and stepped on the left hand side; did not go into the store room, but when I heard the report of the pistol, I stepped to the door; saw the man who was shot crawling on the floor, near side of the counter. All of the party went into the store but myself and a little boy; I stayed in the room; heard no more shooting, but did not see him afterwards; left the room in about five minutes after the shooting.

Michael Bittenbine, sworn—Live at Erie, Pennsylvania; was in Mr. Kellar's liquor store, Allegheny, on the night of the shooting; we were in conversation in the liquor store when a young man named Goldrich came in; the parties here detailed the conversation between the parties present, except Mr. Byrne's; I was there shortly before the shooting; no came into his room; he said a man had been about town the last week who did it wanted to shoot him; he said he was afraid of his life; he said he had made the remark if didn't want to shoot him, I wanted to shoot the damned Dutchman; never saw Kellar have a pistol; he keeps a hardware store; I generally see any pistols in the store.

Joseph Fisher was recalled, but nothing important was elicited.

Jos. Seifert, Jr., sworn—Was at Kellar's house on the night of the shooting; my wife told me that there was a row at Kellar's and wanted me to go and see what it was; went down; saw a man lying on the floor; saw a large crowd inside and outside; saw Victor Kellar after the shooting standing; saw him standing on the pavement in front of Donald Kellar's; we went in left and met the man who was shot; don't know who was Victor Kellar carries a pistol or not; I gave him a revolver last Christmas or New Year's; I told him to take it home afterwards that he had sold it; don't think he keeps them for sale.

James Blair, sworn—Resided in Allegheny; was at the scene of the shooting; saw Victor Kellar after the shooting standing on the pavement in front of Donald Kellar's; we went in left and met the man who was shot; don't know who Victor