THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
T. E. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....A. F. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$8.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 141. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.42.
Clubs of Ten.....1.18.
—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday Edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
Money by Draft, Express; Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THERE appears to be trouble in the ranks of the Republican party in California. The candidates recently nominated by the State Convention do not give general satisfaction, and hence the disaffection. A reorganization is proposed, and another State Convention is to be called. There seems to be a growing feeling pervading the masses from Maine to California, that none but good men shall henceforward be selected for office. Mere care must be taken in the selection of candidates by Conventions, else the people will take elections into their own hands, and steer clear of party ties. Leaders of parties should not be slow in discovering the tendency of public sentiment.

THE Republican County Nominating Convention held in Washington on Monday, resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen, as candidates for the ensuing Fall election:

Assembly—Messrs. Nicholson, of Beaver; Col. Ewing and Major Day, of Washington county.
Sheriff—Major Henry A. Myers.
Treasurer—Capt. James P. Hart.
Commissioner—H. B. McLean.
Jury Commissioner—R. McLean.
Director of the Poor—Wm. H. Davis.

Hon. George V. Lawrence and William J. Alexander, of Monongahela City, were chosen delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Williamsport on Monday next.

SECRETARY STANTON has taken ground against the recent opinion of the Attorney General. He differs with him in nearly every essential point as to who are entitled to registration. This stand on the part of Mr. Stanton will not prove surprising to the country. It will in a great measure make up for the slight he has manifested on other important political subjects, and tend greatly to satisfy the people that his tenacity in holding place in the Cabinet does not proceed from no retrogression from the cardinal principles of his party.

THE State Republican Convention, which assembles at Williamsport on Monday next, will be composed of fit representatives of the party, and the proceedings will be marked with much interest. It is believed that the holding of a Constitutional Convention will be strongly advised and recommended. The chances of Hon. H. W. Williams for the nomination for Supreme Judge look very fair, although the West has been taught from experience not to feel too sanguine of success.

THE New York *World* takes no stock in the belief that the cholera will appear in that city in an epidemic form. It says New York was never so healthy as at the present time, and that people who keep clean, eat moderately, and pay their debts, need be in no fear of cholera.

THERE is one undertaker for every ten doctors in Chicago. Necessarily the undertaker must grow rich.

BOSTON means to accord the President a full and hearty welcome.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Historians and her money bags are in Paris.

—Chicago has one hundred and seven churches.

—Ivory parasol handles are made from the shin bones of cattle.

—Troy has $25,000 subscribed toward another co-operation foundry.

—The United States has four hundred and eighty six cheese factories.

—Philadelphia complains that the police take their tods on Sunday.

—Japan's export trade with Great Britain amounts to $10,000,000 per annum.

—New York critics accuse the Worrell Sisters of talking libertine with the public.

—Delaware expects to ship a million and a half baskets of peaches this season.

—The Detroit Club proposes to hold a World's Base Ball Tournament in that city.

—A Minnesota paper wants a cotton mill established at the Falls of St. Anthony.

—Recently emigrants have been arriving in this country at the rate of three per minute.

—The high price of labor was the death of the Cranston hotel project in New York.

—A large Newfoundland dog made the descent of Genesee Falls in safety the other day.

—The London *Morning Herald* expects to see Jefferson Davis in England this month.

—Clara Louisa Kellogg has translated into civilized music some of the barbarous Japanese strains.

—The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has agreed to adopt the cental system as soon as anybody does.

—The wheat harvest has commenced in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and promises a large yield.

—A French doctor is curing cases of laudanum poisoning by dosing with deadly nightshade.

—Two breweries at Portsmouth stopped manufacture because Massachusetts is closed to their products.

—A number of cows have recently died in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, with a disease known there as the "milk fever."

—Public opinion strongly condemns Mrs. Cole, the paramour of Hiscock, and her husband is openly termed an assassin.

—Madame Pauline Lucca, the celebrated prima donna, is coming to America in the fall. She will first appear in New York.

—The distilleries of Messrs. Crider & Breitigal, at Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa., have been seized for alleged violation of the United States revenue laws.

—On Sunday the newly erected residence of W. H. Drewry, near Norfolk, Va., was destroyed by fire, with all his furniture; loss $7,500; insurance, $3,000.

—Tennessee now has thirteen cotton factories in operation within her borders. The aggregate capital invested is over $1,000,000, and 900 operatives are employed.

—A careful calculator finds that on an average one person in every hundred and fifty is blind of one eye. The defect is more common in low than in high latitudes.

—Iodine, placed in a small box with a perforated lid, destroys organic poisons in rooms, in case of small pox this method, it is said, may be used with great benefit.

—The people of Central City, Colorado, have subscribed five thousand dollars to be paid for Indian scalps "with the ears on," at the rate of twenty dollars a piece.

—Colonel Robert O. Abbott, Surgeon United States army, who was medical director of the department in Washington during the war, died on the 16th inst. at Brooklyn.

—A Judge in Missouri lately entered a plea for divorce, sat on his own case, heard the pleading, and entered a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony. That beats Chicago.

—The United States steamer Monongahela, Commodore Bissell, left St. Croix for St. Thomas May 20th—all well. United States steamer Suco left June 1st for a cruise—all well.

—The St. Louis police have been taking the names of the frequenters of bad houses in that city, and are now considering the propriety of publishing the list for the sake of the virtuous.

—The cherry wine merchants of Cadiz told our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sherry at all, but slops used to wash out the tubs and for other dirty work about the stills."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Prisoner's Flight to Canada.

TESTIMONY AS TO DATES.

The Application of Defense to Recall Witnesses for Cross-examination Defeated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

In the trial of Surratt, to-day, the defense submitted a motion, asking that the witnesses Hobart, Bilon and Dye, be recalled for cross examination on points which came to the knowledge of the defense. Since their other examination which they have had received information which would enable them to show that in April, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Hobart stated the parties to whom he referred in his testimony as having got on his train at Essex Junction, got on that train on Friday, the 21st of April, and not on Tuesday, the 18th. As to Bilon, the defense proposed to prove he made a statement before April 27th corresponding with that made yesterday, except as to the date when the party came to the depot at Washington. They would show he positively fixed the date from the fact of his brother's death, and that his mother was absent on Thursday night, and it was Friday a. m. witness was put on the train. It was the object of the prosecution to show that Surratt was at Montreal, on the afternoon of April 14th. He was at St. Albans on the morning of the 15th, and at Burlington on the night of the 17th, on the way to Montreal. As against that the defence proposed to show the two men described by Bilon were put on the train on Friday morning; and not Thursday, that the two men were pursued through Vermont to Canada, that they were pursued and tracked to their residence in Canada, and that it was ascertained that the man was not Surratt. These facts were reported to the department, and consequently, and not till in the possession of the United States Government. The counsel for the defense stated that at the men who slept in the depot was John H. Surratt.

As to the recall of Sergeant Dye, Mr. Merchant proposed to read a transcript from the docket of Alderman Horan, of Philadelphia, showing that Dye was arrested in the early part of June, and was committed for trial on the First National Bank of Nebraska.

The Court declined to allow the reading, and overruled the motion to recall the witnesses.

Edward I. Smith gave evidence that Surratt, in the spring of February, 1865, conversation, joked about going to Richmond, but never acknowledged to having been there. He never said, laughed and joked "if the Yankees knew what he had done, they would string him up."

James H. Wright, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Military Justice, identified certain papers as having been placed in his custody. These were an oath of allegiance, account with the Bank of Montreal, a draft on the Bank, and Booth's work Book.

Robert A. Campbell, teller of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, gave testimony concerning the papers which Wright had identified.

William E. Cleaver, keeper of a livery stable in Washington, testified that Surratt, in company with him, said he and Booth had bloody work to do; that Booth said he was a damned old scoundrel, Lincoln, Surratt at the time making motions with his knife on a block in the stable. Witness also saw Surratt on the evening of the 14th of April, previous to the assassination. Booth and Surratt transacted their livery business with him.

John Lee, now residing in Mississippi, formerly a livery stable keeper, in Washington, testified to seeing a man he took to be Surratt on Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel, on the night of the 14th of April, he had a conversation with the young prisoner as Surratt, to the best of witness' knowledge, the prisoner at the bar being the man he met. Surratt was walking at an moderate pace, and had a riding face. Also testified to meeting April 15, 1865, in room in Kirkwood House, where Vice President Johnson resided, a coat, cravat, spur, a book, three packed handkerchiefs and slick black Congress boots, identified and identified. Also found beneath the sheet and mattress of the bed a large bowie knife, which he took off on Wednesday, was shown to President Johnson, Secretary Stanton and others, and left with Judge Holt. Witness was then a member of Co. Baker's detective force.

Samuel J. Rainey testified to keeping a stable in company with Mr. Wm. Cleaver, in Washington, in 1865. Knew Surratt, saw him at the stable several times. Eddy Martin, a commercial broker, testified to Richmond, testified that he was Andrew Carroll's clerk in the office at Fort Tobacco in January, 1865. Observed no communication between them.

Brooks, stabler, testified he had charge of the Howard stable, Washington, in April, 1865. Surratt kept horses there and gave orders that no one should have them but himself. Should get horses there. Had seen Booth, Surratt and Atzerodt together in stable.

Witness was asked if he had any conversation with Atzerodt about Surratt in April, 1865.

Mr. Bradley objected to the question, as the conversation related to a note which was not in Court.

Mr. Pierrepont suggested it would be best to propose a further investigation until Monday morning, when Mr. Brooks was taken until to-morrow morning.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Meeting at Brownsville—McKeesport, Titusville, Monongahela City, Belle Vernon, Greensburg, Greenville & California Subscribe Their Quotas of Stock—Text Reading at Greensburg, Greene County.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette per Atlantic and Lake Erie Express Company.)

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 20.—The corporators and friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad met here to-day. The meeting was largely attended. Delegates were present from Greene, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny counties. McKeesport, Elizabeth, Monongahela City, Belle Vernon, Cookstown, Greenville and California, reported their quota of stock secured. Brownsville pledged her quota and appointed a Committee to obtain it.

The delegates from Greene county volunteered to raise $15,000 and double it if necessary.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Van Voorhis, of Fayette, and Drs. Culver and Patton, of Greene counties. The meeting with enthusiasm adjourned to meet at Greensburg, Greene county, on the 28th of June.

FROM MEXICO.

The Trial of Maximilian—Threat for His Blood—Reported Capture of Santa Anna—Liberals—Minister Campbell's Resignation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New York, June 20.—The *Herald's* San Luis Potosi special says: Maximilian's trial was to have been resumed to-morrow, but his counsel not having arrived from the capital, the trial will again be postponed. Gen. Miramon's relations, who are in this city, have secured counsel in his behalf.

Rogue proclamations, purporting to be signed by him, are issued here in the vicinity of government and passed off as genuine, and every device is resorted to in order to bring the fallen Emperor in contempt.

The growing insubordination of the military chieftains to the Central Government causes uneasiness. Bands of robbers, which the government dislodges from one place, infest very unsafe.

Up to the date of June 3d, the siege of the Capital still progressed. General Diaz was arriving and relieving the capital in some manner as Queretaro had been taken.

The *Times* special says: A messenger in Havana just as the steamer Eagle left, that Santa Anna landed at Vera Cruz on the 4th, but was compelled to recapitulate. He then went to Isla, where the Liberals captured him. He was subjected to a military trial and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th.

The *Tribune's* special says: The President has been informed of the arrival of Santa Anna in Havana.

The *Times'* special says: Mr. Campbell, in response to an order to proceed to Mexico, said his health was such that he could not, and that if the case was so urgent as not to be delayed, he would resign.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ELLSWORTH, THREE MILES BEYOND FORT HARKER, June 7, 1867.

We arrived here this morning from the end of the road, where we staved last night, supposing a big tent, slept in the cars, and where we had a glorious meeting over which General Thurman presided, and at which Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, was the chief orator. His speech was one of classic elegance, and rose fully up to the inspiring associations with which we were surrounded. Mr. Perry, the President of the Company, was then called and made a few felicitous remarks. He was followed by Judge Usher, of Indiana, who spoke eloquently and in perfect accord with the unanimous sentiment of the party, that the great enterprise, the progress of which we had come to witness, was deserving of liberal aid from both government and people.

After a quiet night's rest in the sleeping cars, we were summoned to an early breakfast, after which we took ambulances for Ellsworth. This is a bustling and really pretty place, nearly six months old, and containing fifty or sixty stores and dwellings. It is located on a beautiful piece of land on the bank of Smoky Hill, which is here about the size of the Conemaugh at Blairsville. The country around here is beautiful. The river is skirted on either side with a belt of timber, all the rest being prairie. About this whole country is undulating—more so than it is in the more eastern part of Kansas. The soil is altogether different, being a strong sandy loam, in some places thin, in others several feet in thickness. It seems to be quite destitute of lime; while in the portion of Kansas lying east of Salina, fifty miles west of Fort Riley) the only stone is limestone. Here, since we struck the Smoky Hills, some twenty-five or thirty miles back, the only stone are two very dissimilar kinds of sandstone—one a rock of very pure white sand, of fine grain, and so pliable that it can be pulverized between the thumb and finger, and the other, which immediately overlays it, is also fine grained and pure, but is very hard, and lies in irregular layers. Having written thus far, we adjourned to Fort Harker.

Yesterday afternoon, a short distance before we reached the present termination of the road, we visited what is called the "Mushroom Rock," so called because it resembles a mushroom in having a broad base and cap poised upon a comparatively slender stem. The pedestal or stem is about ten feet high and five or six in diameter. This is composed of that soft and easily pulverized sandstone spoken of below; the cap, which is oval in form, is nearly round, and on the under side very much resembling an enormous duck without feathers. It is about ten or twelve feet in diameter at its widest point and five or six in diameter at the edge. The upper side is covered with small pieces of the same stone, and in spots of some acres in extent, is quite thickly covered with a growth and seedling is to more like our blue grass, and affords a good pasture for stock. If that had shot to seed, I have seen none six inches high. The edge of the cap is thickest in this encampment it sustains the transplanting of pumpkin seeds, which promise to be as healthy and flourishing as that in the open prairie.

I have spoken more particularly of this grass than some readers might deem worth the trouble, for it will have to remember that six millions of acres of territory, and that it is probably the most continuous grass of the crown, and that it is capable of feeding to extreme fatness cattle and sheep, and that ter millions of cattle and sheep, we will see in the future, states as rapidly as they can, or it would grow in for the state I cannot say; but on my return I intend, if I can, to bring a little of the seed home.

The country of Fort Riley for sixty miles is one of extraordinary fertility. Home on the valley of "Solomon's Fork," as it is called, is a beautiful spot. Here, in 1855, the Kansas City mills west of Fort Riley, is one of the finest farms I have seen, and although the railroad only reached it this spring, it is surrounded by thousand settlers are in it already, solo-state City—named after the Kansas City—on the stream,—is a brisk and rather pretty town, and is surrounded by a country that is destined to thrive. Salina, another town of the same kind, is located in a country more thrifty, containing, according to the best information I could get, nearly two thousand people. We left Salina early in the day, and dinged for a while with the Inspector of the Union Pacific, and some other officers of men. One little party, who were in the Salina country, gave us a good dinner of them. They said it was the best way I could do to get rid of them was to feed them. We answered "only a month and a half." "Are you sure of that?" they inquired in chorus. "No; you follow out exactly what we think and talk of for about three days than we do," was the answer. I decided the alternative.

The Union Pacific Railway from the Missouri to Fort Riley is very good; it cost much better than any we found between Fort Riley and the Federal Government, Leavenworth and this place, where the road cuts on an elevation of from ten to twelve feet; there is some heavy cutting and filling.

Fort Harker is a number of miles east of Ellsworth, on a beautiful piece of ground at a considerable elevation above the river. There are no valuable buildings, but it will likely there over will be; for the railroad will repair and improve the place, and make it unnecessary. General Hancock declared that every foot of land that the Government enabled the government to dispense with in the construction of the road, was a clear saving, in this distant region, of more than a dollar, not dollars a year.

The evening meeting here at the Depot this afternoon, at which brief addresses were made by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, Colonel Wilson, Representative in Congress from Indiana, Hon. Mr. Stephens, Representative in Congress from Georgia, Mr. Nicholson, of Delaware, Hon. Mr. Niblack, M. C., of Indiana, Hon. M. Ketcham, M. C., from West Virginia, Mr. Chandler, of New York, Governor Stanton, of Tennessee, Governor Fenny, Hon. Mr. Hubbard, M. C., of West Virginia, Hon. J. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Governor Thomas, of St. Louis, Judge Kingman, of Kansas, Mr. Hitchcock, of the Democrat, St. Louis. These were followed by several gentlemen of the press, and by a talented clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, and the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

15. Boards are appointed for registration and for superintending the elections must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

ACTION OF THE CABINET.

The reading having been concluded, each section was then discussed, considered and adopted.

First section, unanimous, except Secretary of War.

Second section, ditto.

Third section, unanimous.

Fourth section, unanimous, except Secretary of War.

Fifth section, unanimous.

Sixth Section, unanimous, except Secretary of War, who dissents to the second and third paragraph.

Seventh section, unanimous, except Secretary of War.

Eighth section, unanimous.

Ninth section, unanimous, except Secretary of War.

Tenth section, unanimous.

Eleventh section, unanimous.

Twelfth section, unanimous.

Thirteenth section, unanimous, but the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War expressed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion.

Fourteenth section, unanimous, except the Secretary of War.

Fifteenth section, unanimous.

Sixteenth section, unanimous; except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second paragraph, with the exception of the words, "where a person has by speech or by writing incited other to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

Seventeenth section, unanimous.

Eighteenth section, unanimous.

Nineteenth section, unanimous.

At Cabinet, June 20.—Present: Same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except acting Secretary of the Interior. The President announced to the Cabinet that after a full deliberation he concurred with the majority upon those sections of the summary to which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and he was now prepared to act upon the sections approved by them unanimously. That as it appeared the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a general order to the respective commanders the points set forth in the summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Longstreet Pardoned—Public Lands Disposed Of—Another Crim. Con. Tragedy, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

GENERAL LONGSTREET PARDONED.

A pardon was issued to-day in the case of General Longstreet, having been granted upon the written application of numerous prominent citizens of the South, including Grant, prominent officers of the army, and several Senators.

PUBLIC LANDS DISPOSED OF.

The Commissioner of the Land Office is in receipt of returns which show the disposal of public lands in May at the following places: Humboldt, Mich., 2,560 acres; Detroit, Mich., 21,400 acres; Dunleith, Minn., 2,312 acres.

ANOTHER CRIM. CON. TRAGEDY.

Thomas A. Scott was fatally shot this afternoon by Henry Johnson, in consequence of guilty intimacy with the latter's wife.

REVENUE.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons for the Pension Office have been made: S. O. Barrington, Columbia, Wis.; G. M. A. Brown, Weyauwega, Wis.; John Baker, Jefferson City, Mo.

COMMISSIONER TO PARIS.

Hon. Arthur McArthur, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

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.*

The Grand Jury at the County Home.

At the invitation of Mr. R. H. Davis, overseer of the poor, the Grand Jury, of Allegheny county, the Grand Jury, Judge, Stowe, Thos. Howard, Wm. Douglas, and Josiah King, Esqs., visited the County Home, yesterday. The party left the Court House at half-past nine o'clock, in carriages, and after a delightful drive, arrived at their destination at half-past ten. The Home is situated on the south side of the county in a beautiful valley, surrounded by towering hills. The number of inmates at the Home at the time of the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any state, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies thereof, that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof."

Persons who shall swear in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office sought can properly be one of the Constitution of the United States; Second, the oath must be taken before a magistrate. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office" and afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not therefore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

Question. Is the Oath of Allegiance, as to these the language is without limitation. The persons who have at any time held any office, civil, military or judicial in the military, under the United States, and have taken the oath of allegiance, and afterwards in the United States, is subject to disqualification.

Question. Are persons who are interested in an illicit boy, apparently under the age of twenty-one years, and liters of sons of intelligence, and on examination with three others of his class, missed a word, which disqualified the boy, is entitled to be registered? After the examination was over, the boys' parents and friends were delivered to the school by Feltt H. Brunot and Mr. Forster, who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But the Board of Registration will be continuing framing or amending the constitution of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these cases the Board of Registration will make a reservation in the omnion heretofore given. After full consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were not the oath taken, as a part of their official oath, *the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*

15. Persons who exercised mere agencies in connection with the rebellion are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of the Penitentiary, and of public institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds, and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having ascertained what offices hold, any one prior to the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to ask, first, what constitutes "engaging" upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting. First, the office held, and second, the rebellion, and afterwards participation in the rebellion.

16. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion, under this act, must be an overt and voluntary act done with the intent of aiding or furthering the rebellion. Any act done after the person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under paramount authority, which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified for voting.

18. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object, of such charity, and not intent to make aid the party which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Direct contributions to the rebel cause in the form of taxes or, military assessments, necessary to transfer the care of the Country to the General Government; also one appropriating two thousand dollars to erect the foundation and pedestal for a corps monument. General Reynolds' battle-field monument will be dedicated July 4th, 1868, and will cost $47,000.

Governor Geary arrived at noon to-day. General Grant arrived at four o'clock, and entered at the Ebbitt House, where the Governor and himself held a reception. Subsequently the party visited the battle field and cemetery, and on their return partook of an entertainment given by the Commissioners.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Burning of the American Theatre —Thirteen Deaths from Injuries—List of Sufferers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There have been thirteen deaths from injuries received at the burning of the American Varieties Theatre last evening. About thirty persons were wounded. The following is a partial list of the sufferers:

Killed—James Brady, John Lutz, Cabell Peetz, John W. Earnest, Henry Scribner.

Wounded—Wm. Mitchell, Annie Hinton, John Breck, Samuel Juggles, Amos Jones.

Not expected to Recover—Wm. Wood, Matthew Ferry, John Ellis, Edwin Register, Joseph Franklin, Wm. Butler, Wm. Walters, George Lamb.

Election of Railroad Directors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—The annual election of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Alex. Mitchell, president, Walter S. Garner, Russell Sage, Fred. P. James, J. A. Cowdry, H. O. Stemson, Jos. Rudd, S. S. Merrill, Hans Crocker.

FROM RICHMOND.

Registration and Perjury—Two Well Known Citizens Accused—Important Decision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, June, 20.—Mark Downey and Thomas H. White, two well known citizens, were arraigned before the United States Commissioner this morning, charged with perjury. In having sworn to a false oath yesterday. The United States District Attorney said that in the first case the prosecution would be on the ground that the State Constitution, adopted by the Convention at Alexandria, Old Dominion, all persons who aided in the rebellion in April, 1861. This Convention is not set aside by the Reconstruction bill.

About nine-tenths of the white men in State will be disfranchised if the District Attorney is found to be sustained. Both cases were continued until to-morrow. There is great interest manifested by all classes of citizens in the cases.

Registration in the city so far, stands 1,016 blacks to 380 whites.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

Meeting of the Cemetery Commissioners—The Monument to General Reynolds—General Grant and Governor Geary Present.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GETTYSBURG, PA., June 20.—The Commissioners of the Gettysburg National Cemetery yesterday adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to see what steps are necessary to transfer the care of the Cemetery to the General Government; also one appropriating two thousand dollars to erect the foundation and pedestal for a corps monument. General Reynolds' battle-field monument will be dedicated July 4th, 1868, and will cost $47,000.

Governor Geary arrived at noon to-day. General Grant arrived at four o'clock, and entered at the Ebbitt House, where the Governor and himself held a reception. Subsequently the party visited the battle field and cemetery, and on their return partook of an entertainment given by the Commissioners.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Burning of the American Theatre —Thirteen Deaths from Injuries—List of Sufferers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There have been thirteen deaths from injuries received at the burning of the American Varieties Theatre last evening. About thirty persons were wounded. The following is a partial list of the sufferers:

Killed—James Brady, John Lutz, Cabell Peetz, John W. Earnest, Henry Scribner.

Wounded—Wm. Mitchell, Annie Hinton, John Breck, Samuel Juggles, Amos Jones.

Not expected to Recover—Wm. Wood, Matthew Ferry, John Ellis, Edwin Register, Joseph Franklin, Wm. Butler, Wm. Walters, George Lamb.

Election of Railroad Directors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—The annual election of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Alex. Mitchell, president, Walter S. Garner, Russell Sage, Fred. P. James, J. A. Cowdry, H. O. Stemson, Jos. Rudd, S. S. Merrill, Hans Crocker.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE TO THE PORTE.

Suspension of Hostilities Urged.

GRIEVANCES OF THE CHRISTIANS TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

England and the Turkish Cruelties.

THE FENIAN MILITARY COMMISSION ENDED.

France and South American War.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE OF THE FOREIGN POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—A collective diplomatic note, signed by France, Russia, Prussia and Italy, was presented to the Cabinet of the Porte, on Saturday last, on the situation of affairs and conduct of the war in Crete. The signing powers urge on the Sultan the propriety of an immediate suspension of hostilities in Candia, and a government inquiry into the grievances of the Islanders, Christians and others, the inquiry to be conducted by a commission appointed by the great powers of Europe and Government of the Porte.

MINISTER TO UNITED STATES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20. — Edward Blacque Bey, Ambassador of the Sublime Porte to the United States, left yesterday for America.

ENGLAND.

THE ALLEGED SECRECY TO RETAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—*Evening.*—In the House of Commons this evening the Government was asked if it could give the House any information in regard to the Cabinet, alleged to have been persecuted by Omar Pasha, in Candia. Lord Stanley, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Government had received no official dispatches that such cruelties had been committed and knew nothing more of the matter than appeared in public prints.

IRELAND.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The special Commission at Limerick has concluded its labors. Several of the prisoners found guilty of treason, have been sentenced to imprisonment, at hard labor, for life.

FRANCE.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CONSIDERED.

PARIS, June 20.—*Evening.*—Marquis Le Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a special conference with the Ministers of the United States and Spain, to-day, at which the question was considered, of the confederation of South American affairs. It is said the war now existing on the Platte was the principal topic discussed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—*Evening.*—Cotton tone improved, continued firmness and the market closed dull at the following quotations: Middling uplands 12½d; Middling Orleans, 13½d; the sales to-day were 9,000 bales, including 1,000 bales American, American 1 lower; mixed western, 37s 3d per quarter. Flour 25s. Corn 40s 6d. Pork steady, tendency, quoted at 12s 6d@12s 9d per cental. Bacon steady, 54s 3d. Lard 57s 6d. Tallow firmer, 44s 6d. Petroleum steady at 1s 2d per gallon. Turpentine firmer, 29s 3d for American.

LONDON, June 20.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, June 20.—*Afternoon.*—Consols declined full ¼ per cent, since morning, closing at 93¼@93½ for money and 93½@93¾ for road share weak, but United States bonds firm; 5-20s quiet at 72½@72¾. Erie 39.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—*Evening.*—Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares, 26.

NEW YORK, June 20.—*Evening.*—United States Bonds, 77½.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 20, 1867.

MASONIC HONORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

It is intended by the Masonic fraternity of this city to honor President Johnson, on his visit to-morrow, by an escort of Knights Templar.

NEW CAPTAIN ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE.

Charles Potter, Captain of the bark Eagle, was brought before the United States Commissioner, charged with the crime of having caused the death of John Emery, cook, on his vessel, on the voyage from New York to France, by cruel and inhuman treatment.

THE COURTEAN MURDERER.

Jeremiah O'Brien has been sentenced to be executed August 9th, for the murder of the courtezan, Kate Smith.

RUN AWAY BANKER.

A leak has, it is said, been discovered in the ram Dunderburg.

FERRET AT SING SING.

The ferret at Sing Sing, on Tuesday, carried away a large number of children, including Forwliger's cash and blind fortune. For his aggression the poor ferret was pelted out of the district.

FAREWELL TO SCOTCH AND IRISH MINISTERS.

A large audience assembled in the brick church, Fifth street, last night, to bid farewell to the delegates from Scotch and Irish Presbyterian churches, who have been on a visit to this country for several weeks past.

MINISTER FALLS DEAD.

Rev. Thornton A. Wells, Secretary of Education for the Baptist Missionary Church, fell dead, at Hoboken, yesterday.

FROM RICHMOND.

Registration and Perjury—Two Well Known Citizens Accused—Important Decision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, June, 20.—Mark Downey and Thomas H. White, two well known citizens, were arraigned before the United States Commissioner this morning, charged with perjury. In having sworn to a false oath yesterday. The United States District Attorney said that in the first case the prosecution would be on the ground that the State Constitution, adopted by the Convention at Alexandria, Old Dominion, all persons who aided in the rebellion in April, 1861. This Convention is not set aside by the Reconstruction bill.

About nine-tenths of the white men in State will be disfranchised if the District Attorney is found to be sustained. Both cases were continued until to-morrow. There is great interest manifested by all classes of citizens in the cases.

Registration in the city so far, stands 1,016 blacks to 380 whites.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

Meeting of the Cemetery Commissioners—The Monument to General Reynolds—General Grant and Governor Geary Present.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GETTYSBURG, PA., June 20.—The Commissioners of the Gettysburg National Cemetery yesterday adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to see what steps are necessary to transfer the care of the Cemetery to the General Government; also one appropriating two thousand dollars to erect the foundation and pedestal for a corps monument. General Reynolds' battle-field monument will be dedicated July 4th, 1868, and will cost $47,000.

Governor Geary arrived at noon to-day. General Grant arrived at four o'clock, and entered at the Ebbitt House, where the Governor and himself held a reception. Subsequently the party visited the battle field and cemetery, and on their return partook of an entertainment given by the Commissioners.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Burning of the American Theatre —Thirteen Deaths from Injuries—List of Sufferers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There have been thirteen deaths from injuries received at the burning of the American Varieties Theatre last evening. About thirty persons were wounded. The following is a partial list of the sufferers:

Killed—James Brady, John Lutz, Cabell Peetz, John W. Earnest, Henry Scribner.

Wounded—Wm. Mitchell, Annie Hinton, John Breck, Samuel Juggles, Amos Jones.

Not expected to Recover—Wm. Wood, Matthew Ferry, John Ellis, Edwin Register, Joseph Franklin, Wm. Butler, Wm. Walters, George Lamb.

Election of Railroad Directors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—The annual election of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad,