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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CONFISCATION has been suspended in Poland.

BUSINESS is extremely dull in the Western cities.

THE Republican State Convention will be held at Williamsport on Wednesday next, June 27th.

THERE were but nine deaths in Pittsburgh during the week ending June 16th, and seven the week previous.

FRANCE evidently anticipates no war in the near future. Her army is to be still further decreased, by order of the Emperor.

AT THE RACE which took place yesterday between "Dexter" and "Ethan Allen" at Jerome Park, New York, the latter won the three heats, making the best time on record.

THE death of Ex-Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, and formerly United States Senator from that State, is announced. He had attained the ripe old age of eighty-five years.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has been advocating the nomination to Congress of Mr. Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, of that city. The motion is numerously seconded, and it is not improbable that he will be nominated.

THE SUBLIME PORTE of Turkey refuses to suspend hostilities in Candia, but is willing that the Great Powers inquire into the alleged grievances of the Christians, the Porte to be represented in the commission of investigation.

THE SURRATT TRIAL drags slowly. Yesterday the only important point established by the prosecution was that prisoner and Booth were drinking together in a low saloon in Washington, on the day of Lincoln's assassination.

FLORUS B. PLIMPTON, Esq., now in France, is supplying the Cincinnati *Commercial* with a series of letters exceedingly clever and well written. Foreign correspondence tests the abilities of most journalists, and but few succeed in adding to their reputation as writers by sketches from abroad.

THE CABLE announces a singular attempt of two hundred armed men to take possession of Rome, and then and there to proclaim a Republican form of government. The attempt was too rash to be accomplished with anything like success. Forty of the revolutionists have been cast into prison.

MR. WADE's suggestion for a redistribution of property seems to have yielded no other result than damage to his character as a statesman. The same is true of Mr. CHANDLER's proposition to seize the Canadas in settlement of the Alabama claims. Both these gentlemen, doubtless, realize by this time that it is easy to say mischievous things, but difficult to escape the consequences of the indiscretion.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* building was yesterday taken possession of by the proprietors of that prosperous journal. It is doubtless the finest and most complete structure devoted to newspaper purposes in the world. The occupation of the premises was celebrated by a grand dinner at the Continental Hotel, at which some eight hundred persons were in attendance. The feast cost the trifling sum of $15,000 to Mr. Childs and his partners.

LEADING CITIZENS of New Orleans have united in bearing testimony to the worth and integrity of Collector Kellog, against whom serious charges were preferred to the President. The main fault of the Collector appears to have been his sympathy with the Republican party. The document impugning his character for honesty, mentioned thirty citizens of New Orleans, who would attest the truth of the charge when called upon. Twenty-six of the gentlemen named have signed a paper endorsing Mr. Kellog and denouncing his accusers, while the remaining four are unknown.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR includes Kossuth in his general amnesty proclamation to all political prisoners. The latter but recently protested against the regeneration of Hungary by the crowning of Francis Joseph as her Emperor, using the following language:

"If I may not carry to my grave the satisfaction of success, let me at least take with me thither a hope for the future of my country! Lead her not to such sacrifices as may rob me even of this last hope!

"I know that CASSANDRA's *role* is an unthankful one. Weigh them, however, the remembrance that CASSANDRA was *right!*"

The average daily attendance at the Public Schools of Cincinnati is 16,835 out of 22,544 youths of school age in the city. The salaries paid teachers are as follows:

Principals of the Intermediate Schools receive for their first year $1,600, which is increased $100 each year, until it reaches the maximum, $2,100; First Male Assistants, $1,200, increasing to $1,500; Female Assistants, $800, increasing to $900; Male Teachers in positions of Female, $700, increasing to $900.

In the District Schools, Principals get $1,600, increasing to $1,000; First Male Assistants, $1,000, increasing to $1,300; Female Assistants, $400, increasing to $700; or Male Teachers in their places, $500, increasing to $700.

Music Teachers receive each not exceeding $1,800 per annum; Drawing Teachers, $800, increasing to $900; Gymnastic Teachers, Male, $1,500; Female Assistants, $800.

The Superintendent has $3,500; Clerk of the Board, $2,500; Superintendent of Buildings, $2,300; Librarian, $1,900; First Assistant, $650; Second Assistant, $350.

—The North Carolina gold mines, which were worked before the war, it is announced, are again coming into notice. About eighteen or twenty stamp mills are up and being erected, four or five of which are now in full operation; and at one of the mines, known as the Hoyt Mines they have a ten-stamp mill, which is now producing $300 in bullion per day. The North Carolina papers say that scientific miners from California, with large experience in gold mining, having examined the mines of the State, have pronounced them equal to the rich valleys and mountain gorges of that famous State.

FROM FRANKLIN.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANKLIN, June 19, 1867.

The Return Judges met in Convention here yesterday, to count the votes cast at the late Republican primary meetings, for the various candidates. Col. A. P. Duncan, formerly of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, was nominated for Assembly, over all competitors, by a large majority. Mr. Duncan fought bravely all through the late war, was a good soldier, and the Republican will reward his heroism by electing whatever man the Legislature, with an overed the nomination for Associate Judge; T. J. Morrison for County Treasurer, and Wilson Davis for County Commissioner. This is a strong ticket and will be successful.

The County Committee was re-organized with P. H. Gwyn for Chairman. The convention adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of a free Railroad Law.

M. C. Beebe, formerly a member of the Legislature from this county, was chosen delegate to the State Convention at Williamsport, and, although no instructions were given, he will vote for Judge Williams for Judge of Supreme Court.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

An Important Witness Turns Up.

HE IS SEEN WITH BOOTH ON ASSASSINATION DAY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

Judge Fisher decided the Court would follow the common practice as to the matter of recalling witnesses, viz: That a witness should consider himself discharged after his examination, unless told to remain.

Brooks, stabler, recalled, testified—Have seen Booth, Atzerott and Harold conversing with Surratt at my stable. Had a conversation with Atzerott about the trip of Surratt's. He showed me the conclusion of a letter from Surratt, and Atzerott said he had a letter from Surratt, but he would not let me see it all. I read the concluding paragraph. Atzerott said the letter was dated in Richmond; and Surratt understood the detectives were after him and was making his way North as fast as he could. That was in the early part of April, 1865. The conversation between us commenced by Atzerott calling me out on the Lavenue and telling me about the letter. I asked Atzerott to let me see the letter. I understood Surratt was making his way north from Richmond, and that the only difficulty Surratt was in was that detectives were after him. I understood Atzerott to mean government detectives. When these men came to the stables they would go to the back end and engage in conversation together in a low tone, at least I could not hear what was said, for they were at least one hundred and twenty feet from me.

James W. Pumphrey, John Fletcher and John F. Ashton testified to various matters related in the former trial.

After recess Miss Lizzie Fossenden (she was lived at Mrs. Surratt's), testified that Surratt was intimate with Payne, Booth, Atzerott and the other conspirators, and they had interviews at Mrs. Surratt's house, on I street.

George F. Chubb was examined to corroborate Pumphrey and Weckersham, and testified to seeing the handkerchief marked J. H. Surratt, found by the side of Booth on the night after the assassination. Witness got the handkerchief from Bigum and gave it to one of Baker's detectives, named Gifford.

Benjamin W. Vanderpool, of New York, testified he was in Washington, April 14, 1865. I saw Booth on that day and spoke to him; I saw him three times on that day. I saw Booth first at Willards', afterwards on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 10th and 11th, or 11th and 12th street.

The prisoner was called to stand up.

Question—Did you see the prisoner that day?

Answer—I saw him at the place last mentioned. He was with Wilkes Booth and two or three others. The party was sitting around a table with glasses on it. I had been to the place twice; and after the second time I went at the place referred to and went in it, and a ballet dancer was therein. I saw Wilkes Booth was at was a round one, and he and his companions were talking. I saw them distinctly, as I was within a few feet of them. I cannot be mistaken about this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I did not speak to Booth when I saw him in the place. I saw Booth and his companions were engaged in conversation. I was only attracted there by music. I never saw Surratt before, or since, until now. I took a good look at him this morning, and recognized him as the same man I saw with Booth. I am so confident that I saw Surratt at that place, that I would swear it. I was in the afternoon, and might have been after three o'clock. I cannot remember how they were dressed. I think Booth and Surratt had their hats off. Don't remember how they were a gentee; if he did it was a very light hat and small crown, but I think it was. It was at a ball called "Metropolitan Hall."

Witness was asked why he did not communicate these facts before, and gave as a reason that it was known he was intimate with Booth, and he was jerked up by intruder officers, and he then hesitated to his relations. Witness never made this statement to any one until now. Was never summoned as a witness in this case. On having seen that the Surratt trial was in progress about the 6th of April, he went to the inn he saw with Booth, and recognized him as one of the parties he saw with Booth. Mr. Carrington of the fact, and was placed on the stand as a witness.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness has a great facility of recollecting faces he has once seen, and has been subjected to ridicule on account of it.

Question, By Mr. Merrick—Would you recollect the face of the woman who was dancing?

Ans.—Did not pay much attention to her face. My attention was directed to her legs. (Laughter.)

The Court then took a recess till to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Departure from Washington—Ballotine in Baltimore—Reception at Mt. Pleasant—First Blood for Baltimore—Through Philadelphia Without Stopping, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

The Presidential party left as a quartet to eight this morning. The Postmaster General left last night, and joins the party in New York. Secretary Seward and General Rousseau accompany the President, Mr. Stoncklé, Russian Minister, also accompanies the party as far as New York.

The President was received at the railroad station by Knights Templar and other masonic honors. The large crowd cheered as the party moved off.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, 5:30 A. M.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, here came on board and paid his respects to the President and Secretary Seward, and accompanied them to Baltimore.

Governor Swann handed to the President a letter, couched in complimentary terms, and enclosing a resolution of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, earnestly inviting him to visit Annapolis on his return.

The President, in a note, begged the Governor to return his thanks to the convention for this mark of their confidence and respect, saying that if practicable he will visit Annapolis on the 4th inst.

BALTIMORE, 6:20 A. M.—As the train reached here, a large crowd was in attendance. The President was received with cheers.

BALTIMORE, June 21—9:45 A. M.—On arriving at the Philadelphia and Wilmington depot, the crowd there assembled repeatedly cheered the President and Secretary Seward.

A delegation of the Baltimore Knights Templar have joined their brethren of Washington.

Governor Swann, Collector of Customs, and others, took their leave. Many persons came into the state car to welcome the party, and wish them a pleasant journey.

The municipal authorities of Baltimore and many prominent citizens had extended the hospitalities of the city to the President, but the invitation was necessarily declined.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 21, 12:20 P. M.—The President passed through here at 12:20. The train passed five minutes. Cheers were given, and President Johnson and Secretary Seward shook hands with the people. Mr. Seward had a fingered hurt, and declared his was the first blood shed for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The Presidential party passed through West Philadelphia at mail past one o'clock this afternoon without stopping, going over the new connection of the railroad from Baltimore to Trenton.

TRENTON, June 21—3:30 P. M.—The President's salute was fired by the State authorities as soon as the train reached this city. The crowd rushed to the state car, where the President was met by Governor Ward and the State officers. The Governor congratulated the President on the platform and introduced him to a large number of persons, including many ladies. The Governor and these accompanying him came into the car and paid their respects to Secretary Seward.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 21—3:20 P. M.—A large crowd came to the car and the President shook hands with many citizens. Secretary Seward also appeared on the platform, and with the President received the hearty cheers of the people.

ELIZABETH, June 21.—A number of persons assembled at the depot and paid their respects to the President.

NEWARK, June 21—4:30 P. M.—A large crowd was at the depot, who cheered the President.

JERSEY CITY, 5 P. M.—The President and party were met by Mayor Hoffman, of New York city, and Admiral Farragut and staff. The cheering was enthusiastic and frequently repeated.

Admiral Farragut's tug was in waiting to convey the party to the flag ship Franklin. As the tug left the railway pier the thousands of persons lining the dock cheered the visitors, while salutes were fired from Governor's island. The flags of various nations were displayed in all directions both from steamers and sailing craft.

The tug having reached the Franklin, the President was welcomed on board by the firing of a salute from the batteries, the ships manned, meanwhile, "all hail to the Chief," yards manned and sailors cheering.

Admiral Farragut had previously invited a large company of ladies and gentlemen, who were on board and participated in paying respects to the President and Secretary of State. A fine table of entertainment was provided for the party by the Admiral, and all were delighted with his attentions in showing the various parts of the ship.

At the party left the Franklin on the tug, the batteries of the vessel fired another salute, as also did two French frigates within view of the Franklin.

On board the Jean Bart the band played "Hail Columbia," the President and Admiral Farragut, who were at the door of the boat, lifted their hats and bowed in compliment of the cheers with which the French ones greeted them.

The Presidential party landed at Pier No. 1, North River, where they were received by the Knights Templar and the New York 7th Guard, and by them escorted through Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was reached about 6 o'clock.

All along the route the President was greeted with cheers from numerous multitudes in the streets and windows. Large crowds of ladies from windows and balconies. The scene throughout was of a most enthusiastic and exciting character.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The arrival of the President was not made the occasion of any especial ceremonies of reception of a formal character. At the Fifth Avenue the President and suite sat down to supper, and all retired early. Efforts made to deliver a speech from the President were unavailing.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALINA, (KANSAS,) June 10, 1867.

I have been here since Saturday afternoon, detained by the washing out of a small culvert below here. We hope to get off at noon. On Friday night and Saturday we had a succession of as heavy showers as I ever saw. All the little streams were swollen to the size of little rivers, and the Smoky Hill is said to be higher than it has been for six or seven years. The level prairie on which the town stands was literally one broad shallow sheet of water on Saturday evening.

I parted from my friends who are going to Fund Creek—two hundred miles east of Ellsworth—on Saturday morning. The party consisted of some twenty gentlemen, among whom were Major General Hancock, Josh D. Perry, Esq., President of this road, Mr. Bloomaker, Chief Contractor, Hon. Mosaur, Thomas, of Maryland, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Mr. E. D. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, several correspondents of Eastern papers, and others; altogether a very pleasant party. It was at first arranged that I should go; but it was afterwards arranged that I should return to Lawrence or Leavenworth to meet the Senatorial Party—some forty in all—consisting of Messrs. Wade, Trumbull, Covode, and others, who have just returned from their excursion over the Union Pacific Railway of the Plains. I like the arrangement very well.

On Friday afternoon, after the main body of the excursionists had left us, we had a tremendous hurricane, the severest, den, Hancock said, that he had ever seen on the plains. One tent was torn up and prostrated, another was drawn from its fastenings. A frame building was blown down and scattered over the prairie as if it had been dry leaves. We dared not remain in the tents, and it was hard work to draw up against the wind. But there was no danger. The scene was truly sublime, especially in the northwest, where the dark clouds, tinged with sunset, loomed in the tempest in the wildest confusion, causing a strange optical illusion that drew the attention of all the party—the appearance of a vast lake with well defined grassy shore on the near side, and huge and ragged mountains on the farther shore. The storm lasted about an hour and a half, and then partially lulled.

Some time in the night, while we were all in our tents, it began again, and was little, if any, less violent, and continued about two hours. This was accompanied by the loudest and most vivid flashes of sheet lightning I ever saw, and no thunder that I heard was hardly an interval of one second of darkness. This morning dawned over, and I rose early, but long before daylight I was informed by the Indian guard of rain upon the canvas as if the windows of heaven had been opened. After a while I went out and found the rain had filled the ditch and was flowing into the tent. I had no light, but I got up and put my blankets, &c., upon a table, robe, or other article of furniture, and mounted the table and listened to the dreary hissing and dashing of the rain upon the tent. At length morning dawned, and when we went out all was exquisite and comparatively pleasant. About noon it poured down again and lasted about an hour, raising the flood of which I have already spoken.

About nine o'clock I took leave of my friends and left for Fort Harker, distant 18 miles. H. Shoemaker, Esq., Assistant manager of the road, has kindly offered to go in a wagon, to go to the cars at Clear Creek, proper for our miles distant. On his way he came to what he called a ranch. When I made some inquiries about it, Mr. Hancock kindly proposed to leave me and return for me in the ambulance, leaving me to Mr. Fisher, one of the contractors, who had invited us and had a very pleasant time. There were Mr. Fisher's wife and two other contractors, lively, intelligent and accomplished, and a number of engineers. We had a pleasant and interesting conversation, and partook of a bottle of Hungarian champagne, very good, and of a very good dinner, consisting of potatoes and clay, one of the latter I think is very valuable, being more purely white than chalk, and so solid that it will be worth much attention to avoid pulverizing it.

As many readers may wish to know what kind of a habitation a ranch is, I shall attempt a description of that in which I dined. Excavation is made in the side of a bank or bluff, about the height of the 4th story of a large pavilion, or a small. A stone wall, one hundred and twenty feet long and some six feet high, with a number of gates thrown in it, runs along the front of this excavation, leaving a space of about twenty feet by twenty. From the top of the wall to the bank is not more than twenty feet, and upon these what I took to be a large mass of prairie grass. This whole is covered with a heavy coating of earth, sufficient in depth to shed the rain, which, in spite of withstanding the deluge of the night before, this ranch was as dry as if not a drop had fallen. Windows are made in this comfortable habitation, and must be very warm in winter. The ranch is the property of one of group particulars—only, of a light stone color, strewed with vermicelli, or pieces of a small specimen. There are many ranches on the road, and they are carefully made enough. I saw a few which were more luxurious.

So much is the earth out here that walls are made of it and covered with whitened walling. I examined one to-day at the railroad station, which was plain, but not yet finished. It is about fifteen feet in diameter and is now dug to the depth of 12 feet. It is proposed to make it 20 feet in depth perpendicular, have more the appearance of rough stone than earth. From the top to bottom there seems to be no difference in the soil or color. It is a fine grayish sand, similar to the sand or mud bars of the Mississippi. The water of the wells here is pure and, pleasant to the taste, and it will large rise to the proper depth they need to fall. The water is carried in their channels and have high banks fringed with trees of various kinds, principally of cottonwood. These remarks with regard to the comparance of the earth, the ranch, and streams, apply to all the state of Kansas as far as I have seen it—about 225 miles, in many sections there are very fine springs.

The Smoky Hill which has it sources not far this side of Pike's Peak, and has a course of not less than four hundred miles above this place, is still rising, and has overflowed some extensive flats above. The rain must have been tremendous up towards the mountains.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

To the Memory of Miss McFadden, of Pittsburgh.

I.

Reclaimed Wave flame from shore to shore,
The white flag, floating, mourn the dead sweetly,
Left thunders crash, chafed ocean's roar,
As avalanche's crushing leap,
Mighty mountains sweep down the roaming.
Proud steeds prancing, garlands wreathing,
Unsing'd warriors swords unsheathing
Mother's lips tremble—prayers breathing.

II.

Proudly the arm'es are marching
To the music of fife and bass-drum,
Thus Miss McFadden successfully
Labored in life secretly, nursing chloe,
Supplied needs ever recurringly,
Sympathent, never wearying,
Ever thoughtful, unfail'ng friend,
In toil incessant, ever tending,
Results with wise precience scanning.

VI.

Large souled, noble, charged woman,
For power, or wealth; for rank or fame,
Thou cared not; had stronger man
Performed a thousand-fold part; a score,
Or wealth, or power to gain: what shower
Of blessings, tears, lurid praise
Had heralded his rising —
Had wreathed his brow with laureled bays!

VII.

She from her bosom's tenderness;
Pity of her kindly nature,
Her executive sleeplessness:
Her implacable stature
Designed, combined and carried through
Works of Internet charity:
Mind in her grasp colossal grew,
In service of humanity.

VIII.

She sought not wealth, or fame's bright meed,
Her brilliant constitution;
More skilled the soldier's cause to plead,
To poetics his homely rations
With strawberries, jellies and fruits:
Imparting the grateful emotion,
When wading through marshes and deep inundated roots,
His life was the cure of the nations.

IX.

Blest Saint, for thee the pearly gates
Have opened wide: rare spirits meet thee:
With outstretched hands the Saviour waits:
In glorious shesh, THOSE OTHERS greet thee,
Who, from the field of fire and blood,
Mid agony unutterable,
Passed from their misery to God;
To glory immeasurable.

BENNER SHENSTONE.

Pittsburgh, June 19th, 1867.

CONDENSED NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The *Ledger* banquet, at the Continental, Philadelphia, Thursday night, it is represented was a truly grand affair. Speeches were made by Mayor McMichael, of the city, Mayor Hoffman, of New York, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, De Chaillu, the African explorer, and others. About eight hundred plates were laid for the banquet, which cost fifteen thousand dollars. The press club was totally ignored, and not a single working editor was honored with an invitation.

—Col. Capron, it is generally expected, will be appointed Commissioner of Agriculture.

—The impeachment testimony was all been arranged, and will be submitted to the House in July, with a report accompanying it.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

GALA DAY IN LONDON.

Queen Victoria Anniversary.

THE RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Disturbance Incited by Harangues Against the Catholics.

ORDER FULLY RESTORED.

Startling News from Rome

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

The Cretan Question.

PORTE REFUSES THE REQUEST OF THE GREAT POWERS.

Reported Successes of Omar Pasha.

CONFISCATION SUSPENDED IN POLAND.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

REQUEST OF THE GREAT POWERS—REPORTED SUCCESSES OF OMAR PASHA.

LONDON, June 21—*Evening.*—A dispatch from Constantinople gives a report that the Sublime Porte has refused to comply with the request of the Great Powers, preferred through the collective diplomatic note, that hostilities be suspended in Candia, and that inquiry be made into the grievances of the Christians by a Commission appointed collectively by the Great Powers and the Porte.

The Turkish government professes to have information from Omar Pasha that he is making considerable progress, and hopes soon to subdue the Cretans.

ENGLAND.

QUEEN'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

LONDON, June 20—To-day was the thirtieth anniversary of the acceptance by Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. Bells were rung, royal salutes fired at St. James Park, and flags are flying all over London. The Queen is at Windsor Castle this morning.

THE RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM—THE CAUSE.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The harangues of Maurand Murphy against Popery led to the great disturbances here. Within the last few days there has been great excitement, which looked at one time as if it would lead to very serious consequences.

The Orange Society, which is composed of Protestants, recently had a procession, which looked at one time as if it would lead to very serious consequences.

The United States steame Juniata arrived from the island of Guadaloupe, en route to Philadelphia.

The Spanish iron clad, Numancia, flag ship of the Pacific Squadron, was at Rio.

Brevet Col. Robert H. MacFeily, Commissary of Subsistence, and Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes, has been stationed at Chicago.

FUNERAL RITES.

The funeral of Hon. Isaac Newton took place this afternoon. The remains were accompanied by numerous friends to the Baltimore depot, and thence conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TERRITORY.

It is ascertained from General Rosecal, who is commander of the Department of Oregon and Washington Territory, that our recently acquired Russian-American territory is to be attached to his military jurisdiction.

THE BRICKLAYER'S STRIKE.

The strike among the bricklayers upon the factory extension continues. No new employees have yet been engaged. A few arrived to-day from Richmond and Annapolis, but were persuaded by the strikers not to commence work.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $385,000.

CONGRESSIONAL ARRIVAL.

Norman B. Judd, Congressman from Chicago, arrived to-night.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

More Removals by General Sheridan—Registration in Louisiana—Emigrants for Brazil—Registration Extended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—General Sheridan has issued an order to-day removing from office Deputy Sheriff Jas. Whitmore, and Constable L. H. Wright, of Jefferson county, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of a colored man charged with stealing a mule. The military authorities are ordered to arrest the parties.

Attorney General Stanberry's opinion, if carried out, will probably defeat the Radicals in Louisiana.

General Sheridan telegraphed to General Grant that the law requiring registration of the number of registered voters in Louisiana is dead. There will be no registration. Whites entitled to register who will decline to do so, will be placed under arrest. Governor Flanders, in a speech, denounced the conservative Republicans.

Leading citizens of New Orleans propose the charges of peculation, etc., against Collector Kellogg, false and malicious.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The steamship Caldkine Writing left this city this morning with 1,000 men on board, for Brazilian emigrants.

The time for registration has been extended to the 15th of July, in every parish except Orleans, which is limited to the 30th inst.

THE INDIANS.

Alleged Barbarities of a Military Commander—Continued Depredations of the Savages.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Omaha dispatches give the following news of the Indians:

FORT SEDGWICK, Colonel Dodge had a citizen named Hendricks flogged one hundred lashes on the bare back for selling whisky to the Indians. On the same day, for the same place, a soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealing a pun. On the next day a soldier was "bucked and gagged" for getting drunk, mosquitoes and buffalo gnats were tormenting him all day.

The battle fought on the 12th, at O'Fallons' Station, was between sixty whites, belonging to Pike's Peak express, and a band of Indians, said to number from one hundred to two hundred and fifty. The whites stationed in the station, fearing the Indians would burn the station, sent to Fort Sedgwick last Saturday.

The Indians have been quiet between the North Platte and Denver, but trouble continues between Denver and Laramie.

Denver papers of the 14th announce the arrival of five Pawnee braves and forty squaws, with a heavy mail; also two sacks of letters for Fort Garland, Colorado, and two horses and mules from Hugo Station, and killed one soldier. General Sherman is said to be concentrating a force of citizen volunteers, their movements not being sufficiently prompt. He is still at North Platte.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 21, 1867.

DISTILLERY BURNED.

The distillery of Hoffman & Carr, Greenwich street, was burned this morning. Loss $100,000, insured for $50,000.

FORGER ARRESTED.

Geo. Williams has been arrested charged with an attempt to forge a check on the Bull's Head Bank for $1,600 purporting to be signed by Johnson & Co., lumber merchants.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Mrs. Catherine Brey, aged sixty-four, was found dead in her house, in Mott street, this morning, with her throat apparently cut. A broken tumbler, Mrs. Alice McMahon, an occupant of the room, was arrested on suspicion.

FARRAGUT GIVES A RECEPTION.

Admiral Farragut gave a reception this afternoon on board his flag ship, in honor of the officers of the French men-of-war in the harbor, the officers of the Navy Yard and ram Dunderberg, and a large party of private friends.

STEAMER ARRIVED—NEW ANTICIPATED.

The steamers City of New York and Nebraska, from Liverpool, have arrived. Their news has been anticipated.

CONGRESS--JULY SESSION.

Circular Letter to Members from the Union Executive Congressional Committee.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1867.

The following circular letter has been issued by Hon. Robert Schenck, Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Congressional Committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21st.—*To Hon.*

Sir: The approaching end of the recent decision of the Attorney General of the United States, and instructions of the administration, I am requested by many Republican Congressmen and Representatives to inform you of the very great importance of being present in Congress on the first day next to your name when the two Houses shall assemble at twelve o'clock on the 3d of July, if it is found that there is no quorum, if it should only remain in session long enough to organize and formally act on subjects of reconstruction.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,

Chm. Union Republican Executive Com.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Governor Fletcher Takes Possession of the Railroad Purchased by Gen. Fremont and Others, for Non-Compliance with Contract.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The *Democrat's* special says Governor Fletcher took possession of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, formerly known as the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, purchased from the State by General Fremont and associates, the terms being stipulated for to pay the first annual instalment, due June 15th, and well doing citizens of Fort Leavenworth, to the number of several hundred in charge of General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis. The Governor's action was done with the hearty approval of the people of Southwest Missouri, and the citizens of Rolla hold a mass meeting to-night, at which Gov. Fletcher spoke.

GEN. POPE'S DISTRICT.

The Registration Question—Special Instructions as to 'that Civil Officers are Disfranchised.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, June 21.—General Pope to-day issued special instructions to the Board of Registration. Paragraph No. 3 directs the clerks and reporters of the Supreme Courts, clerks of the superior and inferior courts and the clerks to ordinary county courts, treasurers county surveyors, receivers of tax returns, tax collectors, tax receivers, sheriffs, justices of the peace, coroners, mayors, recorders, aldermen, councilmen, of any incorporated city or town who are ex-officers of the Confederacy, and who previous to the war occupied those offices and afterwards participated in the rebellion, are all disqualified and not entitled to registration.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Democratic State Nominations—Policy of Congress Condemned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated H. H. Haight for Governor, William Holden for Lieutenant Governor, Henry L. Nicholas for Secretary of State, Robert Watson for Comptroller, A. P. Cornell for Treasurer, and John W. Dart for Surveyor-General.

The Convention adopted resolutions condemning the reconstruction policy of Congress, approving impartial suffrage, and recognizing the obligation of the payment of the National debt, in favor of the early honor law, and opposing the coalition.

Flour and wheat quotations are unchanged. Legal Tenders 73½.

Registration in Virginia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FREDERICKSBURG, June 21.—Registration in two wards of this city closed last evening. The last stands: whites, 631; colored, 1,658. It is remaining two wards, where registration will be held hereafter, the whites are believed to be in the majority.

At Dinwiddie Court House 143 whites and 218 negroes were registered.

THE TURF.

The Fastest Time on Record—"Ethan Allen" Beats "Dexter."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette via Alaska and Pacific Telegraph Company.)

NEW YORK, June 21, 1867.

At the race to-day, at Jerome Park, between "Dexter" and "Ethan Allen," the latter won the three heats—Time 2:15; 2:10 and 2:17. This is the best time on record.

ETHAN.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The great match for a thousand dollars, between Dexter, in harness, and Ethan Allen, with running mate, took place on Fashion Course to-day. Upwards of twenty thousand people were present. Dexter was the favorite, $100 to $60. Another running mate having been substituted for Charlotte, in consequence of her having gone lame, all bets were declared off. Ethan Allen won in three straight heats. Time—2:16, 2:18, and 2:19, the fastest time on record. Dexter's time on the second heat, 2:16¾.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil-Paraguayan War—The Cholera—The Emperor of Brazil and United States Mediation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 21.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 25th ult., show that the allies make no further progress in the war with Paraguay.

The cholera has much abated in the allied camp. It is reported to have broken out among Lopez's troops.

In his opening address to the Brazilian Parliament on the 25th, the Emperor said, that recently the Government of the United States offered its kindly mediation. The allies were grateful for these offers. They could not, however, accept them, as they were not consistent with the national honor.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Recent Fatal Duel—Survivor Charged with Felonious Homicide—Freedmen Matters.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHARLESTON, June 21.—The coroner's jury in the case of Roe, who was killed in the recent duel, rendered a verdict of felonious homicide against the surviving principal and second.

General Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued an order to subordinate officers, calling on agents to impress the importance of the duty of keeping the freedmen from collisions with the civil authorities. The military authorities are ordered to arrest the rioters.

Attorney General Stanberry's opinion, if carried out, will probably defeat the Radicals in Louisiana.

General Sheridan telegraphed to General Grant that the law requiring registration of the number of registered voters in Louisiana is dead. There will be no registration. Whites entitled to register who will decline to do so, will be placed under arrest. Governor Flanders, in a speech, denounced the conservative Republicans.

Leading citizens of New Orleans propose the charges of peculation, etc., against Collector Kellogg, false and malicious.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Return of the Governor from Gettysburg—Arrest of Contractors Arrested for Stealing State Property.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, June 21.—The Governor returned from Gettysburg to-day. General Reynolds, Secretary of State, went to Washington.

Seven suspicious in the Capital were arrested to-day, charged with stealing books and papers belonging to the State. A large portion of the stolen property was found stored at a junk shop, where it had been sold. The arrested parties were held for a hearing.

Attempted Escape of a Murderer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, June 21.—The steamship Caldkine Writing left this city this morning with 1,000 men on board, for Brazilian emigrants.

The time for registration has been extended to the 15th of July, in every parish except Orleans, which is limited to the 30th inst.

THE PORT RIOT—THE CAUSE.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The harangues of Maurand Murphy against Popery led to the great disturbances here. Within the last few days there has been great excitement, which looked at one time as if it would lead to very serious consequences.

The Orange Society, which is composed of Protestants, recently had a procession, which looked at one time as if it would lead to very serious consequences. It was attended by a number of orderly persons, who had joined him as the same man I saw with Booth. I am so confident that I saw Surratt at that place, that I would swear it. I was in the afternoon, and might have been after three o'clock. I cannot remember how they were dressed. Think Booth and Surratt had their hats off. Don't remember how they were a gentee; if he did it was a very light hat and small crown, but I think it was. It was at a ball called "Metropolitan Hall."

Witness was asked why he did not communicate these facts before, and gave as a reason that it was known he was intimate with Booth, and he was jerked up by intruder officers, and he then hesitated to his relations. Witness never made this statement to any one until now. Was never summoned as a witness in this case. On having seen that the Surratt trial was in progress about the 6th of April, he went to the inn he saw with Booth, and recognized him as one of the parties he saw with Booth. Mr. Carrington of the fact, and was placed on the stand as a witness.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness has a great facility of recollecting faces he has once seen, and has been subjected to ridicule on account of it.

Question, By Mr. Merrick—Would you recollect the face