THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. S. PENNIMAN.....SOPHIA KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....W. 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.
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Single copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$5.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 153. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE magnificent and imposing ceremonies recently celebrated at Rome may be taken as conclusive evidence of a vitality which prejudice has tried to ignore but which has been palpable to all dispassionate observers. Nothing short of a formal Council has ever congregated, in the Capital of the Christian world or elsewhere, so many distinguished ecclesiastics and eminent laymen. It would be to take a superficial view of the case to suppose that the nominal object of this convocation was the only or primary one. The Catholic Church has fallen upon a transitionary epoch. Arrangements well suited to the Middle Ages are now anachronistic, and must necessarily be put away. The Italian government and people feel this, and are resolved to adapt their political institutions to the genius of modern progress and enlightenment. The Italian priesthood look upon these formidable popular movements alternately with indignation and contempt. Adhering to the Conservative maxim that what is must remain, they counsel resistance to all changes, no matter how beneficial, as mischievous innovations. It is fair to infer that enlightened churchmen from this and other liberal nations are imbued with better sentiments, and see that the church, in order to maintain its power, must yield to that which, in the course of events, has become inevitable. If the informal private conferences, held in connection with the current public ceremonies, shall not lead to an adjustment of the existing complications, it is not improbable that a general council will result therefrom. Since the adjournment of the Council of Trent, which settled the disputes growing out of the Protestant Reformation, no exigency has arisen in which the highest wisdom of the Church was required, or in which its display was likely to be attended by larger or more salutary consequences to Europe, and, indeed, to all Christendom. Already there are rumors that a council will be held, and that one of the important points it will consider, will be the temporal dominion of the Pope, which stands in the way of the unification of Italy and has become a most perplexing problem to European Diplomacy, and threatens the Holy, Father with the loss of his Italian adherents. This question adjusted to meet the new condition of political ideas, the Church will enter upon a fresh development, in which its power will be vastly augmented.

CONGRESS re-assembled yesterday. In the House the Committee on Reconstruction was announced with Mr. STEVENS as Chairman. It was announced through the proper committee that the President has decided upon sending in no address, preferring to let Congress go it alone. Much of the time was occupied in debate on the contested seats of the Kentucky members who were charged with disloyalty. The subject was left with the Committee.

IN THE SENATE Mr. Edmunds introduced an explanatory Reconstruction bill which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Anthony offered a resolution limiting the business of the session to an elucidation of the Reconstruction act. Mr. Sumner offered a substitute providing for the transaction of all public business which might come up. After debate the original resolution of Mr. Anthony was adopted.

OUR ADVICES FROM MEXICO this morning are highly important. Vera Cruz has capitulated, the soldiers garrisoning the place being permitted to leave the country on board a Mexican National vessel. The city surrendered quietly and without any bloodshed. It is also reported that Santa Anna has found his republic in an ignominious death, having been shot at Sisal. The latter is highly probable, as it was stated in previous dispatches that he was, held a prisoner at Campeachy, where his trial was proceeding. Moreover it was telegraphed that highly important documents were found in his possession by the Liberals. He felt anxious to test his popularity in Mexico, and his through imprudence has brought his eventful life to a close.

MR. SCHENCK was very properly rebuked in Congress yesterday, by the House refusing to suspend the rules to vote upon his resolution applauding and endorsing Mexico for the execution of Maximilian. It would appear refreshingly cool for Congress to praise the Liberals of Mexico for the perpetration of a cruel act which excites the indignation of the world at large, and to prevent which our own Government labored diligently. It is fair to presume that Mr. Schenck was in a humorous mood when he offered the resolution, wishing it to rank with his Petroleum Nasby joke which followed.

THE EXECUTION of Maximilian by the Liberals of Mexico was in accordance with ancient usage among all nations and answered the demands of a sort of wild justice. It has yielded to the clamor of the majority of the people, not dictated by the wisdom of the leaders. That it will impart additional security to the new order of political affairs in that country, may well be questioned. That it will furnish motives for further expiations, whenever the royalists shall have the upper hand, does not admit of dispute.

CHICAGO fully maintains its high reputation as a fast city. The report of the Superintendent of police for the last three months gives the following statistics: Total value of property reported stolen, $35,775; total value of stolen property recovered, $31,032.55; total amount of fines, $335,835; total number of arrests, 6,056. Among the charges noted in the report are, arson, 21; assault with intent to kill, 21; burglary, 40; forgery, 62; highway robbery, 1; riot, 130; larceny, 459; rape, 4.

THE death of Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, is announced. He was born in 1812, graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, in 1833, and was admitted to practice law in 1835. In 1836 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and from 1851 to 1855 was Governor of his native State. In 1859 he was chosen Senator in Congress for the long term, serving on the committees on Judiciary, Pensions and Printing. He was attached to the Democratic party.

ON Wednesday last there was held a State Convention at Columbus, by the colored men of Ohio. A set of resolutions were adopted, urging upon the voters of the State of Ohio the duty of striking from the Constitution the word white, and placing all her citizens upon a platform of political equality.

FIVE HUNDRED of Maximilian's Legion of Honor arrived yesterday at the ports from Vera Cruz. It is said that they will be mustered out of service in that city.

FIRST EDITION. MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Prosecution Drawing to a Close.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1867.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution proposed to close their case by offering in evidence the record of the conviction, by military commission, of the other assassination conspirators.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to put in evidence the almanac for 1865, for the purpose of showing when the moon rose on the night of the 14th of April, and the condition of the moon about that time in Washington.

Mr. Merrick objected.

John C. Thompson, Wm. S. Thompson and Andrew Kalderbrick, testified to some important matters.

Judge Olin was sworn and testified to some facts connected with the box at the Theatre where the assassination occurred.

Walter H. Coleman, head of a division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, testified to being in company with George W. Cushing after dinner on the day of the assassination. He saw Booth on horseback talking earnestly to a man who stood on the curb stone. This was at six o'clock, and on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Booth's face was so very pallid as to excite remark. The man who was conversing with Booth was a young man dressed in gray clothes, and with a small felt hat on his head.

Question—Have you ever seen that man since until to-day?

Witness—No sir.

Question—Do you see a man like him now?

Witness—I would like the prisoner to stand side ways. [Prisoner did so] I think that is the man I saw with Booth. He is like him in his appearance. I am not sure this is the man. I have double yet, but I think he was the man.

George W. Cushing gave similar testimony, but was unable to identify the prisoner.

Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Port Tobacco, 1865, testified Payne boarded at her house six weeks. She one over heard Surratt.

George S. Koontz, General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Washington, testified to the time the trains left on the morning after the assassination, and to searching the cars.

Thomas Lincoln, son of the late President, testified a man resembling the prisoner tried twice to see the President in March, 1865, on the stairs at the Capitol.

The Duell letter, in cipher and translated, was produced to the Commission by Mr. Frederick H. Hall was sworn as an expert to testify to the cipher.

Defence objected to its being read to the jury until its connection with some of the conspirators was proved.

Sometime was spent in waiting for Mr. Finlay, the Court ruling that the letter could not go the jury till after it was brought home to the prisoner.

Witness was catechised some what by the defence as to his ability to make and state the cipher, and the Court took recess until to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

NEWS OF MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

PARIS, July 5—P. M.—The news of the sad fate of Maximilian, of Mexico, has reached this city. In consequence of the tragic news a military review ordered for to-morrow, has been postponed.

THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, July 5—Evening.—Lord Lyons has entered upon the duties of his office as Embassador of Her British Majesty to the Court of Napoleon.

AUSTRIA.

THE COURT IN MOURNING.

VIENNA, July 4—Evening.—The Imperial Court of Austria has gone into mourning for the death of Maximilian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND REVIEW POSTPONED—MEXICAN GOVERNMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 4—Evening.—The English Government authorities have postponed the grand review which was to take place at Hyde Park, on account of the execution of Maximilian. The conduct of the Mexican Government in condemning Maximilian to death, and his subsequent execution, causes great indignation here.

IRELAND REMOVED FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, July 4—P. M.—The Fenian prisoners Burke, Doran, McCafferty, McClure and others, have been brought from Ireland to England.

FROM MEXICO,

Surrender of Vera Cruz Without Bloodshed—Captured Soldiers Sent to Mobile by a French Vessel—Santa Anna Shot at Sisal.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The French corvette Philequeton, eight guns, four days from Vera Cruz, with dispatches to the Consul General of France, arrived at South-west Pass, this morning. The Consul General Herrera and other Mexican refugees, arrived in the city of the fall of Vera Cruz. The city surrendered without bloodshed. The troops left for Mobile by the French steamer Darien, and the French sloop of war Dupetit Thouars, and of war in port were the United States steamship Tacony, English steamer Jason and Spanish steamer.

Santa Anna was shot on the morning of the 28th instant.

MOBILE, July 5.—The steamer Tolasco, bearing the Mexican flag, arrived here this morning with about five hundred of the foreign legion, prisoners captured at Vera Cruz. The garrison of Vera Cruz left the city on the 25th of June, and they marched out with colors flying, and were escorted out with colors flying, and were escorted out by the Liberal force. They were allowed to retain their arms and were furnished with transportation. The Liberal force, under Col. J. Sudey, of the French army commands them, and it is said they will be mustered out here.

Affairs in South American States.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 5.—Advices from Buenos Ayres, with San Francisco dates of the 16th ult., arrived yesterday.

The *Herald's* Montevideo correspondence, dated on the 24 ult., confirms the report of the capture of Mocoreta and the assumption of supreme power by Acosta.

The Columbian steamer Bolivia, which slipped through the fingers of the authorities at Panama, has returned to Panama by Moquera's orders, and was delayed there a few days. Affairs were greatly unsettled, and the only remedy seemed to be to wait until the Congress was convened.

The *Herald's* Santiago, Chili, correspondence, gives the substance of the Chilian Congress states that the mediation between Spain and the Pacific States in the war with Spain had been accepted with enthusiasm.

Commissioners Freeman and Weightman, of the United States steamer Oneida, had been arrested in Valparaiso, by an officer of the steamer, for intending to fight a duel.

The *Herald's* Lima, Peru, correspondence of the 4th ult., announces the fact that Castilla's revolution for the purpose of depossing Prado, had been brought to a temporary end by the death of Castillo himself. The only body of rebels remaining in arms was the small command of Gamarra. Prado had succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. Congress was busy adopting a new constitution, and revising the new penal code.

Destitution in North Carolina—Horrible Outrage by Negroes.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Accounts of destitution among the poorer classes of the counties of North Carolina are constantly being received, and leave no room for doubt that the coming winter will be attended with a deplorable extent.

Three negroes entered the house of Mr. Hoover Foster, a few day since, seized the family and shut them in an outhouse, then robbed the house, and afterwards murdered Mr. and Mrs. Foster, their daughter and her infant child, and then fled upon a younger daughter who was escaping with a child, wounding the daughter and killing the child. The assassins escaped.

The Fourth in the South.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 5.—In Richmond, Va., the negroes and military demonstrated their loyalty in accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, and only one of the courts did not adjourning its session on receiving a written order from the Schofield. In Charleston, and the rest of the Southern cities, although business was most generally suspended, the military and freedmen alone appeared to be jubilant over the return of the national anniversary.

Another Fenian Arrest.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, July 5.—The Government has received information that the Fenians intended mischief, to-day took precautionary steps. A gunboat was sent to Niagara, another was placed at Fort Erie and another at Windsor. Gunboats on the St. Lawrence were also kept in readiness.

River Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, July 5.—The market is weak; there have been no sales here to-day.

The river is fifteen inches and rising slowly.

Several showers to-day, but now clearing off.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—The river is falling slowly with 4 feet 5 inches in the canal.

"Dexter" and "Ethan Allen."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 5.—A race was trotted between Dexter, in harness, and Ethan Allen and running mate, to wagon, for $2,500 a side, yesterday which was won by Dexter in three straight heats, the best time being 2:20 and his mate, the best mile being in 2:20.

Washington Items.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner decided that whisetcones are subject to a tax of five per cent.

Judge Swayne is not expected to live through to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

The Kentucky Contested Seats.

THANKS TO MILITARY COMMANDERS

Also to "Nasby" and Stanberry for Expounding "my Policy."

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION CONDEMNED.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1867.

SENATE.

ACCESSION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire and Mr. VAN WINKLE appeared in their seats.

PRESIDENT DEAD FROM.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported he had no communication to make.

EXPLANATORY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced an explanatory reconstruction bill, which provides, first, that the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered, under the oath prescribed by such act, and no person shall be entitled to be registered, except on such proof as is required by said act. This is a supplement, unless the requirements of said act, as herein contained, and amended shall be fulfilled; and the superintendent of registration under said act, shall exercise the power, and it shall be their duty, upon the challenge of any registered voter sumoned, to decide upon such facts and information as may be made to appear to them, whether such person offering to vote, and so challenged, is under provisions of said act, and shall be entitled to vote, and receive or reject his vote accordingly.

Ordered to be printed.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the business of this session should be confined to removing obstructions which have been or are likely to be placed in the way of a fair execution of the acts of reconstruction heretofore passed by Congress, when the same were passed by two-thirds majorities, notwithstanding the veto, on the subject of reconstruction, or on other subjects of legislation.

Mr. SUMNER suggested to Mr. ANTHONY to strike out the word "subsidiary."

Mr. ANTHONY declined as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the Senate will proceed under its rule to the dispatch of the public business as expeditiously as may be, and call all petitions and bills will be referred for consideration to the appropriate committees without undertaking in advance to limit the action of Congress to any subject of legislation.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate at length upon the subject. He contended there were important subjects, demanding the attention of Congress, and Indian difficulties, which required great attention. Then there were two large states, one with one South America and one with Russia, which had not received appropriations of a public character for two years.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Senate could not originate an appropriation bill, and that what he proposed was a resolution not to consider anything but executive business.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate could originate such a bill, and it was its duty in this case. It had often done so. But more important than all else was the passage of a bill for universal suffrage, designed accomplishing results of the Rebellion.

Mr. POMEROY did not think it would be wise to pass Mr. Anthony's resolution. Although he was not in favor of rushing into general legislation, he was not known what emergency might arise while Congress was in session.

Mr. YATES desired to say he did not wish his vote to be construed as indicating his opposition to reference of any proper subject of legislation, but he did not think it would be well to propose a set for a particular object, and he was in favor of confining its action to legislation of a general character.

Mr. WILSON said in the morning calendar would probably be reached, and in conversation with that officer I learned there would be a deficiency in the appropriation bill designed to effect the War Department, except on Monday. The Senate then will probably recede and would send it on Monday, and that was an appropriation bill which must be passed, and act in the Southern States.

Mr. SUMNER again spoke against Mr. Anthony's resolution. He urged the Senate to do its duty in the case of the equal rights into Maryland, Kentucky, Connecticut, Delaware and Oregon, and the Southern states. It was useless to assert there was a Republican party in Maryland, when the party was denied to men on account of color.

Mr. ROSS, while agreeing with the general proposition, that nothing should be done except the business of the session, he was opposed to Mr. Anthony's resolution, seemed to believe it would prevent legislation should be inaugurated to quell the Indian disturbances in the West.

Mr. TIPTON spoke of the necessity for legislation to quell the Indian difficulties. If he could control the legislation of Congress he would authorize the army officers to march from going west of Missouri River. He would order a regiment of Indians and he would authorize the formation of volunteer forces on the frontier.

The question being taken on Mr. Anthony's resolution, it was agreed to—22 yeas, 9 nays.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the Committee on Reconstruction, viz: Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Blaine, Hunt, Nye, Beamer, Paine, Fike and Brooks.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY PROTEST.

The SPEAKER presented the memorial of Green M. Adams against the admission of Representative Boyd, from the Seventh District of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

TENNESSEE DELEGATE.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Governor of New Mexico, stating that as the election for delegates from that Territory would not take place until September next, he had appointed John S. Coates as agent of the Territory, to represent the interests in the House, pending a ruling that he be admitted to a seat, while the usual 40 days elapsed.

Mr. DAWES moved the reference to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was opposed to such reference. He was willing to imply an assent, as it might seem to imply an act unprecedented, unauthorized and illegal, and on the part of the Governor of the Territory.

Mr. DAWES agreed that the action of the Governor was unauthorized and unprecedented. He wished the communication referred, so that the committee on Elections might have an opportunity of presenting a report which would prevent such an attempt in the future.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) thought the Governor of Colorado had not a right to appoint three agents or representatives to Congress, where as the Governor of Mexico had no opponent one.

After further debate, the communication, on motion of Mr. MILLER, was laid on the table.

NO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FAINSWORTH, from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had informed the Committee that he had no communication to make to Congress at the present time.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CASES.

Papers in the several contested election cases from Kentucky were presented by Messrs. PAINE, GARFIELD and KELLEY. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, all contestants were admitted to seats on the floor.

THANKS TOGEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Sheridan for the able and faithful performance of the duties of commander of the military district of Texas and Louisiana.

The rules were suspended—yeas, one hundred and ten; nays, eighteen, and the joint resolution passed.

A CONTESTED CASE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. FARNSLEY presented a communication from James Stewart, who had been contesting his (Phelps') seat at the last session, stating that after taking testimony he found it was insufficient, and therefore withdrew from the contest. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

PROTEST OF KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

Mr. MARSHALL presented a protest from Messrs. Grover, Cobb and Peck, representatives of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts of Kentucky, against the action of the House on Wednesday, asserting they were illegally elected; that their seats were not contested, and that no allegation can be made against their loyalty, declaring the action of the House to be inconsistent with and in direct violation of all laws, rules and precedents, as a subversion of the rights of the State of Kentucky and of the Constitution, and then proceeding to claiming their right to be admitted to seats.

The paper having been read, Mr. MARSHALL stated he had learned that the sitting of the contest had been postponed to-day in the case of Jones, and he therefore moved that the case of the two last named, Grover and Peck, the Committee on Elections be discharged from further consideration, and that they be duly sworn and admitted to seats. He declared the rights of representation were sacred, and the American people would not look with indifference on an act of such gross injustice to a State.

Mr. LOGAN stated there were charges of disloyalty against the members named. They were asserted in the resolution offered by himself. It would be found Mr. Grover had voted for an act of secession. It might be proper for his colleague to defend rebels here, but he was sorry to see a Representative from the proud prairie State take on himself the defense of any man who had attempted to destroy the government, either by act, word or deed.

Mr. MARSHALL said he did not feel it necessary to notice his colleague's personal allusions to himself. His own motives for his actions were sufficient for him. This mode of traveling out of a question to impugn the action or motives of members might be deemed creditable by some members, but he did not propose to follow such example. His colleague had been entirely mistaken about Mr. Grover. He had never been arrested for treason. Mr. Jones had been so arrested, as many others had been, but he had been discharged without any charge being preferred against him.

Mr DAWES moved the protest and motion be referred to the Committee on Elections. He had no hesitation in saying for himself, as a member of that Committee, that if he found there was nothing affecting the qualifications of any of the Kentucky members, he would report back their credentials to the House.

After some further debate, Mr. Dawes' motion was carried.

THANKS TO GENERALS SICKLES, POPE AND ROSECRANS.

Joint resolutions of thanks were tendered Generals Sickles, Pope and Rosecrans.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution referring to Mexico, indorsing the recent execution of Maximilian.

Mr. WOOD denounced the act as barbarous, and the resolutions as disgraceful, and the House refused to suspend the rules to receive them.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles and Pope, and Attorney General Stanberry, as exponents of the President's policy. [Laughter.]

Pending the question on its reception, the House adjourned till Monday.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 5, 1867.

DEATH OF JUDGE SWAYNE.

Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, died in Washington this afternoon of typhoid fever.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

Ex-Governor John A. King had a severe paralytic stroke yesterday. Symptoms unfavorable.

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

United States Marshal Murray, Col. Wood, Deputy Marshals Four and Newcomb, and four other officers, were arrested to-day on a charge of kidnapping, by order before a Queen's county court, and gave bail to appear for trial on the charge. The officers are arrested several persons on charges of having illegally seized them in Brooklyn Navy Yard. The men, it is said, were taken without any process, but were brought in jurisdiction of the county and State. The Marshal claims the arrests were made in pursuance of a decision in April last by Commissioner Betts.

ROBBED IN A CAB.

Edward Given was robbed in a Fourth avenue car, on Wednesday night, of a stocked wallet money valued at $1,753. One of the thieves was arrested, but none of the money recovered.

COLORED MAN EXECUTED.

Joseph Williams (colored) was executed today at Newark, New Jersey, for the murder of another colored man.

VARIOUS FROM IN JAMAICA.

A letter has been received by Collector Smythe, from the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, intimating that the yellow fever prevails there. It is typhus and quite malignant, and has proved fatal. Five out of the cases have proved fatal so far.

FROM CHICAGO.

Fishing Boat Capsized—Four Men Drowned—Fourth of July Accidents in Hotel Prices.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, July 5.—A fishing boat, belonging to St. Joseph, Michigan, capsized several miles from the shore during a gale on Tuesday evening, and four men were drowned. The bodies are not learned.

The city was unusually quiet yesterday, there being no public demonstration, and all business houses were closed. Several accidents occurred from the premature firing of firearms, but none of a serious character.

The Tremont House announced a reduction in prices to four dollars per day.

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.*

How the Fourth was Celebrated.

The "glorious Fourth" was celebrated by all classes of the community. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the streets presented a lively appearance from early dawn till late at night. The day opened within bright sunshine, but a few minutes after a short duration passed over the city, soundly drenching the good folks in attendance at pic nics held in suburban groves. Many of the people of the town embraced the day as an occasion for an excursion to the quiet villages and romantic woods and hills within a few miles of the city, visiting the Jetty, The Pennsylvania, Chartiers, Cheswick, Fort Wallace, Panhandle and Allegheny Valley roads carried a large number of passengers to the various resorts of town, while almost an equal number of country folks came in to the city, to partake of the festivities of the city. Pic nics were held in every direction. Every where the day was observed as a holiday, private, based, and free and easy in character. Throughout all the outskirts of the town within a radius of twenty miles, there was a large number of gatherings of people, collected together, the day passed off in the most pleasantly. In the adjoining county of Beaver heavy rain storms prevailed at intervals during the afternoon, somewhat marring the pleasure and effectually marring the enjoyment of the day. The Union Skating Park was crowded to its utmost capacity during the day and evening to visitors from the balloon ascension and dance sitting. Mr. Spurr advertised.

At night the festivities were well patronized, and the display of fireworks was indulged in by both old and young. Throughout the whole, our great holiday was an enjoyable affair, and was kept in a style which does credit to the sociable, orderly, and intelligent character of our citizens.

Disgraceful Scene at McFarland's.

Grave-Yard Outrage Assault—Men Seriously and Perhaps Fatally Injured.

A public pic-nic was given at McFarland's Grove on the Fourth, under the auspices of a few individuals, whose sole object appears to have been private gain. Whisky was sold to all who had money to pay for it, and its inevitable consequences were apparent quite early in the day. During the afternoon there were several fights, but no serious disturbance resulted. Between three and four o'clock a general fight was inaugurated among the roughs—as many as fifty fighting at once. There were many blackened eyes and broken heads, and at least three men were cut, one slightly, and another under circumstances elsewhere noted. John Robinson, Captain of the Neptune Fire Company, was the one most injured. He received a terrible blow with a beer glass on the left eye, cutting the flesh severely, and knocking the eye nearly out, injuring it in such a manner that he will probably lose it. His right was more particularly with a man named Madison, but whether Stadion used the beer glass is not known. Shortly after this, Robinson, who was still in the field, received a severe cut across the throat, another across the chest, and another, a deep stab, in the left side. The knife is alleged to have been used by F. Madison, and that he cut Robinson seven times. Robinson was brought to his home on Ross street, and his injuries attended to by Drs. Reiter and Pollock, whose removal a portion of the left cheek bone, which was fractured near the ear. There are four severe cuts on the face and a terrible gash on the top of the head. It is stated that Robinson was assaulted by four men, whose purpose appeared to be to take his life. The assailants say his wounds are of a very serious character, and may prove fatal. No arrests have been made, notwithstanding the parties who made the assault are known.

Before the commencement of the general row a fight occurred between Burke and David Richardson. Richardson quarreled with the bar-keeper, and Burke knife and attacked Burke, cutting at him several times, and inflicting a severe wound in the side, which, however, is not considered dangerous. Richardson has not been arrested.

Fire in the Ninth Ward—Workshops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Burned—Loss Estimated at $1,000—Fully Covered by Insurance.

An extensive fire occurred last evening, which a portion of the workshops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were totally destroyed. The building in question is situated on Liberty street, between two large squares, the rear of the building adjoining the Masonic order. The Fire Department, Officers Captain Grand Master, William Chalmon, of Brownsville; L. Lipman; T. Tone, Senatric; S. G. W., George Wilson; J. H. W. Uriah Higinbotham; H. C. Ross; G. S. W., Wm. Ross; Jewel, Chas. Jalin, Rev. Mr. Stevenson; Grand Orator, Rev. C. W. Smith; Grand Secretary, Rev. Mr. Ross.

Among the valuables deposited in the stone vault were silver and copper coins of the various denominations; a copy of the minutes in relation to the occasion. There were also deposited in the receptacle the Pittsburgh newspapers containing articles in regard to the Masonic Fraternity. The Masonic Hall, in this place, contributed a quantity of paper currency for the same purpose.

Mr. Edward Given, who resides on the ground in a very short time after the alarm was sounded, had his residence, with its valuable contents, destroyed. Some of the large amount of combustible material in this place, where the fire originated, rendered it impossible for them to save the building. Through the exertions of the firemen, the fire was prevented from spreading over the wings of the subject for which it was kept confined to the main building. It is supposed to have been accidental.

Pennsylvania State Library.

Governor Geary, with the Heads of Departments, and in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen from different parts of the State and from the city of Harrisburg, formally opened the new State Library room on the premises. It is stated that the new department of the Library presents a most magnificent appearance, and the accommodations for visitors and students, and those who have occasion to use the Library, are numerous and ample. For the purpose of giving the public a general view of the Library, we may, in general terms, say that it is about 100 feet long, by 54 feet, with a ceiling 32 feet 4 inches high. A gallery stands upon three sides of the room, and the ceiling of the entire room. The one and and twenty alcoves are each sixteen feet. Twenty windows are each sixteen feet, sixteen pilasters, corresponding with those of the first floor, are ranged around the ceiling. The total length of the building is 170 feet, and twelve feet. Twenty-four alcoves will be for the galleries and ceilings occupied with the windows of the first floor are filled up with sixteen cases. The cases are filled with two thousand eight hundred and eight square feet of book shelves, and the ceiling of the cases on the first floor give one thousand five hundred and sixty square feet of shelves.

Gov. Geary made an interesting speech upon the occasion.

The Pittsburgh Boiler Works—Admittance of a New Member to the Firm.

From an advertisement elsewhere it will be observed that the well known firm of Morrow & Barnhill, proprietors of the O'Hara Boiler Works, corner of Liberty and Seventh streets have taken into partnership Mr. James Blair. This gentleman has had large experience in business, having been for so successfully some years since in this city. His connection with the above named firm will greatly enhance its popularity. The O'Hara Boiler Works has long established a high reputation for the excellence of its productions, as the firm are careful and experienced business men, and have the reputation of being to all orders entrusted to them. They devote about $40,000 worth of boilers which is the most and most durable manner of steam boilers, oil stills, agricultural boilers, and all work brought into bridges and general smith work. Using only the best quality of iron and employing first class mechanics, the manufactures of this firm will stand the most rigorous test and examination. We bespeak for the O'Hara Boiler Works a continuance and increase of the large share of public patronage hitherto awarded, as the proprietors are worthy of and doing honorable business gentlemen. The firm name will hereafter be Morrow, Barnhill & Co.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.

T. Fawcett, No. 54 Second street, attends to all plumbing work in the most satisfactory manner, and in a style which is sure of affording satisfaction to all who employ him.

He attends also to the erection of hydrants on the pavement, the introduction of water into dwellings, and the fitting up of bath rooms, water closets, hot and cold water, putting up of wash stands of all styles, &c., in the most perfect manner. A practical and experienced workman, he can give every personal supervision to the execution of all work entrusted to his care. Residence of his family will be promptly served by ordering through the mail, and experienced first class mechanics will be sent to any place to attend to plumbing or gas fitting. Terms are as low as the very reasonable and in every case he guarantees satisfaction. A full line of chandeliers of modern styles, pendants and gas fittings generally, will be found in his store together with a fine assortment of oil lamps and chandeliers for parlors and halls. Gas fitting in all its details is also attended to by Mr. Fawcett, who cheerfully commends his skill to our readers as a finished practical mechanic, eminently worthy of success, and we believe himself is fully a large share of public patronage.

The American Tea Company.

It is with no little pleasure that we announce to our readers that there has been opened in this city, at No. 2 St. Clair street, a few feet from the Suspension Bridge, a first class establishment devoted exclusively to the tea, coffee and spices trade. It has long been a subject of complaint that it was such a matter of difficulty to procure fine teas and coffees, and to meet the expressed want the American Tea Company, with a large capital, was started, and the store is a branch of that corporation, or rather parent of the company of himself, and they arrested him at once. The proprietor of the company is a man named Robert Mitchell, and one of his pockets was taken. The prisoner gave his name as George Walker, and was convicted of the watch image. This morning the stolen pocket book was found near the place of the outrage, where the thief had probably thrown it after his arrest. Some keys were found in the possession of the prisoner, the suspicion that he is a professional. He had a hearing yesterday evening, which he failed in his being committed to jail, in default of bail, for his appearance at Court.

Opera House.

The summer season at this popular place of amusement will close to-night, and all the old favorites will leave us, having engagements elsewhere. We are pleased to learn that the enterprise has been a success, as the managers have been unusually liberal in their endeavors to please the public. The "Maid Queen" which has been drawing good houses all week will be presented again at the matinee this afternoon, the admission to which will be twenty-five cents. Joe Sefton will take a farewell benefit to-night, when a rare bill will be presented. "Sixteen String Jack," a sparring match between Johnny Newell and Patsy Reilly, and the "Maid Queen" are all on the bills, and Joe always "fills the bills." The curtain will rise at precisely 7 30 p. m., on account of the unusually long bill offered. This will be the last chance and should be improved.

Highway Robber Arrested.

We have mentioned the fact of the robbery of Mr. H. S Overholt, of Western township, on Wednesday evening last, near the Mansion House, of one thousand dollars, taken from the breast pocket of the coat by a person whom he distinctly saw, but who escaped, notwithstanding several persons were passing on the street at the time. Mr. Overholt had in his possession $5,000, received at tool ice an hour to deposit. Of the amount $4,000 was in bonds in a separate pocket from that taken, which he had in bank notes. From the description given of the robber, Officer Police South traced out one James Brown as the guilty party, and Mr. Overholt having identified him, the Mayor held him for a hearing on Thursday.

Accident.

—Robert Buffington, a clerk in a grocery store at Brownsville, carelessly placed a candle at the bung-hole of an empty alcohol barrel, which talpoded which gas therein, and blew the head out with such force as to fracture the young man's skull. He is not expected to recover.

Systematic Poisoning—A Word About Spices.

There are a thousand forms of diseases which assail the human family with merciless rigor, the cause or origin of which baffle the wisest and most experienced physicians to discover. Some are trifling in their nature, and easily arrested; others swiftly carry their victim into the shadow of death. Science has fully demonstrated the evils of a close or fatiated atmosphere; that certain accharine vegetables are prejudicial, in certain stages of decomposition, to health, and highly conducive to disease; that all articles which more or less enter into our diet are seasonable, and cannot be indulged in with impunity on every day of the year; that which may prove healthy and nutritious to-day may, on the morrow, prove productive of disease. What we should eat, and the proper time for its consumption, is generally known, and few have the hardihood to act in defiance general rules laid down for the preservation of health. Still the most rigid sanitarians, they who understand and strictly adhere to precautionary diet, are assailed by disease, and in ignorance of the cause, or their inability to discover causes for their sickness or pain, will readily attribute their sickness to some remote and guiltless agency. We profess to have discovered a true cause for the great majority of diseases which of late years have puzzled the practitioner. Make food has been so carelessly regulated and surrounded with a chain of precautionary rules, the preparation of it has been almost entirely overlooked and forgotten. Let us instance as humble pot of soup. All its ingredients are simple, and perhaps everything which enters into it is of a healthy and nutritious character, but let the cook throw in a few grains of black lead and its character is changed. It still remains very palatable, but the poison introduced will prove sufficiently potent to disease or kill a portion of the dish. Of course, knowingly, no cook will plant the seeds of death in the repast which she is about to place before her employer, and cause, perhaps, the death of those she loves. Here in America, where food is so plentiful and cheap, poisons introduced into it are alarming importance. Cayenne, Black Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, Tartar, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard, Spice, Black Lead, worm-eaten crackers and hundreds of other ingredients are adulterated into the manufacture of spices. The object of the adulterator is to make a larger profit, and is not confined exclusively to profits and is not confined exclusively to dishonest manufacturers, but it has been employed unknowingly against who succeed in selling their neatly packed goods in the markets throughout the country, and the system of poisoning becomes more and more extensive, and there is a serious drawing. Pittsburgh heads off a few cases, and a spice mill has been successfully put in operation by the well-known firm of Fleming, Sons & Co., Nos. 715 and 244 Liberty street, they having full knowledge of the adulteration practiced in the spice markets, received from the trade with business of supplying the trade with pure articles, such as were used a few years before the adulterator was a rising profession in most branches of business. The reputation of the firm cannot be questioned here where its members are so well and favorably known, and we feel satisfied that the housekeeper need no