Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868. NUMBER 146.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bills Passed and Considered in the Senate--Twenty Per Cent. Additional Compensation Resolution Reconsidered and Tabled--The Osage Indian Treaty Pronounced a Thieving Swindle--Resolutions Against Ratification Adopted by the House Without Division.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of a University.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported favorably the bill authorizing the establishing of a line of American mail and passenger steamships between New York and one or more European points.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with an amendment the bill to establish rules and articles for the Government of the Army of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to complete the extension of a Railroad from Washington to Mobile and other points in the South, creating a post route from Washington to Mobile, and New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill supplementary to an act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security, which passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also called up the bill relative to the Supreme Court of the United States. It devolves upon the senior Associate Justice the office of Chief Justice in case of the inability of the latter until such inability be removed. The bill passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, called up the following bills, which passed:

Bill for the appropriation of a supervising surgeon of the Marine hospitals of the United States. It authorizes the President to make the appointment, with a salary of $3,000 per annum.

Bill to amend act to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue, and for other purposes, approved March 1st, 1863.

Bill to extend the collection district of the State of Michigan.

Also several bills of no general interest.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill in relation to the sale of vessels to belligerents.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to this bill as making an important change in the law in proposing to authorize the sale of vessels which may be turned into vessels of war in contravention of the policy of the Government.

Mr. CHANDLER read a proviso requiring that there shall be no intent by the seller or charterer to participate in any belligerent act. In reply to a question from Mr. Conkling, he said the bill simply construed existing laws.

Mr. CONKLING suggested a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CHANDLER replied the bill had in fact been carefully drawn by the chairman of that Committee, Mr. Sumner.

The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, it was subsequently reconsidered, on the ground that it claims to settle a question of international law and forecloses action on a case now before the Committee on Retrenchment in regard to a sale by the Navy Department of two of our iron clads to the Peruvian government.

Considerable debate arose on a bill to give American register to the British bark Golden Fleece, the question arising out of the fact that she was an American built vessels that changed its flag during the war to avoid the payment of heavy insurance. Indefinitely postponed by a vote of 11 to 20.

The bill repealing section five of an act concerning the registry and recording of ships or vessels, approved December 31, 1792, was passed.

Mr. HOWE called up from the Committee on Indian Affairs, a bill to appropriate money to sustain the Indian Commission, and carry out the rules made thereby, which passed.

Bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits was called up by Mr. MORGAN and rejected by a vote of 13 to 17. It relieved rum and alcohol contracted for prior to the act of January 11th, 1868.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution providing that the act of February 9th, 1867, shall not be construed to debar the payment of claims of loyal citizens of the loyal States for loss of steamboats, vessels or other property taken or impressed in the States that seceded or attempted to secede from the Union, provided the claimants were loyal at the time their claims originated and continued loyal thereafter. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill recently published to provide for the further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of outstanding compound interest notes, with a verbal amendment.

Mr. HARLAN called up the House bill to bridge the Mississippi river at Rock Island, which was advocated by Messrs. Trumbull and Harlan as a necessity to the government, while the railroad company has agreed to bear half the expense.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) warmly opposed the bill.

Mr. STEWART interrupted the discussion to make a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of political disabilities. The Committee recommend the striking out of the names of George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee.

Mr. HENDRICKS expressed contempt for small business. The Committee of Conference had been guilty of cutting out two names because they did not belong to the dominant party.

Mr. DAVIS suggested to the Committee to adopt a plain, comprehensive bill for the reinstatement in all rights, civil and political, of every red handed rebel upon taking the oath to support the Radical party.

The report was agreed to—22 against 7.

The Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced he had appointed Mr. Delano to fill a vacancy on Committee on Foreign Affairs and Mr. Knott to fill a vacancy on Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department instead of Mr. Morgan.

Mr. BINGHAM called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution passed giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to civil employes of the government at Washington.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The House refused—65 to 83.

Then the vote passing the resolution was reconsidered.

The resolution was then tabled—68 against 64.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Baker, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blain, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Clark, (Kansas,) Clark, (Ohio,) Coburn, Cook, Connell, Covode, Dawes, Delano, Eggleston, Ela, Ferry, Fields, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Hall, Hubbard, Judd, Kelsey, Ketchum, Koontz, Laughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Mullens, Newcomb, Peters, Pike, Paisly, Price, Robertson, Sawyer, Schofield, Schenck, Stevens, (N. H.,), Taylor, Trowbridge, Van Aerman, Van Wyck, Washburne, (Wis.,) Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Williams, (Ind.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio.)

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Ashley, (Nevada,) Ashley, (Ohio,) Beck, Blair, Cake, Carey, Cobb, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Glossbrenner, Galaday, Grover, Higbee, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Loan, Logan, Mallory, McCormick, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Paine, Plants, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Schenck, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens, (Pa.,) Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taffee, Trimble, (Tenn.,) Trimble, (Ky.,) Van Horn, (Mo.,) Van Trump, Washburne, (Ind.,) and Woodward.

Mr. CLARKE (Kansas) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report on the subject of the treaty recently made with the Great and Little Osage Indians for the cession to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad of 8,000,000 acres of land in Southern Kansas at about nineteen cents an acre. The report, after reciting the facts, concludes that the treaty is in violation of the rights of settlers and justice to Indians, and recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of the House of Representatives, that the treaty concluded on the 27th of May, 1868, with the Great and Little Osage tribes of Indians, both in its express terms and stipulations, and in the means employed to procure their acceptance by the Indians, is an outrage on their rights; that in transferring to a single railroad corporation eight millions of acres of land, it not only disregards the right and interests of other railroad corporations in the State of Kansas, and builds up a frightful land monopoly in defiance of the just rights of the settlers and of the people of the United States, but it assumes the authority, repeatedly denied by this House, to dispose of those lands by treaty otherwise than by cession to the United States, and for purposes for which Congress alone is competent to provide.

Resolved, This House does hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against the ratification of said pretended treaty by the Senate, and will feel bound to refuse any appropriations in its behalf or recognize its validity in any form.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CLARKE addressed the House in justification of the report and resolutions.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, took the ground that the treaty making power did not give to the President and Senate the right to alienate any part of the National domain to which these Indian lands belonged. It required action of Congress to do so.

Mr. JULIAN denounced the treaty and the Commissioners who made it—N. G. Taylor, Thomas Murphy, A. G. Boone and Major Snow, agent of the Osages. He said instead of its being an Indian Commission, it was a thieving Commission. Every act in the transaction branded the parties to it as thieves, and he (Mr. Julian) branded them in the name of honest people everywhere as thieves, appointed by the President, and who were doing their work with a skill and workmanship that transcended anything in his experience. This Commission must not be confounded with the Indian Peace Commission, which had gone out on a noble errand. The Commission appointed to negotiate this swindle, he understood, was shaped up in Washington City a year ago. These pretended commissioners had lent themselves to thieving railroad companies for the purpose of cheating the Indians out of their rights and cheating the United States and honest settlers on those lands. He denounced it as an act which makes the ordinary inmates of a penitentiary decent and respectable men, if not christians, in comparison with these commissioners. He denounced and branded them and invoked action of the House, in the name of decency and common justice, to adopt the resolutions.

Mr. SHANKS also denounced the treaty as one of those things that stamp with infamy all the proceedings of this accursed administration.

Mr. SHELLABARGER argued against the ability of the treaty making power to alienate any part of the National domain.

Mr. CARY declared himself in favor of the resolutions. It was the duty of the House as far as possible to arrest the gigantic swindle. As to the assertion made by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Shanks,) that the treaty was an act of this infernal administration, he had only to say, the President, the Senate, and the Osage Indians had had bad precedents established. This was but another of the swindles practiced on the people in reference to public lands. It had a precedent in the Pacific Railroad, to which, besides subsidy nearly large enough to build the road, Congress had given land enough to make four such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and have enough left to make two States like Massachusetts. No wonder, then, that the untutored savages, with such an example before them, were willing to give away eight millions acres of land to a little contemptible railroad which did not come near the land. The whole system was a swindle.

Mr. CLARK, Kansas, by instruction of the Committee on Indian Affairs, modified the second resolution so as to substitute the following for it:

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that the objects, terms, conditions and stipulations of the aforesaid pretended treaty are not within the treaty making power, nor are they authorized either by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and therefore this House does hereby solemnly condemn the same and does also earnestly, but respectfully express the hope and expectation that the Senate will not ratify the said pretended treaty.

The resolutions were agreed to without a division.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Missouri contested election case of Hogan against Pile, with a resolution that Pile, the sitting member, was duly elected.

Mr. CHANLER presented a minority report.

The reports were ordered to be printed for future action.

Mr. COOK gave notice he would, on Saturday, call up the Kentucky contested election case of McKee against Young, as he understood the tax bill would be reported on Monday and would exclude all other business until disposed of.

The House proceeded at half-past two to the business of the morning hour, which was a call of the Judiciary Committee for a report.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution relative to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Justice Field.

Mr. BOUTWELL reported back with amendment the Senate bill to change the time for holding District Courts of the United States in Tennessee. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL reported a bill to provide for appeal from the Court of Claims, modifying and essentially limiting the jurisdiction of that Court.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Illinois) offered as an amendment an additional section, directing the Clerk of the Court of Claims to transmit to Congress at the commencement of each December session a full and complete statement of all judgments rendered by the Court during the previous year, stating the amount and the parties in whose favor they were rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the claims.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 88; nays, 27.

Mr. THOMAS reported a bill relieving carrying companies from liability for lossage caused by the forces of the late rebellion or by the forces of the United States. Mr. Thomas explained the bill and had letters read showing the necessity of the proposed legislation. It was intended more particularly to apply to the actions against express companies in the Southern States.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, inquired whether the bill did not virtually oust the State Courts of jurisdiction in all cases where a single corporator of the Express Company is a resident of another State.

Mr. THOMAS replied that it undoubtedly did, and that was the prime object of the bill, the very thing the Committee was driving at. There was an extraordinary condition of society in one section of the country, and if there were authority in the Government to rescue citizens from wrong done them in State Courts, it was the duty and prerogative of the Government to exercise that authority.

After further discussion the bill passed—80 to 42.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported some time since by Mr. O'NEILL, from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. The bill, which contains twenty-seven sections, was read at length.

After some discussion, and without taking a final vote on the bill, the House adjourned, it having been agreed that the river and harbor bill should be postponed until Wednesday next.

CINCINNATI.

Terrible Storm—Great Destruction of Property—Eighty-six Coal Barges Swept Away, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The heaviest thunder storm ever known visited this city and vicinity last night. The rain fell in torrents from midnight till daylight, deluging the streets, filling cellars and damaging sewers. A number of buildings were struck by lightning but none were destroyed. In the country the damage is supposed to be considerable, in the washing away of fences and the destruction of crops. The railroads suffered to some extent, but at noon to-day trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad were running regularly.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The river is rising rapidly, with seventeen feet one inch of water in the channel. There was an unusual storm of rain, lightning and thunder last night. It rained very heavy and with hardly any intermission from nine o'clock last night till nine o'clock this morning, accompanied by lightning of unusual brilliancy and a steady roar of thunder. The creeks and rivers are all very high, and the bottom lands are overflown. Licking river rose fifteen feet, and carried out all the lumber rafts moored in it, which carried eighty-six coal barges from their mooring at the wharf, of which seven were sunk. The remainder have floated down the river. A large number of empty barges and model barges floated off. Some lumber rafts were carried off also. The Captain of the C. Bowen, a towboat, fell into an empty barge and was seriously injured.

New York City Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 18.—The National Executive Committee and New York State Committee of Soldiers and Sailors have established their headquarters at 35 East 17th street, where they will remain until after the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention.

The annual regetta of the New York Yacht Club took place to-day. Four sloops and eight schooner yachts started from the anchorage at Staten Island, but in consequence of the wind falling, the sloop White Wing alone turning the light ship outside of Sandy Hook, the race was postponed until to-morrow.

It is proposed to establish a labor bureau, in connection with the department of charities and correction, for the purpose of keeping a record of all families and individuals needing employment, and invite correspondence with Governors of States and Territories, in order to obtain employment at the west for thousands who yearly visit our shores in search of work.

Henry C. Williston, one of the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, died in Brooklyn yesterday.

Several cases of prostration from heat are reported.

It is rumored in Baltimore that Gov. Swann has offered Stanley Wallis the U. S. Senatorship in Reverdy Johnson's place, but he refuses it.

The Saengerfest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 18.—The foreign delegation to the Saengerfest arrived this morning at nine o'clock, and were escorted to Fest Halle, where seven o'clock breakfast was held. The Cincinnati delegation, numbering nearly four hundred, which left there Tuesday, did not arrive until this afternoon. They were escorted to their quarters by local societies.

This afternoon there was a general reception, after which the day was given up to sight-seeing.

The first grand concert was given in Fest Halle to-night, all the singing societies in the city participating, supported by an orchestra of one hundred and fifty pieces.

Fenian Arms Seized.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 18.—Eight tons of arms taken from the Fenians by the United States government, passed through this city this afternoon, en route from St. Albans to New York.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT SCULL RACE.

Another Foul!—The Contestants Both Upset Their Boats—Another Race To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1868.

There arrived on all the trains this morning and last night strangers from all parts of the country, who come hither to participate in the great aquatic contest for the championship of American waters and a purse of two thousand dollars, between "Jimmy" Hamill and Henry Coulter, both citizens and residents of the Smoky City. From Pittsburgh, on board the train which carried your special to this city, there were fully one hundred well known gentlemen who were devotedly attached to the respective candidates for aquatic honors, and who amused themselves aboard the cars almost the entire way in discounting on the various merits and deficiencies of the long and short pull systems of rowing. On arriving here a large delegation of Pittsburghers called at Hamill's headquarters and found him in most excellent condition. He was feeling very sanguine of success, and remarked to a Pittsburgh gentleman of the press, who asked him how he should bet, that he would only say that he would give Coulter a fair race, and then may the best man win. He was very anxious that the race should go off smoothly and on the square, saying that he had had enough fouls, and that the race would be such as would redeem the boating fraternity from all the reproach hitherto cast upon it by disreputable oarsmen, who would foul rather than suffer defeat. Hamill looked the very picture of health, the flesh drawn tight and every muscle standing out in bold relief.

Coulter was equally worthy of admiration, as he was in prime condition, and was sanguine of success. He spoke good humoredly of the reports in circulation in Pittsburgh to the effect that he had been over-trained, and said that he felt in as good trim as he ever was in his life. While not boastful, he was hopeful, and gave expression to the hope that no accident would occur to prevent a fair decision. He said that vigorous training was something new to him, but he had reached the perfection of bone and muscle, and if beaten would not reflect on his trainer so much as on Jimmy Hamill's aquatic powers; but he had set out for victory and would try his best to secure it. Hamill will row at a trifle over one hundred and fifty pounds, while Coulter will draw down one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Hamill took the lead at the start, preserving it for a considerable distance, probably half a mile, when Coulter came up alongside of him and in lifting his oar caught in that of Hamill's, causing both boats to careen and capsize. Coulter's boat dipped water only, some say; but at all events, he regained his position and rowed over the course, making good time and claiming the stakes. Hamill was picked up by his attending boat and taken back to the Judges' stand, where he laid claim to the stakes and championship. Coulter's friends vehemently put in his claims, and the puzzled judges and referee concluded to postpone their decision till to-night at eight o'clock, when they will meet at the Girard House. Hamill's friends declare for a draw and a new race, if he does not get the award.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

There were thousands of persons along the river bank, from early noon till after the river was cleared of the numerous sailing boats, yawls, skiffs, barges and sculls. The betting was not very brisk on Tyler and Brown, although some large wagers were reported. The race between them attracted little or no attention, and the result was received with but little enthusiasm. Tyler came in about forty feet or two and a half lengths ahead.

The public interest centered in the great race for the championship between Hamill and Coulter. Both men made their appearance promptly and were loudly cheered as they came up, each attended by an escort. They looked fresh. At the word go, both darted out even, but Hamill soon got the lead, which he kept it fully three quarters of a mile, when Coulter rapidly gained upon him. Whether in taking his right to the water or on purpose to foul Coulter—a matter yet to be decided—Hamill slightly diverged his boats course, and ran athwart of Coulter, when both ran together, and Hamil's shell capsized, being badly damaged. Coulter's boat careened and dipped water, but he managed to right it with the assistance of those in his guide boat, and he proceeded on his way over the course. Hamill was rescued by his guide boat and brought back to the starting point. The referee and judges will not render any verdict until they can hear the testimony.

The scenes at the race were anything but such as are calculated to inspire admiration for, and devotion to the aquatic sports of the day. An immense amount of money was up on the result. A full complement of New York thieves and roughs were in attendance. If no decision is arrived at, let all stakeholders at home hold on to the money. It is highly probable that the supposed foul will be decided an accident, and that the men will again be permitted to measure oars. To the latter plan the Hamill men are satisfied, but Coulter's friends are not disposed to yield.

[LATEST DISPATCH.]

The judges and referee have just held a protracted session at the Girard House. W. J. White, a friend of Hamill's, warmly urged a decision in his favor, but after consultation the race was ordered to be run over to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, on the same course on the Schuylkill, a decision which meets with general satisfaction. K.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The boat race for the championship of America took place to-day. The first race was between Brown and Tyler. They started from the upper stake boat at two o'clock, and went down the river two miles and a half and returned. Tyler came in about half a length ahead.

The great race between Hamill and Coulter commenced about three. They started from the upper stake boat and Hamill led Coulter at the start, very slightly. But after proceeding down about half a mile, from some reason, at present unknown, their boats collided, and they both upset. Coulter reached his boat and proceeded on around the course. Hamill was picked up by a boat in the vicinity and brought back by its crew to the starting point. The referee will have to decide whether the fouling was done purposely or not.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Collector Baily, of New York, is said to have skipped his bailees and gone to Europe.

—An old man, unknown, was murdered near Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday night, and his body thrown across the railroad track.

—Thurlow Weed says the Conservatives will run Chase as a third party candidate for the Presidency if the Democrats throw him overboard.

—McCullough, the correspondent of the Cincinnati (*Commercial*, has resigned, to take the position of managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

—George Francis Train appeared at the Liverpool (England) Exchange, Wednesday evening, and attempted to make a speech, but was hissed down.

—A. S. Welch, formerly a Professor in the Michigan University, and J. W. Osborne, late Chief of Artillery on Rosecrans' staff, are the new Senators from Florida.

—A deaf and dumb man named Andrew Klief had his head severed from his body, and trunk otherwise mangled, on the New York Central Railroad Wednesday night.

—General McClellan has written a letter to General Hancock, positively declining to be a candidate for the Presidency. He urges Hancock to run, and says he (McClellan) will be here in August to advise with and assist him.

—The Synodical Commission, appointed at Pittsburgh, to further consider the cases of Rev. Dr. Wylie and Geo. H. Stuart, is now in session in Philadelphia, but the reporters are not admitted. Dr. Douglas and Elder Smyth, of Pittsburgh, are members of the Commission.

—The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met at New York, Wednesday. The report of Dr. Sears was read and created quite a rumpus. It is said Mr. Sears shows that the fund had better be invested and used very savingly at present until the Southern people can appreciate educational assistance.

—Shelburn, Massachusetts, observed its centennial anniversary yesterday, with an appropriate celebration. Rev. Theophilus Packard was orator of the day, and Judge S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Connecticut, Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and others, participated in the exercises.

—A Montreal dispatch says: The steamship Hibernia, outward bound, when near Baliscar, ran into an American barge loaded with sugar and sunk her on Wednesday. Loss $12,000. The fluke of an anchor penetrated the Captain's body, and he was not discovered until she arrived in port, when he was found hanging on the anchor.

—The National Board of Underwriters, in session at Baltimore, has adjourned until September. A resolution was passed looking to the prevention of incendiarism. Also, one asking for legislation restricting certain agents of foreign insurance companies from taking reversed risks. Wednesday afternoon the Board witnessed a grand trial of all of the steam fire engines in Monument Square, and were delighted with the efficiency of the Baltimore department.

—A walking match of one hundred miles, for a purse of $1,000, and the championship of New England, between McEtterrick and T. A. Scott, was commenced on Wednesday afternoon at Mystic Park, in Medford, which resulted yesterday in McEtterrick winning the match in twenty-one hours six minutes and forty-four seconds. Scott gave out on the ninety-eighth mile, having been twenty-one hours nineteen minutes and eight seconds in completing that number of miles.

—Dispatches from Hati, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, state that the seige of Port au Prince, Hayti, is still going on. The rebels were lying on their arms until Generals Waubert and Nessas arrive with their expected reinforcements. The suburbs had been burned, to clear a view of the rebels. Solhave is directing the defence in person. He had received the American Minister with every mark of kindness. Baez was offering the bay and peninsula of Samana as security for a loan of one million of dollars from the United States.

Fire at Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The planing mill of Greenler, Simon & Co., Baymiller and Poplar streets, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $15,000. Insured for $8,000, in the Western, of this city, and four eastern companies.

At two o'clock this morning the stable of the Cincinnati Fuel Company, on Pearl street, between Ludlow and Lawrence, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. Four horses were burned. Loss about $50,000. Insurance $25,000.

Illinois Congressional Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Fourth District Republican Congressional Convention, held at Monmouth, yesterday, nominated John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, for Congress, on the first ballot. The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh District, held at Tolono, nominated General Jesse H. Moore.

Base Ball at Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 18.—The base ball match this afternoon between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Forest City, of Rockford, was won by the former, the score standing 94 to 13.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Weather fine, and there is an improved feeling prevalent in sympathy with the rise in cotton. The Lint market at the same time is quiet and the prices are without material change.

THE CAPITAL.

Chief Justice Chase's Platform—Review of Troops—Nomination Confirmed and Rejected—The Municipal Imbroglio—Admission of Colorado—Another Indictment Against Surratt—Gen. Hooker's Leave of Absence Extended, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

PLATFORM OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

A special to the New York *Telegram*, from Washington, says the following is said to be an authoritative statement of the platform of Chief Justice Chase, and is said to have been drawn up by Judge Chase himself: Universal suffrage is recognized as a Democratic principle, the adoption of which is to be left in the several States under the Constitution of the United States to the States themselves; universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion is not only a just and wise measure of public policy, but is necessary to the beneficial administration of the government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States, and to a full and satisfactory reestablishment of the practical relations of those States with other States of the American Union; no military government in any State of the Union in time of peace is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution, nor can the trial of any private citizens by military commission be tolerated by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free; taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict economy, and so apportioned as to bear on property rather than on labor; and while all national obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privileges should be allowed to any classes of individuals or corporations.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The Chinese Embassy, the President, General Schofield, General Hancock and other army officers, and a number of prominent civilians, were entertained at noon to-day with a parade, at Lincoln Barracks, of the United States troops now stationed at Washington, and also with a display of some of the steam fire apparatus. Thousands of spectators were in attendance.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John W. Caldwell, Ohio, Minister to Bolivia, vice John Netherland, declined; Robert Matthews, Indiana, Consul to Naples; Joseph A. Thompson, Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas; John M. Corse, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District, California; also several officers in revenue cutter service.

The Senate rejected John T. Fortter, Assessor Internal Revenue, Third District, California.

THE MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

The Police Commissioners this afternoon passed a resolution unanimously recognizing Sayles J. Bowen Mayor of Washington *defacto*, and therefoae an ex-officio member of the board. The Conservative members of City Councils continue to hold meetings separate from the Republican members.

COLORADO ADMISSION.

The friends of the Colorado bill find upon examination immediate admission of that State would jeopardize the ratification of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the reason that the Southern States soon to be admitted will be exactly enough—twenty-eight—to ratify that amendment, while the admission of Colorado now would require twenty-nine States, and as the Legislature of Colorado is yet to be elected, it would substitute an uncertainty for a certainty. The Senate Committee on Territories has therefore reported an amendment to the Colorado bill, providing that the State Legislature, before that State shall be admitted to representation in Congress, shall ratify the amendment. There seems less opposition to the bill as amended than heretofore. It is understood the Congressional delegation elect propose to resign and place the entire State question in the hands of the people.

SENATOR FESSENDEN VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

This morning Senator Fessenden had an interview with Mr. Johnson, it being the first time he has visited the President since long before the impeachment trial.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disbility, granted General Hooker, has been extended to the first of September.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT AGAINST SURRATT.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court has found a true bill against John H. Surratt, charging him, under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, with giving aid and comfort the enemy.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* calls the New York *World* a self-constituted Democratic organ, and dashes into Marble's ideas as follows: "We do not believe that either the North or the Democratic party will sustain that monstrous partiality which forces negro suffrage upon the South and leaves the North free to reject it; the South, where negroes are in such numbers as to be able, if allowed to vote, to give hue and complexion to the administration of public affairs, and the North, where are too few to have any political weight whatever!" The *Whig* says the meaning of Marble's doctrine is that the *World* is inclined to accept negro supremacy in the South as a final settlement, not to be disturbed by a future Democratic Congress, or by the Supreme Court, but which the whites shall have the privilege of setting aside—that is, if they shall be able to gain control of their State governments." We see it!

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.—The English House of lords, the highest court of appeal, has recently made a very important decision in reference to the rights of American Authors who take out a copy right in Great Britain. The case was that of Routlage *vs.* Low, respecting the late Miss Cummins' "Haunted Hearts." The authoress in her lifetime went to Canada, and resided there until her book was published in London by the Messrs. Low, after which she returned to Boston. Rutledge obtained a copy of the American edition, and issued an unauthorized edition. The Lords decided that Miss. Cummens had acquired a title to her book equal to any British born subject, and that Rutledge could be prevented from selling the pirated edition!