# Mazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII.

, PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

NUMBER 152.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS.

President's Veto of the Omnibus Bill-The Bill Reconsidered and Again Passed by Both Houses-The Legislative Appropriation and Tax Bills Further Consid-

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1868. SENATE. The Senate met at two o'clock.

After some unimportant business Mr. THAYER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what amount of Government supplies belonging to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments was lost on the Missouri River, below Omahs, in transit, by sinking or other injury during 1866, '67 and

'68. Adopted,
Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill pro viding for the removal of certain causes from the State Courts to the United States

The question was on a substitute by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. DAVIS asked the bill to be laid over Mr. DAVIS asked the only to be laid over until the Senators examine it.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that it simply aids United States officers or. Marshals to remove causes in which they are sued from States to United States Courts.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the hill was laid aside, and the order of the

the bill was laid aside, and the order of the day, the legislative appropriation bill, taken

The question was on an amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finances, appropriating \$150,000 for temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, and providing the Secretary of the Treasury may classify them.

Further depta on the point approach.

Further debate on the point ensued, dur-ing which the President's veto message was received from the House, and the om-nibus bill passed over it by a vote of thirty-

Mr. DAVIS having first delivered an eulogium on the President, ranking him as one of the noblest characters of the age. The consideration of the legislative ap propriation was resumed, and the amend

ment adopted—yeas 27, nays 14.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, from the Committee on Finance, providing for the discontinuation of the Globe contract. after some discussion, was adopted.

Amendments regulating the publication of official advertisements in the District of Columbia, intended to put a stop to certain recent abuses of the law, were reported by EDMUNDS, and agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered another amend

fixing the salaries of the Comptroller of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs at \$4,500 each, solicitor, auditor, register and supervising architect of Treasury \$4,000 each, an increase of about one and each. Mr. STEWART gave notice of an amend-

ment increasing the salary of the Commis sioner of General Land Office.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment increasing the pay of night watchmen in the Treasury from \$720 to \$900. Agreed to Other amendments were adopted increas ing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer , to \$4,000, and Naval Judge

dvocate to \$3,500.
Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to pro vide for the erection of a Post Office in New Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of Senate bills were r Numerous petitions for protective duties were presented.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the President for information relative to the

imprisonment of naturalized Americans in The Senate amendment dividing Illinois into two Judicial Districts was Mr. SCHENCK made an appeal to the

members, especially Republican members, to be in regular attendance during the consideration of the tax bill. The House then went into Committee on

the tax bill.
Mr. PRICE'S amendment, offered last evening, was adopted—68 to 38.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a verbal amendment, the effect of which would be to annul-

the vote just taken, but the amendment was rejected—34 to 77. BUTLER moved to strike out sec tion fifty-first, regulating the warehouse system. He complained bitterly of the West striking down the shipping interests East, and also one of the largest

items of export trade.

Mr. JUDD replied that the West only desired export to be regulated in such a manner that it should not be the means of defaulting the control of the means of the m defrauding the Government of its revenue.

After further discussion by Messrs.
Schenck, Logan, Parnsworth and Allison,

the motion was rejected.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved as a substitute for the fifty-first section a provision allowing drawbacks of sixty cents a gallon on imported alcohol and rum.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to reduce the

drawback from sixty to tifty cents. Agreed -62 to 42 Mr. BOUTWELL'S substitute was ther

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, sections on motion of air. Southern, scotter, fifty-two and fifty-three were struck out.

No smendments were made to section affity-fifth, which simply provides for the withdrawal of spirits from warehouses.
Sections fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-sev.
enth, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth and

enth, hwy-eighth, miy-minsh, sixticth and sixty-first were stricken out.
Section sixty-second having been read, providing that all distilled spirite in any bonded warehouse shall within one hundred days after the passage of the act be withdrawn from such warehouse and taxes

paid on the same, Mr. SCHENCK stated he would at the proper time move an amendment requiring whisky in bond to pay a special tax of

ing whisky in cond to pay a special lax of four-dollars per barrel.

Mr. O'NEILLI moved to strike out section sixty-second, and made an argument to prove how unjust it was in persons who honesty invested in the whisky in bonded houses to require that the writing area within

houses y invested in the whisky in bonded houses to require them to pay a tax within one hundred days.

The Committee rose at 2:30 and the Speaker presented the following:

To the House of Representatives:—In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "an act to admit the States of:North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Floridato respectations. South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I will not, therefore, undertake

at this time to re-open the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble of this bill that there bill that these States have framed and adopted Constitutions of State government.

adopted Constitutions of State government.
Nor will I repeat my objections contained in my mersage of the 20th inst.; returning without my signature the bill to admit to representation the State of Aykansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending message. Like the bill recently passed in reference to Aykansas, this bill supercedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the Constitution for the admission of States by the respective Houses of Senators and Representatives from the several States. It assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been duly delega-It assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been duly delegated to Congress, or is eyen warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government. In the case of Alabama it violates the plighted faith of Congress; by forcing apon th the case of Alabama is violates and plighted faith of Congress, by forcing apon that State a Constitution which was reject that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people according to the express terms of an act of Congress, requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification. For these objections, and many others that might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution.

[Signed]

Andrew Johnson.

[Signed] Andrew Johnson. Washington; D. C., June 25, 1868. The Message having been read by the SPEAKER stated the question to be "Will the House, on reconsideration, agree to the passage of this bill?"

Mr. STEVENS, Pa., moved the previous Mr. ROBINSON inquired whether it was in order to move that the message be prined and laid over for further consideration?

The SPEAKER said it would be if the previous question were not seconded.

A vote was taken, and resulted yeas 105, mays 30—a strict party vote. The SPEAKER stated two thirds having The SPEAKER stated two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill was again passed and would be transmitted with the objections of the President to the Senate for similar reconsideration.

The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the tax bill, the question being on Mr. O'NELLI'S motion to strike out the sixty-second section.

out the sixty-second section.

Mr. O'NEILL modified his motion, and moved the following substitute for the sec-tion: All distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall on and after the passage of this act pay, in addition to the taxes un-paid on the same, one per cent. a month on

the amount of said tax while remaining in for the discontinuation of the Globe contract.
for publishing debates in Congress on the
4th of March next, and for inquiry by the
Committee on Printing into the cost, 4cc,
of other methods of doing the same, which,
of whisky in bonded warehouses. jected.

gain by this measure. The Irish
Mr. STEWART moved to add to the
section a provision that sprits forfeited of 1866, yet riots and other demonhall be sold or disposed of for the benefit

of the United States, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.
Mr. INGERSOLL moved to add a provison that the hall be sold at public safe and to the highest bidder for cash. Rejected. The section as amended reads as follows: SEC. 62. That all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse and the taxes and the taxes and the taxes. paid on the same, and the casks and pack-ages containing said spirit shall be marked and stamped and be subject in all respects to the same seizure as if manufactured af-ter the passage of this act; and any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after sage of this act, shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be sold or dis-posed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Comrection of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No amendments were offered to sections sixty-three or sixty-four, requiring returns

to be made by owners of spirits not in bonded warehouses, exceeding fifty gallons in quantity.

Section sixty-fifth, imposing special taxes, having been reached, Mr. SUHENCK, by instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to add to the first parameter. graph, which refers to distillers, a provision that a tax of four dollars a barrel shall

be collected from the owner of distilled spirits, to be paid on withdrawal thereof from bonded warehouse. from bonded warehouse.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to impose also an additional tax of thirty one and a half cents per gallon. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK'S amendment was sgreed

Mr. BOUTWELL proposed to allow on exported rum and alcohol an additional drawback of thirteen and a third cents per allon. Rejected.

Evening Session.—The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. Various amendments were offered to sec-

tion 65th, and all rejected, except one that the payment of any special license tax on liquor dealers shall not authorize the business to be carried on contrary to State or municipal laws, and another exempting from tax dealers in tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed one hundred dollars.
Section sixty-sixth, imposing taxes on tobacco and snuff was read, and several amendments for the reduction of the tax offered and rejected.

Several amendments were offered to section 67th, regulating the mode in which to-bacco and snuff are to be prepared for sale. All were rejected.

Amendments were offered to section 68th. regulating duties on tobacco manufactur

rs. Rejected. No amendments to sections from 69th to 108th, which contain rules and regulations to govern the manufacturing of and dealing in tobacco, snuff and cigars. This dispose of all the sections that relate to whisky or lobacco, leaving only the sections in relation to hanks and hankers to be disposed of. These occupy only five printed pages. Mr. PIKE proposed a tax of ten percent on interest on United States bonds, but withdrew it until the section comes

under discussion to-morrow.

The Committee at a quarter past elever rose and the House adjourned. The Mississippi Election. By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.

JACKSON, June 25.—The election in Mississippies for as heard from, gives the Democrats 8,000, majority. Returns; come in slowly. The Democrats are sanguine of success, while the Radicals, I claim that base frauds are being perpetrated. Full-reports cannot be obtained for several days. Vessel Sunt Five Persons Drowned. (By Telegraph to the Pitisburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The steemer Selma, with cattle for New Orleans, sunk The captain, I.E. Thomas, steward, John McLean, two Chinese cooks, and one pas-

senger, name unknown, were drowned.

## FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

Debate in the English House of Lords on the Irish Church Question Exciting Scenes-Return of an Abyssinian Prisoner-Unveiling of the Statue of Luther at Worms.

FROM EUROPE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 25 .- Midnight .- In the House of Commons this evening the Irish Reform Bill was read for the third time and passed. The Government grant annually to the

Presbyterian churches of Ireland was voted. The new Post Convention with the United States is still pending in the House. The Government is endeavoring to make uniform terms with alt Mail Steamship Com-

In the House of Lords to night a great crowd was present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church question was expected. Many members of the House were on the floor and the galleries were packed. Great interest, almost approaching feverish ex-citement, was manifested throughout the proceedings. the proceedings. Lord Granville moved the proceedings. Lord Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Church appointments suspension bill. He said Fenianism had been received with ap-proval and acquiescence by the middle and lower classes in Ireland. The discontent in that country was general. Firmness and decision were necessary to put down seditious movements; but long before the bill was proposed Mr. Gladstone had declared to himself and others that the Irish prosting rouse he certified. question must be settled, even if cost the Whigs their offices. The bill has passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority. It a similar suspensory law was proper in Ja-

maica, it was still more proper in Ireland, where the Anglicaus numbered less than 750,000, while the Romas Catholics numbered 4,500,000, and where there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceed ed in number one-fourth of the population Thus the Irish Church was a failure as a missionary establishment. It was a remnant of old conflicts. To call its disestablishment a sacrilege was abaurd, as its reve nues had belonged successively to several different sects. Wheatley had argued that it was the duty of the State to take possession of benefactions which did not fulfill their object. Other authorities took the same view. The Church of England would a Reform bill. He showed that the passage of the Reserves act had contented the Can-adas. The condition of Ireland was painful to contemplate. The writ of kabeas corpus remained suspended. The Government did not dare to furnish arms to its wolunteers there. Sooner or later the Church must separate from the State. Lord Palmerston said Englishmen will never concedential cede until concession becomes surrender Why should not this bill be pas was useful, practical, and its passage would prove that Parliament was ready to treat

the Irish case justly.

Lord Grey moved the next reading of the bill be postponed six months. He had al-ways condemned the Irish Church Estabways condemned the Irish Church Establishment as an outrage, but he considered the present measure ill-timed, inadequate and indefinite.

Lord Malmesbury complained of the way: in which the measure had been sprung and urged upon Parliament. He quoted from last year's speeches of Mr. Gladstone, which he said gave the Government reason to expect that the contest would not be beauth or it to dark a discontinuous content. would not be brought on at so early a day and it was unjust to the Government to press it. The Government, however, was press. it. The Government, however, was anxious to reform the Irish Church, but this action precluded any action its part. He objected to the measure, because no hint had been given as to the application of the spoils of the Establishment. The only excuse for the bill was that it was intended to neafly Irished But such a coult was to pacify Ireland. But such a result was improbable. The destruction of the Irish Church would tend to sever the union of

England and Ireland. Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malme bury was inconsistent in opposing this bill. Two years ago he denounced the Irish Establishment as the Church of the few, and proposed to divide its funds among al the different sects.

Lord, Clarendon continued by declaring that the Irish Church, had, sailed to curry

out its objects and its existence was an injury to England throughout the world. He feared the rejection of the bill by the Lords and deploted the effect such action would have on Ireland. would have on treiand.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed
the bill; because he believed its purpose
was not the redress of grievances but the

rupture of union.

Lord Derby said if the Lords were ready Lord Derby said if the Lords were ready to disregard and sacrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be Minister and of the majority of an expiring House, he would only protest against the measure as an act of spollation. He had always supported the Papists in their struggles to gain their rights, but he would not suffer aggression. The bill would only foster discord in Ireland. He protested against this attack on the rights of property, which would hereafter be extended to England. He said he knew his course was unpopular, but he would never seek popularity for its sake only.

only.

Lord Kimberly said this was the first step which had been taken to pacify Ireland. He deprecated some allusions which had been made to the oath taken by the Queen on her accession to the throne, Majesty acted on the advice of her Ministers. The argument concerning the violation of the rights of property would be found to cut both ways. The Catholics had never recognized the transfer of their church property in ancient times to the Anglicans. the Angilcans.
The Eishop of London said he was will-

ing to make concessions to conditate Ire-land; but this bill would not where such conciliation. He did not believe the people of Ireland desired the change which it contemplated. At a late hour, the debate was adjourned.

At a late nour, the denate was adjourned.
LONDON, June 25.—M. Rassan, formerly.
Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia, and
one of the party held so long in capityity
by the late King Theodorus, has arrived in
England, and to day had a reception at
King's College, where he was heartily
cheered and warmly welcomed by a large
assemblage of citizens of London.

CERMANY

more from Konay Advir, 69 Employers aren't in transfer

GERMANY.
WORMS, June 25.—The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated to-day in the pres-

parts of Europe stid America. The King of Prussia and Crown Prince witnessed the scene. When the statue was unveiled artillery fired, and as soon as the applause subsided a hymn was sung by several thousand voices with immense effect.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, June 25.—Increase of specie in the Bank of England £552,000. Consols for money 94%, @94%, account 94%. Bonds. 73%. Illinois 101%. Eric 45%. FRANKFORT, June 25.—Bonds 77%. LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton up a fraction unlands 111%. Orleans 111%; sales of

tion: uplands 111/d, Orleans 111/d; sales of 12,000 bales. Corn 34s. 3d. Refined Petroleum dull; spirits on the spot 11d, to arrive 1s. Sugar active at 26s.
Antwerp, June 25.—Petrolum 46%.

# NEW YORK.

Speech by Horatio Seymour.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 New York, June 25.—Governor Seymoni ddressed the Jackson Central Association this evening. He said in every part of eur land are proofs of the wide spread change in political feeling. While the ablest Republicans refuse to go on with a party which tramples upon the judiciary, usurps powers, and is upsetting all ideas of political morality and unhinging all the business machinery of the land, we are laboring under some embarrassment from the great volume of the change in our favor. Those who are rallying around the standard of constitutional rights have heretofore held conflicting views with regard to events for the pas views with regard to events for the past few years, and the question is how can we see this great majority in the field so arranged that they can drive out of place the disciplined and desperate horde of office holders who now misgovern the country. This is the only problem to be settled. The American people are disgusted with the conduct of the Congressional party. Can we mark out a policy which will unite the majority under one standard. This can only be done by a thoughtful, forbearing, unselfish course. At the asme time we must be outspoken, and confront all questions which perplex us. Men look forward with hope to the action

us. Men look forward with hope to the action of the National Convention on the Fourth of July. I shall not speak of the candi-dates. Let the claims of each be considered dates. Lot the claims of each be considered in a courteous and manly spirit, and let us take care no personal particenship shall draw us saide from our duty to our country. We should support with hearty zeal every upholder of constitutional rights. It will be, in the present state of our country, an unboly thing to go into the July Convention with any purpose which shall not have in view the trescue of our Government from the men who now have it in hand. He then proceeded to reiterate his views formerly expressed to reiterate his views formerly expressed on the financial question, opposing both contraction and unwise issues and urging the restoration of the National credit, tain-

ted by the wastefulness and proffigacy of the party in power. He contended that five hundred millions of the thousand millions of money spent by the Government since the surrender of Lee could have been devoted to the payment of the National debt, carrying by the proof of good faith the national credit to the highest point, while new bonds at a lower rate of interest would have reduced our taxes and brought our currency to the value of specie.

Mr. Seymour also spoke in favor of general amnesty and restoration of suffrage to all whites in the South, which would obviate the keeping up of military despotism to feed idle negroes, to break down the judi-ciary, to shackle the executive, and to destroy all constitutional rights. He closed with an appeal to the whole country to, with one united effort, drive from power the common enemies of liberty, honor, wights and constitutional lows. The speech

rights and constitutional laws. The speech was much applauded. LIBEL DISMISSED. Judge Nelson to-day rendered a decision dismissing the libel against the steamship Meteor, seized last year for a violation of the neutrality laws, it being alleged she was sold to the Chilian Government.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION. Arguments were heard in the Supreme court to-day on the question whether the injunction against the recent issue of divi-dends by the Northwestern Railway should be made perpetual. Defendants argue that the laws of illinois and Wisconsin sustain them and that the Courts here have no jurisdiction.

WHISKY DEALER SENTENCED. Hartman, convicted of conspiracy to remove whisky illicitie, was to-day sentenced to pay \$5,000 fine and ten days imprisonment.

ANOTHER COUNTERPEITER PARDONED. Francisco Buhagler, convicted of altering counterfeit fractional currency in February, has been pardoned by the President at the solicitation of the Italian Minister and others, on condition of leaving the country.

ROBBED AND MURDERED. A young man, named Geo, Schober, was robbed and murdered in Hudson City this morning by unknown parties.

VARIOUS MATTERS.
Michael J. Canty and Chas. Burke have been convicted of being accessory to the murder of Ellen Hicks, in the town of West Chester, in 1866/ The annual regetta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to day was participated in, by yachts belonging to the New York, Atlantic, Jer-

Eligibility of Colored Men to Congress. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] RICHMOND, June 25.—The following let-ter was written by Senator Summer to a citizen of Norfolk:

Senate Chamber, June 22.—Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 18th in reference to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress. I know of no ground on which he could be excluded from his seat if duly elected, and should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as a final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Until this step is taken our success is incom-plete. Yours, truly,

River and Weather ... By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.] Louisville, June 25.—River falling with 5 feet 10 inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant 1976. St. Louis, June 25.—The weather is clear and pleasant,

1811 2 Chicago Cattle Market (By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.)

CHIOAGO, June 25.—Beef cattle dull and the demand is almost exclusively on local the demand in almost exclusively on local the demand in almost exclusively on local the gold. account at \$6,62 \ a7,50 for fair to goo steers. Hogs opened steady and more a tive but closed quiet

The President has sent a special agent to Géorgia to inquire into the Ashburn murder, 1800 and the condition of the control of

THE CAPITAL.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette. Washington, June 25, 1868. AUSTRIAN MISSION. The President to-day nominated Henry C. Smythe, Collector of New York, to be Minister to Austria.

SENATOR HENDERSON MARRIED. Senator Henderson was married at noon o-day to Miss Mary Foote. Among the guests were the Missouri and Vermont delegations in Congress, the President of the United States, Secretaries McCulloch and Browning, Chief Justice Chase and members of both Houses of Congress.

TOPICS AND GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL The President has nominated Henry A. Smithe, Collector of New York, as Minister

Congressman Woodward, of Pa., ex-Chief Justice, is being pressed for the Russian Gen. Rosecrans will be appointed Minister to Mexico, and will very likely be con-

trmed.

The bill discontinuing the Freedmeu's Bureau after next January will no doubt be passed by both Houses during the pre-

The tax bill is to be completed and sent to the Senate next week. Legislation on the tariff question is postponed until December. A project is on foot to raise from the col-ored people the sum of thirty thousand dollars to procure for General Howard a

homestead in the South.

It is thought now that Congress can finish up business and adjourn by the middle of July. There is a general anxiety among the members to get home and go to work in the canvass. The President transmitted to the Heuse

a message vetoing the Omn bus Reconstruction bill. He says he does not deem it necessary to enter into a discussion of the merits of this bill, as it contains the the merits of this bill, as it contains the same principles which were involved in the Arkansas bill. His objections to that bill, therefore, apply to this one with equal force. The message was very brief, and occupied about three minutes in reading. Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill over the veto, which cut off all debate. This was sustained, and the bill was then passed over the veto by a vote of one hundred and five ayes to thirty nays. The Senate also passed the bill over the veto. the bill over the veto.

International Convention of Young Mens' Christian Association.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette. 1 DETROIT, June 25.—The International Christian Association assembled at 9:30 a.m. The attendance was very large. The President alluded feelingly to the dangerous illness of Rov. Dr. Duffield. Various resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate Committees. Among the resolutions was one protesting against the treatment received by George H. Stuart and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., at the hands of the respective Ecclesiastical authorities; one sympathizing with the brethren lying; under censure and suspension, whose only offense has been following the command of our Savior, that we should all be one, even

our Savior, that we should all be one, even as He is one with the Father; one to inquire into the practicability of a lecture bureau, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association; one recommending week day prayer meeting.

The report of the Executive Committee was read. It states that ten local conventions had been held last year, against five the year previous; four associations own the buildings they occupy; seven have building funds amounting in all to \$625,000; ninety have libraries, embracing over ninety have libraries, embracing over 60,000 volumes, valued at \$100,000; the present membership is estimated at over 70,000; the Committee recommend that member ship in Evangelical Churches be required previous to admission to active member-

ship of the Association.

The morning exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Troy.

The afternoon session was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the topic of the day, viz: How can the Association be kept steadfast in the promotion of practical plety among converted young men, and in efforts for the salvation of the unconverted within their reach? Short and interesting addresses thereon were made by Mr. Moody, Chicago, Mr. Caberry, California, Prof. Northrup, New Haven, and many

others. The Convention accepted an invitation to visit Michigan University, at Ann Ar oor, on Monday.

Evening Session.—The church was dense ly crowded and hundreds were unable to

btain admission.

The question of duty to strangers was liseussed by Messrs. Moody, Shraif, Price, and others.

The Convention resolved that pride, dignity and diffidence must be overcome an young men sought for. The attestion of how to make boarding house Committees effective for good was discussed by Mr. Pond, of Boston.

Mr. Moody, of Chicago, spoke on out door meetings.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Duffield, who was stricken with paralysis while addressing the Conventon to-day, is now lying at the

point of death. New Orleans Market. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 25 .- Cotton firmer belonging to the New York, Atlantic, Jersey City and Bayonne Clubs. Five schooners and sixteen first and sixteen second class sloops were entered. The prizes were won by the schooner Alice, sloops Agnes are nominal. Sugar—Mussovado at 13%c; Quivlve, Mattle and others.

New Ontekens, vine 25.—Cotton firmer; middlings at 28%c; sales 400 bales; receipts of 31 bales; exports of 452 bales. Sterling, 53a55; New York sight exchange, % premium. Gold, 139%al40. Sugar and Molasses are nominal. Sugar—Mussovado at 13%c; Port Rico at 14%c. Havana brown at 12%c; Louisiana prime at 15%c. Cuba molasses. Port Rico at 14½c: Havana brown at 12½c; Louisiana prime at 15½c. Cuba molasses at 45a53c. Flour dull; superfine at \$7,75a 7,87½; treble extra at \$9,25a9,50; choice at \$10,60a12,50. Corn dull at 95ca\$1. Oats steady at 75c. Hay steady and unchanged. Pirk dull at \$29,25; bacon shoulders at 18½c; clear sides at 17½c, Lard unchanged.

Louisville Market. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazetts.) LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Tobacco at \$7,25a 9,75 for lugs; \$1020 for medium to cutting leaf, and \$25,75 for manufacturing; sales 141 hbds. Corn at 90a93c. Oats at 78a80c. Wheat at 75a85c for red. Flour at \$7,50a 8 for superfine. Mess Pork at \$28. Lard at 17%ai7%c. Bacon, shoulders at 18%c; clear rib sides at 16%ai6%. Bulk meats at 12%c for shoulders, and 16c for clear sides.

Memphis Market. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette 1 MEMPHIS, June 25.—Cotton nominal at 30c; receipts 5 bales; exports 3 bales. Flour dull and deciting at 7/a14. New Whest \$1,50a1,555...Corn active at 921/a93a. Oats 77%c. Hay dull and heavy at \$16. Bran' quiet at 20c. Corn meal \$4,40a4,75. Pork quiet at \$29,50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 18/48/c; clear sides 17/417%c. Lard dull at 18a20c.

Detroit Market. 0.003 The Telegraph to the Pintsural Genetic 1.

Decrease June 28.—Figur dull, superfine \$11,75a12. Minteacta spring \$10. Wheat hominally machanged; Me. 1 white comBRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The body of the chambermaid of the Morning Star was picked up near Cleve-land yesterday. —Six Military Commissions in Cuba had sentenced twenty-seven prisoners to death

n three months. —A number of lottery dealers were arrested in New York yesterday and held to bail in \$2,000 for trial. The election in North Mississippi was progressing quietly. Results so far decidedly against the Constitution.

There was a heavy hall storm in Boone county, N. Y., on Wednesday. It materially damaged the corn fields, fruit orchards and gardens. Some of the half stones were is large as hen eggs.

as large as nen eggs.

—Nassau dates of the 23d state that business is stagnant, failures numerous, and starvation cases frequent. A petition is to be forwarded to England for the removal of the Governor and Secretary. -At Bangor, Me., Wednesday evening,

-At Bangor, Me., Wednesday evening, a destructive fire occurred. A large wooden block was destroyed, involving heavy loss on the occupants, A. F. Chase, Thomas A. Beckford, Law & Hexter, Smith & Hallet, Wm. Chase and T. Roach.

A Havana letter states that an American brig had been compelled to pay two dollars duty per ton on her cargo, instead of the legal rate of fifty cents. The United States Consul had laid the case before the State Department at Washington,

-Venezuela advices of the 7th state that in a recent battle in Coro, Gen. Gill, with three hundred of his troops figure among the killed and wounded. Gen. Monongo was before the gates of Caracas, demanding an unconditional surrender of the place. The boiler of the stoye works of Gibbs —The boller of the stoye works of Gibbs & Co., at Stuyvesant, N. Y., exploded yesterday afternoon, damaging the building to the extent of \$15,000, and injuring John Hesse, satally and John Mahan and Frank McAllister slightly. Several other buildings were damaged.

—At the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the explosion of a steam fire engine in New York, a short time since, extended testimony has been taken. That of the practical machinists examined goes to show that the course were understanding the course of the course were understanding the course of the cours o show that the engine was undoubtedly lefective, the valves out of order, and

the boiler rusty. —After the boat race at New York, on Wednesday, Walter Brown, one of the contestants, was taunted by the members of a rowdy boat club, who had bet upon him, with selling the race. A disturbance arose, in which the club were only prevented from roughly using Brown by the interfrom roughly using Brown by the intervention of the police.

-Mr. John W. Devereux, an affidavit clerk of the Commissioners of Emigration, at Castle Garden, New York, recently, reat castle carden, New York recently resigned his position; and has filed with Richard O'Gorman, Chairman of the Irish Emigration Society several very serious charges of maltreatment of emigrants against the Commissioners there.

—The master masons of New York, at a meeting on Wednesday, adopted unanimously resolutions to resist the eight hour n sought to be introduced, and to invite all other master mechanics to join in opposition. A more permanent organiza-tion was perfected, and the Executive Committee will meet every evening until the strike is ended.

-At the Masonic banquet at Philadelphia Wednesday night one thousand and sixty persons sat down to the tables. It was the most magnificent affair of the kind ever gotten up in the city. The Grand Masters of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri were present, and sat near Grand Master Vaux, of this Stats.

-Advices received from friends of Sens-—Advices received from friends of Senator Grimes say that his recovery is now impossible. His memory is rapidly failing, and his mind is becoming so weak that he complains of not being able to think. He persists in his refusal to resign, preferring to leave his seat vacant and his State but partially represented sooner than allow any one to fill it who would oppose Johnson and his policy. and his policy.

—A call is to be issued for an Interna-tional Convention in Portland, Me., for the purpose of attracting attention, if possible, to the harbor of that city as a point for the exportation of western produce, and to the advantages of a direct line of railway across the continent, uniting Hallfax, Portland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco by one connected chain of rail-way. The Convention will probably be held on Tuesday, August 4th.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

An Elopement—A Woman Deserts Her Husband and Absconds with a Boarder— The Husband Robbed of \$1,100—A Mer-

chant Tailor Victimized: Henry A. Reed, a coal miner, residing at Brown's coal works, it appears has been a victim of misplaced confidence to the extent of \$1,100. He came to the Mayor's office yesterday evening and made information charging Peter Bailey with the larceny of eleven hundred dollars. He alleges that he had eleven hundred dollars in the Dollar Savings Bank of this city, and Saturday he came in to draw it and received a check on a National Bank on Fourth street for the amount, payable to bearer. He failed to get the check cashed, but look it home with him and along it in a cheet in his with him and placed it in a chest in his room. It appears that he kept a boarding house, and that Balley boarded with him. On Wednesday while he (Beed) was at work in the coal pit, Balley broke open the chest and took the check and some of his olothing, and left in company with Me chest and cook the check and some of his clothing, and left in company with Mrs. Reed. They came to this city and went to a clothing establishment, where it appears Reed was known and had credit; and pur-Reed was known and had oredit; and purchased two suits of clothes for Balley, and had them charged to Reed's account. Since they left the clothing store, he has not heard from them; nor can he ascertain in which direction they traveled. He is of the opinion that they have gone to England. Officer Gumbert has the case in hand, and has telegraphed to all the principal cities a description of the pair, which may lead to their arrest.

to their arrest. Fatal Accident-Inquest. Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of David Titzel, who was accidentally killed in Coleman, Rahm & Co.'s iron mills, Fifth ward, man, Rahm & Co.'s iron mills, Fifth ward, this city. It appears that he was assisting to heist a heavy easting by block and tackle, and the ropes becoming entangled at the upper block, he ascended the rope to right it; when the block gave way and he fell, striking his chin upon the casting, crushing the jaw bones, the pieces of which penetrated the brain, killing him instantly. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

with the above facts.
The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family of children. Correction. The estimated

improvements on the Second U. P. Church Allegheny, is twenty, thousand instead of two thousand dollars, as a prographical error made us state in our notice yesterday. therman have their interest