Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868. NUMBER 155.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Discontinuation of Freedmen's Bureau—Civil Appropriations—Resolution for a Bill Levying Ten Per Cent. Interest on U. S. Bonds—River and Harbor Improvement.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably a bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. It provides the Commissioner shall withdraw the Bureau from all States entitled to representation on the 1st of January next, or as soon thereafter as may be done without injury of the government; but the educational department of the Bureau, and the collection and payment of money due soldiers and sailors, shall be continued until otherwise ordered by action of Congress. It also provides for the continuance of the office of the present Commissioner, except in case of his resignation, or death, when the office is to be filled only by appointment by the President or, nomination by the Secretary of War, with the consent of the Senate.

A joint resolution directing the withholding of money due from the United States to any State in default of payment of principal or interest on its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, and the bill for the removal of certain causes from the State and the United States Courts, were discussed without action.

Mr. THAYER, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to regulate the military establishment.

The Senate agreed to hold an Evening Session to consider it.

The Colorado bill came up, but was soon laid aside by a vote of twenty-one to twenty.

The joint resolution relative to States in default was again considered and passed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed as it came from the House.

The civil appropriation bill came up and was amended by increasing the appropriation for the issue of Treasury notes to one million and a half, by adding for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Pacific and Atlantic forty thousand dollars, and by decreasing the amount for the deficiency in the fund for the sick and disabled seamen from $250,000 to $150,000. The appropriation for coast survey on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was increased to $300,000, and that for the Western coast to $130,000. A number of other amendments were adopted, including the increase of the appropriation for the Custom House at St. Paul, Minn., from $25,000 to $50,000, and allowing $15,000 for the Branch Mint building at Carson City, Nevada.

Without action on the bill, the Senate agreed to go into Executive session.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to provide for the election of certain Territorial officers by the people.

After Executive session, the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session.—Mr. WILSON'S bill for the government of the armies was considered. About a dozen Senators were present. The bill is elaborate, varying little from the previous regulations, except in imposing somewhat stricter penalties for violations of its provisions.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, as an additional section, providing for the punishment, by cashiering, for conviction of gambling.

After a long discussion, and the adoption of some unimportant amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATITES.

A number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced for reference.

To extend to Arkansas the provisions of the Agricultural College bill.

To provide for the employment of a stenographic reporter for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

To aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean.

To establish a new land district in Nebraska.

Mr. PRICE introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the commencement of the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years from the 2d of July 1868, and requiring the building of one hundred miles per year thereafter, and the completion of the line by the 4th of July, 1877. Passed under the operation of the previous question—95 against 32.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

A motion to table it was rejected—27 against 106.

A motion to refer to Ways and Means Committee was also rejected—61 to 80.

The resolution was passed—92 against 54.

A motion to reconsider was then tabled, making the action final.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution of inquiry whether the Secretary of the Treasury furnished the recently published comparative statement concerning the removals of Revenue officials by Commissioner of Revenue and the President, and asking for full information relative thereto, which was adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency bill, which was made the special order for Thursday.

The consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed.

The amendment appropriating $56,000 for Alton, Illinois, was rejected; $15,000 was allowed for the Tennessee river, from the mouth to Florence, Alabama, and $90,000 from Chattanooga to Decatur; $18,000 of the quarter million for the improvement of the Ohio river was ordered to be applied to experimenting on the value of shifting sluices.

A motion to appropriate $50,000 for the Wabash River was rejected.

Mr. SPAULDING moved to strike out the appropriation of $45,000 for Louisville and Portland Canal. Rejected—45 against 78.

Mr. ROOT, of Arkansas, moved for an appropriation for the improvement of White River, Arkansas. Rejected.

Mr. MCKEE moved an appropriation of $20,000 for Big Sandy River, between Kentucky and West Virginia, and $15,000 for above Louisa. Rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out $75,000 for the survey of the Northwestern lakes. Rejected.

The Ouachita river, in Arkansas, the Wabash from its mouth to Lafayette, the White and Black rivers, Arkansas, and the latter to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, were added to the rivers to be surveyed, and the Sciota river, Wisconsin, was substituted for the Menomee, which had been surveyed. Several others were rejected. The harbor of Cape Porpoise, Maine, was ordered to be surveyed.

The bill having been completed by sections,

Mr. ELIOT moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Ill., called for separate votes on the several appropriations.

Those for Wisconsin river and Marquette Harbor were agreed to.

Leave of absence was granted to many Democratic members.

Without action on the bill the House adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Another Party of Alleged Fillibusters Arrested—Meeting of the Louisiana Legislature—The "Test Oath" Required.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Another squad of supposed fillibusters, numbering about eighty, was captured near Fort Livingston, Louisiana, and brought back to Fort Jackson. The majority were Mexicans, and but few of them appeared to exercise any authority. A small lugger, loaded with provisions, was also captured, but no arms, except a single Colt's revolver. The prisoners assert that they are peaceable citizens intent upon a legitimate object.

The Louisiana Legislature convened to-day. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Dunn. The temporary Secretary was ordered to read General Buchanan's order, promulgating General Grant's order removing Governor Baker and Lieutenant Governor Voorhees and appointing Warmouth and Dunn provisional Governor and Lt. Governor in their stead; also Mr. Warmouth's order convening the Legislature. The roll was called from Gen. Buchanan's order announcing the names of those elected. Twenty-four members answered. The clerk also read Gen. Grant's order to Gen. Buchanan approving the action of the latter in relation to municipal officers, and suggesting that only the oath prescribed by the new Constitution be required of the newly elected officers. Lt. Gov. Dunn announced he was not prepared to comply with Gen. Grant's suggestions, and he would require the test oath to be administered. The Democrats appealed. It was argued the presiding officer had no authority to prescribe any oath whatever, and that the Legislature was convened under the new Constitution and no other oath than the one therein prescribed could be taken. It was moved to refer the question to the Commanding General. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that until the members had been qualified no appeal could be taken or motion offered, and he ordered roll call for members who could do so to come forward and take the test oath as their names were called. The Democratic members entered a protest and refused to take the test oath, several asserting their ability to do so, but denying the right to demand it. Nineteen, a bare quorum, took the test oath, after which the constitutional oath was administered. A Committee on Credentials was appointed and several contests for seats referred. Adjourned till to-morrow.

After adjournment a large number of negroes crowded around the presiding officer to offer their congratulations. Four of the Senators are full negroes and several of mixed blood.

Mr. Millard, Republican, entered a protest against the recognition of the authority of General Buchanan to interfere in the organization of the House, and made some remarks concluding as follows: "And when this House is once organized, then I desire to announce to Col. Batchelder, and to General Buchanan, Commanding, and to the United States Army at large, if necessary, that all interference on the part of the army must cease." The proportion of negroes in the House is greater than in the Senate.

The House was called to order by Col. Batchelder, of Gen. Buchanan's Staff. R. H. Isabel, a negro, was elected temporary Chairman. He took the test oath, and announced, in reply to a protest, that no member who could not take the test oath could take his seat. Fifty-three, a quorum, took the required oath, the majority of the Democrats retiring. A Committee on Elections was appointed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 29, 1868.

The monument for the grave of General Scott, at West Point, has been completed for his daughters.

The Board of Aldermen have appropriated $30,000 for celebrating the Fourth of July.

It is reported that General Rosecrans is to be temporary President of the Democratic Convention. Representatives of the press are requested to register their names at the rooms of the National Committee, at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday morning. Tickets are to be issued on Friday.

The steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

Judge Blackford of the United States District Court to-day found Wm. Mulle $2,500, and imprisonment until paid, for manufacturing rubber combs in violation of an order of court, both Judge Blackford and Judge Grier having decided that his process was a violation of the Goodyear Patent.

The Erie war, supposed to be defunct, has broken out anew. Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court to-day granted two injunctions. The second was on complaint of Jay Gould, restraining John S. Eldridge, President of the Erie Railroad, from filling vacancies in the Board of Directors. It is claimed that Eldridge has for some time past been making the interests of the Erie Railroad subservient to those of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and that he has been acting in the interest of the Vanderbilt party. The first is stated in the money article.

Patrick Flinn has been arrested for beating his wife probably to death.

The jury in the case of the late fire engine explosion in the Bowery brought in a verdict this evening stating that the explosion was attributable to the negligence of the engineer, Patrick W. Hand.

A grand Fenian picnic took place to-day at Bellevue Hospital, at which upwards of two thousand people were present. Col. Nagle made an address, in which he denounced the contemplated raid into Canada.

The steamers Perriere and Cimbria, from Europe, arrived here to-day.

The Mississippi Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, June 29.—The second day of the election closed here with a Radical majority of 616 in this county, where there is a registered colored majority of 1,700. The election will not close throughout the State for several days. Full returns have been received from but a few counties. Some of the Radical strongholds are to be heard from. The majority for the Democrats up to this time is 13,185.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

Speech of Mr. Judd of the Congressional Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 29, 1868.

After the review of the procession of the Schutzenfest, at Union Square, by Mayor Hoffman, the Congressional Committee and others, the line of march was continued to the foot of Eighth street, whence a flotilla of steamers and barges carried the excursionists to Jones' Wood, where they landed amidst the cheers of the multitude. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the occasion. A grand banquet was given in Fest Hall. Gov. Fenton was unable to be present, and the chair was taken by the President of the Schutzenfest. Many toasts were given and speeches made. General Sigel, Hon. N. B. Judd, of Illinois, Lieut. Gov. Woodford, of New York, Mayor Hoffman, Baron Gerett, the North German Ambassador, John Hibe, Swiss Consul General, and others were among the speakers.

The following is the speech of Representative Judd before the Schutzenfest this afternoon:

Mr. President—It is generally believed that an American is always ready to respond to the toast you have assigned me. And why should he not be, seeing every day around him evidence of prosperity and freedom, seeing labor rewarded and industry successful, restrained only by laws for the general welfare, not made in the interest of classes, free to share in all honors civil and political, the only qualifications being the talent and integrity necessary to fill public position. No questions are asked as to the place of birth. I ask again, why should not the possessor of such rights and privileges have his heart filled with thanks and be ready to speak in praise of such a country, with such institutions. The United States, by their laws, invite the people of all lands to share in their benefit, and, say to all, there is room enough to spare. Bounteous nature yields golden rewards to the thrifty. The Government tenders to all a home without money, without price, and protects each one in the possession of such homestead. If trained to other industry than the cultivation of the soil, there is work and plenty for all. Ingenuity and industry are sure of their reward. The citizens are the government. They protect themselves. That silent talisman, the ballot-box, rights all wrongs, and administrators of the Government, becoming tyrannical, are hurled from place, and power reverts to the people's will. Revolutions by the ballot occur annually—quiet, peaceable, effectual. No hereditary privileges give to special classes the right to live on the toil of others. Accidents of birth do not create a ruler. The laws and justice smile equally upon the poor man's cottage and the rich man's home. For whatever inequalities of position or fortune may exist in this country, its laws and institutions are not responsible. Our inequalities are the result of brain and industry. They make manhood its own master and master of its situation. Are not these things illustrated in this almost numberless gathering of the masses of freemen on this occasion? Born in foreign lands, you have sought homes in this Republic and here today bring back fond remembrances of the land of your birth and the home of your fathers in the land of William Tell. Your organization and the training it gave to every man has enabled the Republic on the other side of the ocean, Switzerland, to resist the encroachment of despotism, while the citizens, trained from childhood to manly sports and the use of arms, aided by her mountain fortresses, are still free. The story of William Tell, so gracefully illustrated in your procession to-day, has been studied by every American child. The struggles against despotism called for such organization in other countries, and the kindred race of freedom-loving Germans adopted it. You have brought it to our shores and we hail its advent as of national importance in training all in the manly arts which prepare men to defend their liberties. Organization is power, and this assemblage is more than a past time. Its purposes, services and effects are good for the Republic. The manners, customs and habits of childhood and youth become almost part of nature. They follow the man to his home in foreign lands, and their proper indulgence is the right of freemen. Becoming a citizen, he mingles with the native-born in the pursuit of business or pleasure, and the manners, habits and customs of each operate upon the other, tending to soften, invigorate, consolidate, and out of all to form a nationality whose perfect development is found in the union of the people of different lands. From this mingling is rapidly being developed on this continent the completest type of the physical man and the best trained intellect; also a government more free and stable than has heretofore been given to man. All this depends upon the citizen himself, and as he exercises his privileges so will it result in the development named or in the degeneracy of the people. I do not overlook the existence in other lands of physical development and intellectual culture in their highest culture; but these belong to privileged classes. In no land but ours are these within the reach of the masses of the people. Believing that this national assemblage has higher and nobler purposes than mere pastime, and that it was the duty of the government to encourage the cultivation of that which in its hour of trial may be found by freemen familiar with the use of arms, I asked the House of Representatives to accept your invitation. My colleagues and myself are with you on this occasion as the Representatives of a part of the law-making power of this government, the House of Representatives of the United States. Not as foreigners, or foreign born, are you assembled to-day, but as American citizens, engaged in organizing and developing power for future usefulness, and if that social enjoyment which softens the asperities of life's contests is joined with them, instruction which teaches self-reliance and self-defence, so much the better. When foreign countries contribute their aid to make the meeting a success, your government should not fail to be represented. Our militia force is our reliance in times of trouble, and the Constitution guarantees the bearing of arms. Allow me to conclude with the hope that this, the third national gathering of your various associations from all the different parts of this broad land, may tend to harmonize and unite all classes and interests in this our common country, and by manly rivalries learn to value and respect each other.

The proceedings did not terminate until late in the afternoon. Previous to the banquet the Congressional Committee handed to the Committee of Arrangements an order for a fine rifle, and Mayor Hoffman presented gold as prizes. The shooting commences to-morrow.

Memphis Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Ringwold, who was shot on Saturday night by Sergeant Brown, in attempting to rescue a friend from the police, died last night. Brown was acquitted.

B. F. Folger was garroted on Wellington street last night, and seriously injured.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Tariff Bill—Democratic Delegates Visit the President—Deficiency Bill—Colorado Admission—The Treasury Printing Bureau.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1868.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to take a vote on Mr. Moorhead's tariff bill this week. There is little probability of its being acted on this session.

BECAME A LAW.

The bill relative to the contested election in the District of Columbia became a law to-day without the President's signature.

PAID THEIR RESPECTS.

Several Southern delegates to the Democratic Convention paid their respects to the President to-day.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment has taken some testimony concerning the management of the Printing Bureau connected with the Treasury Department, but has not yet completed its investigation. No recommendation has therefore been made, as stated, that the printing operations be transferred for the greater part, if not altogether, to New York.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

Lieut. Col. R. A. Kenzie has been ordered to report to General Brown, Assistant Paymaster at St. Louis, for duty. General Grant leaves to-morrow for the west. Gen. Rawlins remains here to attend to official business.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill, reported to the House to-day, appropriates $2,549,287, and includes $520,090 for reconstruction purposes.

COLORADO BILL.

The postponement of the Colorado bill to-day by the Senate is regarded as equivalent to deferring action till next session.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral Dahlgren to be Chief of Ordnance in place Captain Wise, resigned; Commanders Febiger and Crosby to be Captains.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate ratified the free emigration and naturalization treaty with Bavaria.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 29.—Viscount St. Ferriol, first Secretary of the French Legation in Washington, has been transferred to England in the same capacity.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The delay in completing the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States is represented to be accidental. The King has intimated that Santa Cruz will be disposed of to the United States as soon as the claims of France in connection with that Island are settled.

MARINE NEWS.

HAMBURG, June 29.—The United States steamer Swatara arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 29—*Evening.*—Money market firmer. Consols, 94¾. Money, 94¾@94⅞. Account bonds, 73¾@73⅞. Illinois, 101⅞. Erie, 46¼.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Bonds, 77⅛@77⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales; uplands, 11¼@11⅜d.; Orleans, 11¼@11½d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Bacon firm at 48s. 6d. Cheese quiet and steady at 54s. Pork flat at 78s. 6d. Petroleum firmer; refined 1s. 4d.

LONDON, June 29.—Linseed Oil up to 63s. Sugar steady at 25s. 9d.

ANTWERP, June 29.—Petroleum dull at 46½ francs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abstract of Gov. Scott's Message.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, June 29.—A full abstract of the message of the Governor elect, Scott, to be delivered to the Legislature next Monday, is published. He urges immediate provision for the extinguishment of the State debt, so that at a future time a new loan may be affected at lower rates. He advises rigid economy and equitable taxation to ensure the regular payment of interest. No obligation of the State should be evaded. He recommends the establishment of a thorough system of public schools, and that Congress be memoralized for aid, as the State is too poor to pay for them by taxation. He advises crops to be be diversified and urges the passage of laws encouraging immigration. He advises the Legislature to relieve every person of all political disabilities. In regard to militia he advises a thorough reorganization, and no oath to be required but to support the present Constitution of the State. He recommends the encouragement of railroad enterprises, and advises measures for securing the immediate completion of the Blue Ridge railroad. He advises the modification of the penitentiary, jail and judicial systems, and says he hopes the Freedmen's Bureau will be terminated in the State by October. He regrets the recent disturbances in Camden and Barnwell, and expresses his determination to enforce the laws against all disturbers of the peace without respect to persons. At the same time, he expresses his belief that no organization exists in South Carolina for the purpose of obstructing the laws of the States. He states that every man shall be fully protected in person and property, and in the free exercise of his rights as a citizen, so far as they depend on the Executive of the State. In conclusion, he expresses the hope that an era of good feeling has been inaugurated, and that the martial valor of South Carolina, so justly renowned, will hereafter be displayed in support of the flag of our common country.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton dull and steady; sales of Middling at 29c. Receipts, 100 bales. Sugar and molasses nominally unchanged. Flour dull; sales of super at $7,00 per bbl, and treble extra at $8,50a9,50, and choice at $10,25a10,50 per bbl. Corn dull at 90a95c. Oats dull at 75c. Pork dull at $29,25 per bbl. Bacon dull; sales of shoulders at 13c, and clear sides at 17. Lard dull and unchanged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen—Election of Trustees and Officers.

The regular annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen was held yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Firemen's Association, City Building. There was full attendance. W. M. Gormley, Esq., President, presided. Maj. Joseph Browne, Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meetings, which were approved.

The Chair announced that under the provisions of the Constitution the first thing in order was the election of a Board of Trustees, to consist of two members from each company represented in the Society.

On motion of Mr. R. C. Elliott, the election was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen to constitute the Board of Trustees to serve the ensuing year.

Eagle—Joseph Browne, John H. Hare.
Allegheny—Edward Gregg, Josiah King.
Vigilant—R. C. Elliott, James Irwin.
Duquesne—John Hamill, J. H. McElroy.
Neptune—W. M. Gormley, F. Kolbecker.
Niagara—Joseph Kaye, Joseph Irwin.

The Trustees effected the following organization for the Society during the present year:

President—W. M. Gormly.
Vice-President—Josiah King.
Treasurer—Edward Gregg.
Secretary—Major Joseph Browne.
Assistant Secretary—R. C. Elliott.

The President elect returned sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He was glad that new interest was manifested in the Association, at the organization of which he was present just thirty years ago to-day.

Mr. James Irvin, from the Committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, made a verbal report, suggesting several important alterations and amendments to the original articles, which were calculated to increase and strengthen the organization.

The amendments were unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. Gregg, the matter was recommitted to the Committee, with instructions that they report in writing, at the next quarterly meeting, a Constitution under which a charter may be obtained from the Court.

A business communication from B. A. Stoney, agent of the North American Insurance Company, was received and laid on the table.

Mr. King offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revising the Constitution to report a clause providing for the expulsion of unworthy members who might obtain admission into the Association. Carried.

The same Committee was instructed, on motion of Mr. Irvin, to visit the different fire companies and urge the importance of their members joining the Association, and to impress upon them the fact that the present initiation fee of one dollar will be increased to five dollars three months hence.

Mr. Irvin reported that Dr. T. J. Gallaher, of the Tenth ward, had proffered to the Association his services gratuitously to attend any fireman who may be injured in going to, coming from, or attending a fire.

Mr. Elliot reported a similar generous proposition made by Dr. F. LeMoyne.

The Society accepted the kind offers and unanimously passed a vote of thanks to those public spirited professional gentlemen.

After transaction of other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Now, that the Association is in smooth working order, we most earnestly bespeak for it a hearty coöperation on the part of the business public. Its object is a noble and deserving one and appeals in strong terms to the liberality and charity of our citizens. By the Constitution any person may become a life member by paying the sum of ten dollars, (shortly to be increased to twenty,) with full authority to participate in its proceedings. Doubtless our insurance companies will make liberal subscriptions towards the object, as our firemen receive only thanks for their labor, and if so unfortunate as to receive injury at a fire this Association promises to take the necessary care and make proper provision for their support during the time they may be disabled.

Shoplifters Arrested in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ewer, of the firm of Ewer & Long, dry goods merchants on Ohio street, near Sandusky, appeared at the Mayor's office and stated that he had reason to suspect a man and woman, who had been in his establishment a short time before, of shoplifting. Officers Bowden and Gabby, having obtained a description of the pair, at once started in pursuit and succeeded in arresting them in the Market House square. A search at the Mayor's office revealed a considerable quantity of dry goods concealed beneath the sack worn by the woman. Mr. Ewer failing to recognize any of his property among the goods, Mr. Samuel Gordon, of Federal street, and Mr. H. M. Dunlap, of Dunlap, Luker & Co., dry goods merchants, on the same street, whose stores it had been ascertained they had entered, were sent for. Mr. Dunlap immediately recognized the goods as part of his property, and the pair finding themselves thus caught, at once confessed the truth, but stoutly denied having taken anything from any of the other establishments. In answer to inquiries they both refused to give their names, but the woman stated that she had arrived that morning by the boat from Cincinnati, and that she was stopping at a house on First street, in the Third ward. Officers were dispatched to search the house, the proprietor of which was absent, and in doing so they unearthed a large quantity of dry goods, fancy trimmings, &c., &c., which evidently had been collecting for a considerable time. The neighbors in the vicinity pronounced the story of the woman in regard to her arrival as false, stating that she had been seen around for more than a week. A hearing will be had in the case this morning, when the matter will be fully developed. The man is rather a rough looking customer, but the female is just the reverse, being, perhaps, twenty-two years of age, very neat in dress, somewhat inclined to be handsome, and judging from her appearance, which is quite prepossessing, the last person who would engage in any such disreputable practices.

Sharp Practice.

It is quite probable that one of our benevolent leading jewelers has been pretty extensively victimized. A committee of gentlemen, purporting to represent a Methodist Church holding a festival, called at his store last week and secured the loan of several hundred dollars worth of silver ware wherewith to make proper display at the booths, promising to return the same unharmed after the affair was over. Upon making close inquiry the jeweler learns that the men were frauds, and that his silver ware was never taken to any festival, nor was any authorization ever given to obtain the loan. The police are working up the case, and we trust the sharpers will be brought to justice.

Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The Committee appointed to wait on our business men and manufacturers to solicit aid in behalf of the Chartiers Valley Railroad have issued the following card:

The undersigned Committee, appointed to solicit from you subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, take this method of advising you of what has been done, and what is yet required to insure completion of the road from Washington to Pittsburgh. Up to this time we have received from the citizens of Pittsburgh subscriptions to the amount of thirty-two thousand dollars, (a portion of which was included in the two hundred and ten thousand reported as having been subscribed by the people along the line of the road.) We yet require about seventy thousand dollars, and to make up this amount we want from you subscriptions of from five to twenty shares each. If one hundred firms will subscribe ten shares each, and one hundred firms five shares each, we will have the amount required.

Without attempting to reply to any of the communications in reference to the impracticable plan of connecting (through an 800 yard tunnel and over an expensive bridge) with the Connellsville and Allegheny Valley Roads, we hereby appeal to you to meet as promptly, and aid (by a small subscription,) the carrying out of the only feasible plan of securing a railroad connection with the rich valley we represent, and thereby secure to Pittsburgh, (at an early day) the trade which is now being diverted in another direction. We will continue to call upon you until all have had an opportunity to subscribe.

James Blackmore, Harry Shirls, George Neeld, J. Hagle, John H. Ewing, C. M. Reed, John Johnston, Craig Ritchie, Wm. McDaniel. Committee.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred at A. D. Smith & Bro's. stone quarry, in Mifflin township, on the Monongahela river, opposite Keesport, yesterday, resulting in the death of Christina Hunter, a little girl, between four and five years of age. Barney Boir was at work in the quarry, which is located at the top of the bluff, about two hundred feet above the river, and started a large stone down the hill, which unfortunately diverged from the regular course, a few feet from the starting point, and struck a tree which turned it still further from its course, and started it rolling toward the house of Mr. Hunter, which is situated about half way between the top of the bluff and the river, and some distance up the river from the stone quarry. As the stone was rolling in the direction of the house at almost lightning speed, and increasing its velocity with every revolution, the little girl emerged from the coal shed, which is about twenty feet from the house, and becoming alarmed at the descending stone, endeavored to reach the house in order to avoid danger. The man at the top of the hill seeing that she was only increasing the danger by going toward the house, called to her to go back, but she continued on her course and just reached the corner of the house in time to be caught by the descending stone and crushed between it and the wall. She lived about half an hour after the accident, but was unconscious. Coroner Clawson was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday evening, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Sudden Death of a Citizen of Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Samuel M'Kain, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Allegheny, were startled by the announcement of his sudden death, the circumstances of which, as near as we could gather them, being as follows: It seems that Mr. M'Kain had been employed by Jonathan Gallagher, Esq., to clear off the rubbish from a tract of land in M'Clure township, known as Breed's Grove, of which he is the owner. He had been toiling pretty hard until late in the afternoon, when, feeling a little tired, he sat down on a log to rest, but had hardly got seated when he was seen to fall over by some persons in the vicinity, who immediately ran to the place but found life extinct. The cause of his sudden death is not known, as he was in his usual health in the morning, but it is supposed to have been an attack of heart disease, to which he was subject at intervals. He is at present lying at his late residence in the Second ward, Allegheny, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Tobacco heavy but not quotably changed. Cotton and Hemp very dull and scarcely anything doing. Flour weak and unsettled, small sales made at $7,75 for extra; $8a9,25 for double extra, and $11a13 for treble extra to fancy. Wheat; millers stood off for lower prices, but outside buyers stood moderate at $2a2,25 for prime to choice fall; No. 1 spring sold at $1,75, and No. 2 at 1,70. Corn dull and lower at 80a82c for mixed and yellow, and 85a86c for choice to fancy white. Oats higher at 70a72c. Rye higher at $1,40a1,45. Provisions dull and weak. Pork nominally lower, at $28a28,25. Bulk Shoulders—packed 12¼c. Bacon easier at 12¾a13c for shoulders, and 16¾a18c for clear sides. Sugar Cured Hams 20a21c. Lard nominally unchanged. Cattle in fair supply with a good consumptive demand at 3a4c for inferior to common, 4½a6c for fair to prime, and 6¼a7c for choice. Sheep in fair local request at $1,50ca5,00 per head. Lambs $1,50a3,00.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Tobacco firmer; sales 78 hhds. lugs at 7¼a9¾; medium leaf 10a14,50; Trimble county cutting 18¾. Wheat unsettled at $1,75a2,00 for new and old. Flour dull; sales superfine at $7,00 and No. 1 at $11,00. Corn 90a93 Oats 75a80. Rye $1,75a1,85. Mess Pork $28. Lard 17¼. Bacon Shoulders 13a13¼; Clear Rib Sides 16½; Clear Sides 17a17¼.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts, 3 bales, exports, 7 bales. Flour quiet; superfine, $7a7,50. Wheat, $1,65a1,85. Corn, 90c. Oats, 80c. Hay, $16a17. Bran, $27. Corn Meal, $4,40a4,60. Pork, $29,75. Lard, 18a19c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 14c; clear sides, 17c.

Albany Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, June 29.—The Beef market is overstocked, and prices have fallen ½a¾c. Receipts, 5,000 head. Sales, 1,200 head at 6a8¾c. No sales sheep; receipts 6,000 head. Hogs in good request at 8a9¼c; receipts, 2,500 head.

River and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—River falling slowly with seven feet four inches in the canal; mark less than five feet out over Portland bar. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Weather clear and warm.