Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869. NUMBER 115.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Alabama Claims Controversy—Resignation of the Mayor of Cork, Ireland—Catholic Church in Russia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Standard*, Conservative, in reviewing the positions of the United States and Great Britain on the Alabama question, asserts that the Fenian outrages on Canada more than overbalance the depredations by the Alabama. Great Britain, in agreeing to submit the grievances of both countries to arbitration, did more than could be fairly demanded, and to yield further would be cowardice and irreparable degradation.

LONDON, May 11.—Mr. O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, has resigned his office. Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, announced the fact in the House of Commons to-day, and stated that Mr. O'Sullivan had taken this action to prevent a re-election. The bill introduced by the Attorney General disqualifying the Mayor from acting as a magistrate, was, in consequence, postponed one month.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.—The Government is considering a plan for the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Empire.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 11.—Consols for money 92½. Account 92¾. Five-twenty bonds at London quiet at 78½. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western 24½. Stocks steady. Tallow 43s. 9d. Sperm oil 101s. Sugar 39s. 3d. Whale oil 37s. Calcutta Linseed 60s. Petroleum at Antwerp 51½f. Cotton at Havre dull at 141 francs on the spot, and 137 francs afloat. Spirits Turpentine 30s. Linseed oil £30 10s.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11½d, and Orleans 11¾d. Sales 7,000 bus California white wheat at 9s. 4d. for red western, and 8s. 9d. for western. Flour 21s. 6d. Corn, mixed, 27s. 6d. Oats 3s. 4d. Barley 5. Peas 38s. 6d. Provisions: Pork, 101s; beef. 90s. Lard 68s. Cheese 83s. Bacon 60s. Spirits petroleum, 8d, refined 1s. 1½d. Tallow 43s. 9d. Turpentine 28s. 6d.

PARIS, May 11.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 71f. 75c.

CUBA.

Meagre Account of a Recent Engagement Between Government Troops and Revolutionists—Arrival of the New American Consul.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, May 11.—The *Diario* to-day publishes a meagre report of the engagement which took place between the Spanish troops under the command of Gen. Lesca and the Cuban insurgents at Alta Gracia. The report says the rebels offered a more determined resistance than in any previous battle, and acknowledges that the Spaniards lost a colonel and captain and six privates killed, and thirty wounded. It claims that the rebel losses were heavy, but does not give numbers.

The insurgents have burned the village of San Miguel, near Nuevitas.

Puerto Principe is reported to be supplied with provisions.

It is expected that the *Precusa* of this city will soon suspend publication and probably withdraw entirely from the field.

The steamer Columbia arrived at noon to-day from New York, with Mr. Plum, new Consul General of the United States for Havana, as a passenger.

Sugar market buoyant with an improved demand; holders demand an advance; sales to-day on basis at 9 reals per arrobe for No. 12 D.S.

CINCINNATI.

Southern Railway Project—Highway Robbery and Attempted Murder—G. A. R. Encampment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 11.—A large meeting was held in Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., on Saturday, and delegates were appointed to proceed to Cincinnati to exert an influence in favor of making that town a point on the line of the Southern railway. These delegates, and also a deputation from Danville, arrived today, and were received by the Board of Trade.

Mr. D. B. Fletcher, while coming from the Fifth Street Ferry to his home in the city, this morning between four and five o'clock, was assaulted by two men on the street. One struck him with a slung shot and the other with a dagger. A memorandum book received the blade of the dagger and saved his life. He was robbed of a gold watch and one hundred and ninety-six dollars in cash. The robbers escaped.

Richard Barry, who shot Pinkerton at Detroit, started from here to-night for Michigan in the custody of officers.

Delegates are arriving to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to-morrow.

New York Canal Navigation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Troy *Times* of last evening says water was let into the canal Saturday night, and navigation would have promptly opened this morning, but it was found a boat laden with iron, lying in the three mile levee, between here and Schenectady, could not float, and consequently the water had to be drawn off and the boat removed. At ten o'clock to-day the canal was two-thirds full, and the prospect was that the first boat would pass up early this evening. Everything, as far as heard from, is all right between here and Buffalo.

The Rhode Island Election—Withdrawal of a Sprague Candidate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11—The municipal canvass, which has been prosecuted for a couple of weeks with unprecedented vigor and bitterness, was practically closed this evening by the withdrawal of Thos. A. Doyle, Sprague candidate for Mayor. The election occurs to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

Military Intelligence—Fighting with Indians—Homicide Trial—Street Car Run Into by a Locomotive.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO May 11.—The following items of military news were received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in this city today:

Capt. E. W. Clife, of the 13th Infantry, gives a report, dated Fort Ellis, Montana, April 10, of a fight which took place on the 6th inst. on the north fork of Sixteen Mile creek and near the headwaters of Muscle Shell river, between a detachment of soldiers and citizens and a hostile band of Indians, eleven in number. The casualties were: of Indians, nine killed and one wounded; of the detachment, one soldier killed and two wounded, and two citizens wounded.

A dispatch received from General Schofield, at Fort Leavenworth, says General Miles telegraphs that the Indian prisoners at Fort Hayes made an attempt to overpower the guard and escape. They fired wounding the sergeant. The guard fired upon them, killing two, including Big Head, and wounding a third.

The trial of Arthur Devine, of the firm of Devine Brothers, boiler makers, for the murder of Francis McVay, one of his employes, was commenced to-day. All day was exhausted in impannelling a jury, it being very difficult to find men who had not formed an opinion.

A horse car well filled with passengers, was run into last evening by a locomotive of the Northwestern Railroad, at Kinzie street crossing, and four or five of the passengers were severely if not fatally injured, while six or seven others were more or less injured.

Philadelphia Workingmen and the Eight Hour Law.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Workingmen's Association, composed of mechanics and laborers in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, held an adjourned meeting last evening. It was stated that since the previous meeting a letter had been received from Governor Geary, in which he expressed himself favorable to the eight hour system, and hoped the men in the navy yard would succeed in their efforts to obtain a full day's pay for a day's work of eight hours. He also stated that he had signed bill No. 4, passed by the Legislature last session, giving working men power to form societies for mutual protection and benefit.

A letter was also received from Congressman Kelley in answer to one sent him by the Committee of Visitation, in which he said he had not time to meet the Committee or communicate his views, but would do so at the earliest opportunity. A member of the Committee stated that in conversation with Mr. Kelley the latter expressed himself as opposed to the Government giving full pay for eight hours work while men outside the yard were compelled to work ten hours for a full day. So little was known as to Mr. Kelley's views on the subject that a stormy debate ensued on a motion to receive the letter. The motion was finally carried.

A protest against the reduction of the pay in the yard, which was sent through the Commandant of the yard to the head of the Department, was read.

Letters were received from men in the Washington and Portsmouth yards and workmen in the Springfield Armory on the eight hour subject, condemning Mr. Borie's construction of the law, and urging united action to effect a change.

The Reduction in Cable Rates.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The announcements heretofore made of the proposed reduction in Atlantic Cable tolls from and after June have been incorrect in some respects. The rates to the general public on and after the 1st of June are to be one dollar per word for each and every word, including address. State and signature, but no message will be charged a less sum than ten dollars. A reduction of fifty per cent. from these rates on political and general news for the press is also proposed, but one of the companies interested has not given its assent to this provision.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The public reception of Warren and Costello, by Fenians, takes place Friday evening at Cooper Institute, New York.

—The first invoice of Japan teas, by the Pacific Railroad, was shipped at San Francisco for St. Louis, on Monday, thus inaugurating the overland trade with China and Japan.

—A dispatch has been received by the Harvard College crew from the Oxford College crew, accepting the challenge of the former, to row a four oared race from Putney to Mortlake, England.

—District Attorney Garvin, at New York, in prosecuting a case in the General Sessions, on Monday, took occasion to say that if the man who saw the Rogers murder, and said "Jim, don't do it," would come forward and tell who committed the deed, he should have full immunity from punishment.

—A Washington dispatch states that a gentleman direct from London, who is well acquainted with the leading statesmen there, say Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer had given notice that he would on the evening of May 11th, call up the Alabama claims treaty in the House of Commons. It was Sir Henry's intention to speak at some length criticising the action of the British Ministry, and also taking exception to the course of Mr. Seward in precipitating action on this subject after the American people had condemned the Johnson Administration at the ballot-box.

—A Washington dispatch says: It is thought that the infamous proclamation issued on the fourth of April, by Count Valmaseda, the Spanish commander in the eastern department of Cuba, will, if carried out, lead to trouble between Spain and the United States. The proclamation is regarded in official circles here as one of the most infamous ever issued by a commander having any pretentions to civilization. As there are many American citizens in that part of Cuba, it is feared that an indiscriminate execution of the proclamation may result in the shooting of some of them. Should any American citizen be shot under the decree, our Government will be prompt in punishing the outrage, and it is understood that instructions to this effect have been sent to Admiral Hoff since the proclamation was issued.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Army Officers as Indian Superintendents and Agents—Mails to the Pacific—Appointments—Removal of Clerks—Revenue Instructions—Handsome Donation by Corcoran, the Banker—Suppression of the Cuban Insurrection Alleged—Revenue Decision—Virginia Election Matter Considered at Cabinet Meeting—Postoffice Department and Mail Contractors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1869.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

A general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army assigning a large number of officers to duty as Indian superintendents and agents. They are all officers who were left out of their regimental organization by the consolidation of the infantry regiments.

REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS.

A letter of instructions has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to Internal Revenue officers relative to tax on foreign capital, and prescribing the following additional regulations relative to taxes paid the Government from dividend, interest or profits due to non-resident aliens, prior to March 10th, 1866, requiring the annexed evidence in addition to that heretofore required:

First, The affidavit of the non resident, setting forth his present place of residence, also his alienage and place of residence at the time when the taxes in question were withheld, and that he is the identical person entitled to receive the amount so withheld, also specifying the amount which he or the bank, company, or corporation is entitled to have refunded.

Second. An affidavit of a creditable person that he is well acquainted with such non-resident alien, and knows him to be the person described and to have been a non-resident alien as claimed.

Third. The officer before whom these affidavits are verified must certify that he knows the person so verifying before him to be a creditable person.

Fourth. A certificate of the Consul or Consular Agent or other official representative of the United States, in the country in which the affidavits are made, that the attestation to such affidavits are genuine, and made in accordance with the form of the law by duly authorized officers.

Fifth. When applications are made by bank, company or corporation, satisfactory proof will be required of the fact that the bank, &c., has paid to a non-resident alien or his legal representative the sum withheld from him under section 120 or 122 of the act of June 30th, 1864.

Sixth. When application is made directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a non-resident alien, he will be required to prove that by the insolvency of the bank, company or corporation by which the amount of tax was withheld, or other sufficient cause, he is unable to obtain payment from such bank or corporation.

Seventh. In all such cases evidence of the receipt of the money by the United States, required by existing regulations on the subject of refunding, must be furnished; in case of the death of a non-resident alien, the facts relating to him herein above required are to be verified by the affidavit of the legal representative of the estate of the deceased, or other creditable person, cognizant of the facts of the case, with the same corroborative evidence as is above required.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

W. W. Corcoran to-day executed a deed transferring to a Board of Trustees the building erected by him some years ago near the War Department for an art depository, together with the ground on which it is situated, and all back rents due on account of its use and occupancy by the Government as the Quartermaster's Department, to be held by them in perpetuity as a free picture gallery for the city of Washington. He has also donated his large collection of paintings and other works of art. The value of the property is estimated at a million dollars.

It is stated that August Belmont, of New York, has written to Mr. Corcoran, authorizing the Trustees, when they shall have entered upon their trust, to choose from his collection twelve pictures, which he will thereupon convey to them, to be added to the gallery here as the Belmont contribution.

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

A special says the Spanish Minister received last night a submarine cable dispatch from Gen. Dulce, announcing the final suppression of the rebellion in Cuba. It is asserted by Dulce that only 4,200 insurgents are under arms in detached bodies, without leaders or concert of action. The news was submitted to the State Department. It does not receive great credit and is supposed to be promulgated to discourage American sympathy with Cuba and deter filibustering schemes. Cubans here affirm the ability of their countrymen to hold out against the Spaniards for an indefinite time. They claim the armed bodies alleged to be wandering around constitute the nucleus of forces to the number of eight or ten thousand men, working on farms and plantations, that can be concentrated at any time to strike a decisive blow.

CLERKS REMOVED.

About thirty clerks were removed today from the office of the 6th Auditor of the Treasury, and several other dismissals in other bureaus are to take place immediately. The appointment clerk has issued stringent instructions to subordinates in his office, forbidding them to give any information concerning the removals under his supervision, either previous to or after they have been made. The object of this is to prevent any parties designated for removal annoying that officer with importunities to be reinstated.

LOOKING AFTER FILLIBUSTERS.

It is known here that the Grapeshot, which recently sailed from Florida, is at a Southern port, engaged in fitting out with arms and munitions of war for Cubans, and that several Cuban sympathizers have engaged passage on her. The Government authorities have issued instructions to officials in New York to keep a close watch on the movements of the Quaker City, and it is probable, should affidavits from respectable parties be made, that she is destined to engage in acts in violation of the neutrality laws, she will be detained.

PACIFIC MAILS.

The Postoffice Department has received a telegram from Promontory Point stating that the mails have been delivered at that place to the Central Pacific Road, and that the through line has been regularly established. The Butterfield Company were last week informed that their contract would cease on the junction of the roads. The cost by the Butterfield route for transporting mails was eleven hundred dollars per mile, and by the Pacific Railroad two hundred dollars a mile per annum.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Cabinet, to-day, had a long consultation with regard to Virginia matters. It was finally determined that an order should soon be issued submitting the test oath and disfranchisement clauses of the Constitution to a separate vote. No exceptions will be made regarding the county and township organization clauses. It is understood, however, that these may possibly be included in the exceptions before the order is issued.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Information coming to the knowledge of Gen. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, that certain western contractors were in the habit of throwing off the mails in order to make room for passengers, he has fined two of them in the sum of $1,000 each, and will apply this rule in all cases. The department will also withhold paying in every instance where the trip is not performed, no matter what may be the cause.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano decides that when parties are engaged in the manufacture of goods of any description by furnishing material, paying for the work, &c., though not personally engaged in the process of manufacture, but conducting it through agents or superintendents, they are liable to the tax imposed by an act of March 21, 1868, on manufacturers.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS.

The rush to the Executive Mansion of male and female visitors, who have no actual business with the President, but who seem influenced by mere curiosity, will probably lead to a curtailment of the time now set apart for public receptions.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Mr. Rixley United States Attorney for California: Bartell Bent, Postmaster, Middletown, Connecticut; W. Prettyman, Postmaster at Marietta, Georgia.

NEW YORK CITY.

American Anti-Slavery Society Anniversary—Annual Meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union—Small Pox on an Emigrant Ship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society commenced to-day at Steinway Hall. The attendance was slim. Wendell Phillips called the meeting to order, congratulating the Society on the favorable auspices under which they met, and declaring that the heavens were bright, and and every sign of the times was on the side of Anti-Slavery. The financial report was favorable, showing a balance of cash on hand of $2,500. Resolutions were adopted urging the adoption of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution; approving President Grant's inaugural and appointing colored men to office; deprecating the social and political proscription of the colored race, upbraiding the church and the press for neglecting to put an end to it; praising the Cuban patriots for abolishing slavery, and calling on the Government to recognize them; asserting that reconstruction South must be based on education, and blaming the Government for not more promptly and vigorously protecting the Union people in the South, and denouncing the proposed restriction upon the elective franchise in the District of Columbia.

Speeches were made throughout the day and evening by Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, G. M. Sims, the expelled colored member of the Georgia Legislature, Mrs. Blackwell, Stephen Foster, and Frederick Douglass. Mr. Phillips predicted the time would come when the colored man would be in the Cabinet, legislature and foreign legations. He urged the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, as it would confer incalculable benefits upon the nation.

Mrs. Brown introduced the question of Woman's Rights, and discussed it at length.

At the meeting of the Society to-night Frederick Douglass was the first speaker. He said what the negro race claimed was fair play, no favor, the right to vote and be voted for. He incidentally alluded to the amalgamation of the white and negro races, which he said was certain to follow negroes to social and political equality. Notwithstanding the disavowals by some friends of the negro, he believed it would produce beneficial results. Senators Wilson and Stuart, of Nevada, were present and spoke briefly in favor of the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment. Wendell Phillips advocated the public policy of justice for all nationalities and races, whether negro, Indian, Chinese, German, or Irish. The United States could afford to absorb all and deal justly with all. The meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock.

The American and Foreign Christian Union held its annual meeting at the Bible House, the Rev. Dr. Thos. Dewitt in the Chair. The annual report made was very encouraging in regard to the success of Mission work abroad in Roman Catholic countries, especially in South America and Southern Europe. The Treasurer's Report shows the receipts $111,700; expenditures $112,050. Rev. Dr. Dewitt was elected Pres't and Rev. J. Scudder, Sec'y, with eighty-six Vice Pre'ts. A letter was received from Dr. Leonard Baker of Connecticut, declining the use of his name as Vice President, on the ground that he could not approve of the methods adopted by the Society for carrying out its policy.

The North German emigrant ship Crislet arrived to-day, thirty-six days from Bremen, with four hundred and twenty-two passengers. She had thirteen cases of small pox on board, and had four deaths from the disease during the passage. She is in quarantine.

The steamers City of Cork and India, from Europe, arrived to-night.

ST. LOUIS.

Suicide of a Tobacconist—Louisvillian Drowned—Desperadoes Effectually Silenced—Serious Law Suit Difficulty.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A. F. Killenburg, a German cigar maker, committed suicide to-day by jumping into the river from a ferry boat.

The body of the drowned man, upon which an inquest was held yesterday, proves to be that of D. Kinberry, of Louisville, who fell from the steamer Clarksville.

Two desperate characters named Wilson and Hyatt, went into Quincy, Hickory county, Missouri, a few days ago, created a disturbance and fired upon a young man, whereat some citizens became incensed, and shot Hyatt and crushed the skull of Wilson.

A difficulty, growing out of a law suit, took place at Harrisonville, Cass county, Saturday, in which three men, John and Jesse Preston and George H. Lindsey, were shot and mortally wounded. All the parties were highly respectable.

Man vs. Horse—Walter Brown as a Velocipedist.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 11.—About 1,500 persons attended Riverside Park this afternoon to witness the contest between Walter Brown, the oarsman, on a velocipede, and the horse John Stewart, Brown to go five miles, and the horse, in harness, ten. The race was won by Brown, who completed his five miles in 26:20, the horse doing nine miles in 26:35. Brown's best mile was done in 4:29, and Stewart's in 2:47½. After the first mile Brown made others in 5:22, 5:44, 5:29 and 5:16.

National Peace Jubilee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 11.—A grand rehearsal of all the Boston societies and independent classes intending to participate in the grand Oratorio Chorus of the National Peace Jubilee, will take place at Music Hall on the 19th inst. Boston alone will furnish five thousand singers, who have been rehearsing in sections for the past two months.

Georgia Radical Senator Shot.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, GA., May 11.—Jas. Atkins, Radical Senator from Warren county, was shot in the abdomen yesterday morning, near Thompson. Reports assign the cause to a private difficulty growing out of a *crim. con.* case. It is believed Atkins' wound will prove mortal.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—A dispatch from Mauch Chunk, Pa., says the strike in the coal mines continues, and it is thought the men will hold out a long time and will accept nothing less than the fifteen per cent. increase demanded.

SCRANTON, PA, May 11—All the miners in this county are at work.

ONE of the features of the remarkable revivals now in progress in different portions of Indiana, is the temperance feature. In Indianapolis the ladies who are connected with the revival meetings, have instituted a committee to visit the saloons and urge the keepers to attend the meetings. At Kokoma, in Indiana, the women gather in the bar-rooms and saloons and "*haze* the tipplers and loafers out with prayers." This resulted in the saloon keepers forbidding the women entrance to their "grog shops," and so the women hold their prayer meetings outside, on the pavement, and pray without ceasing. Some of the saloon keepers have been "worried out," but none have been converted.

THE Pottsville Pa., *Miner's Journal*, now in its 46th year, has been for forty-one years under control of the present editor. He has grown gray in the service, but his paper is still one of the ablest in the State.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls; Wheat, 11,400 bushs; Corn, 50,000 bushs; Oats, 90,000 bushs. Shipments—Wheat, 65,000 bushs; Corn, 30,000 bushs. Freights easier; on Wheat 13½c; Corn 11@11½c; Oats 7½c to New York; Corn to Albany 11c. Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is in fair demand; with sales of 60,000 bushs No. 2 Milwaukie and Chicago at $1,24; 20,000 bushs No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1,24. Corn is quiet and declined; early sales of 30,000 bushs new at 62c, later two boat loads and 8,000 bushs in lots of 60 closing freely; offered at 60c without buyers. Oats is a shade easier; car lots selling at 73c. Rye nominally at $1,30 for western. Barley dull; 500 bushs Canada at $1,80 delivered to malt house. Seeds quiet and steady. Pork is better at $31,50 for heavy mess. Lard 19c. Highwines held at 96c with no buyers.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Cotton market quiet, dull and drooping; middlings 28¼@29½c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts, 918 bales; exports, 7,542 bales. Gold 138¾. Exchange Sterling 150¾. New York sight drafts ½ per cent. premium. Flour quiet; superfine $5,55; double extra $5,75@$5,80; treble extra $6,25. Corn, 75c. Bran $1,20. Hay, prime $27.50. Pork $32,25. Bacon 13½@17½@17¾c. Lard unchanged. Sugar; common, 9½@10c; prime, 12¾@@13¾c. Molasses nominal. Whisky dull; western rectified 85@92½c. Coffee, 15¾c; prime, 17½c.

CHICAGO, May 11.—*Latest.*—After 'Change the grain markets were quiet. No. 2 spring Wheat firmer at $1,13½, sellers for the month, and $1,14 cash. Corn and Oats were unchanged and nominally the same as the close of 'Change. In the evening nothing of consequence was done and the prices nominal at $1,14 cash. Beef cattle in moderate request and prices firm; receipts 3,013 head; sales 2,390 head at 6@7¾c, according to grade. Hogs steady, unchanged and the demand fair; receipts 5,556 head; sales 5,603 head, the prices ranging at 8½@9½c.

CAMBRIDGE, May 11.—*Cattle Market*—Beef cattle receipts—284 head. The market is better supplied than for several weeks. Sales of extra at 13@13,25 for first quality; 12@12,50 for second quality; 11@11,50 for third quality; 10@10,50 for Sheep and Lambs. Receipts—1,612 head. Farmers in the country are holding their sheep expecting better prices. The market is without change; sales at 4½@10; Spring Lambs 8@9.

NASHVILLE, May 11.—Cotton market quiet; low middling and good ordinary 24c; stock 3,440 bales.

The Assassination of 1865.

A letter written by one who had just conversed with persons living in the region to which the assassin fled, after the commission of the crime, makes the following statement: "I have always believed, from careful examination of the few circumstances attending the crime that the so called trial gave us, that the assassination, however long premeditated, was hastily planned. This is evident, when we remember that Booth could not have known that Lincoln would attend the theatre until noon of the night the murder occurred. The Surrattville matter of ropes and concealed weapons referred to a previously planned abduction that had been long abandoned, and we recognize in the great crime itself three conspirators, Booth, Payne, and one unknown. It was, evidently, Booth's intention to have the gas turned off on the report of the pistol, and the unknown murderer, whose duty it was to plunge the startled audience into utter darkness, failed him at the critical moment, and so brought the chief actor on the stage, for all to gaze upon and recognize. It was admirably planned, but had the plot been carried out, there was yet a clue to the assassin. My friend, Capt. McGowan, attended Ford's theater that night, and finding the house crowded, procured a camp stool, and seated himself in the passage-way, next the private box occupied by the President and his party. A lover of the drama, he was well acquainted with the actors, and saw Booth come and pause, for a moment, near the door of the private box. Then he came slowly down the passage, and stood near Capt. McGowan, and looked earnestly at a paper he took from his hat. He could see very plainly into the box, where he was standing, and the manœuver was evidently executed to satisfy himself as to the position of his victim. He then walked back and entered the fatal place. Almost immediately after, the loud report of the pistol startled the house. Capt. McGowan is a cool, self-possessed man, and would have identified the assassin even had the gas been turned off, as the great criminal intended. I am inclined to the belief that John Surratt's hand was relied on to cover in darkness the crime and the flight of the assassin. He lacked the courage necessary to carry out the design, and he subsequently lacked the courage to save his poor mother. He knew she was innocent; and he knew, moreover, that were he to deliver himself up, with a confession of his guilt, he would save her.

The Pacification of Tennessee.

The Nashville *Press* says: The calling out of the militia was attended by a speedy cessation of outrages. The Ku-klux disappeared as if by magic, and the garb of the conclave of assassins was seen no more. Bands of prowlers no more infested the roads at nightfall, abusing the colored people, hauling them forth from their cabins to be whipped, hung or shot, as the vindictiveness of their unrelenting persecutors suggested. Outrages ceased, quiet was restored. The militia sent into disaffected counties restored confidence in the minds of the Union people, and sent terror to the hearts of evil-doers. Many of the most notorious Kuklux leaders left the State. A great and good work was thus accomplished, the dignity of the State maintained, and the lives of inoffensive and loyal citizens protected. The militia were eminently successful; and now, after having accomplished their mission, the greater portion will be disbanded and sent home, subject to be called out at the Governor's discretion. Five full companies will, however, be retained in the service, under the command of Gen. Cooper, an able and experienced officer, as heretofore.

Temporal Compensations.

The venerable Pius IX., though sore beset with troubles concerning his temporal sovereignty, has yet his earthly compensations, which are not to be despised. On the auspicious occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his first mass, besides congratulatory letters from all the rulers of Christendom, except the King of Portugal and the President of the United States, the Holy Father was the fortunate recipient of costly presents of the most various description. Diamonds of inestimable value, coffers of gold coin, horses, rifles, artillery, rich fabrics for cassocks, linen for a new set of shirts—these were among the offerings laid at his feet. His Holiness remarked that the linen, which was the gift of the Jews at Rome, came opportunely, as he was in want of under-garments, and it may be supposed that the money did not come amiss, although the Papal Treasury has been enriched of late by the young Marquis of Bute, the composer Gounod, and other zealous members of the Romish Church. It is said that the letter and present of the King of Italy were declined, because the present was inscribed as "*from the King of Italy.*"

A LETTER from Paris reports the following fashion item: "The entire head of hair, evenly divided between any two colors—a pearly white on one side, and ebony black on the other, or a fiery red and a brilliant green, according to the wearer's option, is the last eccentricity of harlequin fashion. The Elizabeth styles are abandoned. My lady's pet poodle undergoes the same transformation over his entire body. Yes, I assure you in all earnestness, the above is the phase of fashion fixed upon, and ladies calling themselves the *haut ton* may daily be seen promenading the Champs Elysees and principal boulevards, flaunting these gay colors in their hair.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamship China, of the Cunard line, running between Liverpool and Boston, via Queenstown, Ireland, has recently made the quickest time on record between Liverpool and Boston. The China sailed from Liverpool on April 27th, and took her departure from Queenstown at 5 P. M., on April 28th, and entered Boston Harbor on the afternoon of May 6th, after an unprecedented run of only *seven days and twenty-two and a half hours.* Her greatest speed on any one day was 375 miles and she averaged fourteen knots an hour all the way over.