Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1869.

The Collector at the port of Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in the Delaware river, from leaving that port, it being suspected that she is in the interest of the Cubans.

The President has appointed Samuel W. Harned United States Consul at Rochelle.

The custom receipts from May 10th to the 15th, inclusive, were $3,595,858.

W. Kryanowski has been commissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House leave next Monday for Alabama, to take testimony in the case of Judge Busteed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold hereafter, until otherwise ordered, to the extent of two million dollars a week, instead of one million, as heretofore, on account of the surplus of gold still accumulating in the Treasury.

Major Moore, of San Antonia, Texas, had an interview with President Grant this morning. The Major assured the President that it would be folly to expect the Republican party to gain a victory in case an election was ordered in Texas immediately, and urged delay. The President stated there would be no election in Texas before November, in any event, and also that Gen. Reynolds had not recommended an early election, as had been intimated. Major Moore was Assistant Adjutant General of Sheridan's First Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, in 1865, and was listened to by the President with much interest.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Minister to Portugal, arrived here to-day to receive his instructions. He had an interview with the President and Secretary Fish.

CUBA.

A Republic Formally Established—Proclamation of President Cespedes—Mutiny Among Spanish Troops—Expedition from Yucatan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—A letter dated the 15th, states that the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress held at Gurimano, a small town of the Central department of the Island, about twenty leagues east of Puerto Principe. Cespedes was elected President of the Republic, and General Quesada Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Don Fracisco V. Aquilara has been appointed Secretary of State and War.

Cespedes issued a stirring proclamation on assuming the Presidency He says: "In the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressors, Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate her independence or perish in the attempt, and in giving herself a democratic government, she obligates herself to become republican. The double obligation, contracted in the presence of free America, before the liberal world, and what is more, before our own consciences, signifies our determination to be heroic and virtuous. Cubans, on your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue count to consolidate this republic."

Quesada closes his proclamation to the Cuban army thus: "We have to combat with the assassins of old women, and of children, with the mutilators of the dead, with idolators of gold. Cubans, if you would save your honor and that of your families, if you would conquor forever your liberty, be soldiers. War leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor."

Private advices are very flattering for the insurgents. They have succeeded in producing dissatisfaction and mutiny among the Spanish troops, and they are deserting in large numbers. The insurrection was also spreading throughout the western part of the island. One thousand men, well armed, had succeeded, on the 8th instant, in effecting a landing on the west side of the island, coming from Yucatan. Information comes from reliable persons in Havana that many of the Spanish officers are getting dissatisfied, and that Captain General Dulce is becoming greatly alarmed for his own safety.

HAVANA, May 20.—The reports of the landing of filibusters which are in circulation cannot be traced to any authentic source. No expedition has landed near Sagua. The steamer Salvador has gone to some other point. It is impossible for expeditions to effect a landing at any point on the coast between Havana and Neuvitas, as Spanish cruisers are very numerous along that line, and in any other part of the Island it would be difficult for expeditions to find a foothold, owing to the watchfulness of the government.

Sympathisers with the revolution complain of Admiral Hoff's dispatches, published in New York papers, but the intelligence given in those dispatches is as reliable and correct as can be obtained under the circumstances, and can be objected to only because it discredits the exaggerated reports which are set afloat by Cuban partizans. Admiral Hoff enjoys the unlimited confidence of American residents here.

The report is officially confirmed that the rebels have burned the town of Manicaragua.

A Patent Case—Baking Bread in Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Blatchford, the trial of the Rumford Chemical Works, of Providence, Rhode Island against John E. Lauer, for infringement of Professor Harsford's invention of a new leaven, was commenced. Both parties hold patents for a new leaven, the plaintiffs claiming defendant's patent is really identical to Prof. Harsford's, and therefore invalid. Prof. Doremans undertook to demonstrate this by a series of chemical processes, and a novel feature was the baking of a loaf of bread in the presence of the Court, raised by this leaven. The case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

MEMPHIS.

The Commercial Convention—Third Day's Session—Great Accession of Delegates—Report on Southern Pacific Railroad Project.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Delegates continue to arrive. They number now nearly one thousand one hundred. Among those arriving are delegates from Illinois and Pennsylvania. The Convention opened in regular form. After the completion of the Committee of one from each State to select a time and place for the next meeting of the Convention, Judge Williams, of Kentucky, offered a resolution appointing a Committee of five to memorialize Congress for aid in removing obstructions from the Tennessee river and the canal and around the shoals. Referred.

A communication was received from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, extending the time for the return of the delegates to the 1st of June.

Under a call of States the following resolutions were read and referred, together with many not read:

That the standing Committees hold over until next session, the chairmen of which shall have power to call them together any time, and requesting railroads to furnish transportation.

Asking each State to hold Conventions and appoint ten delegates to a General Commercial Convention.

For a committee to ascertain the expediency of forming a permanent convention, to meet from time to time.

Requesting Southern railroads to hold a convention for the purpose of establishing an immigration corporation, and taking means to systematize labor.

This was ably supported by Col. Cole, of Georgia, and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Asking aid for the Augusta and Brunswick Railroad.

For Government aid to Selma and Memphis Railroad.

For a Committee of five to memorialize Congress on all subjects endorsed by the Convention, and that Governor Patton, of Alabama, be Chairman.

Governor Patton offered a resolution, which passed under a suspension of the rules, to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the direct land tax of 1862.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Committee on Southern Pacific Railroads made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, amid great applause:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Your Committee, to whom was referred the matters relating to Pacific Railroads, respectfully report the following resolutions for your consideration:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the interests of the whole country, especially the Southern States, could be served by a main trunk line from Santiago, California, through to Junction river, Colorado and Gila, and and along the valley of Gila south of that river to El Paso on the Rio Grande, there to a convenient central point near the thirty-seventh degree of latitude east of Arizona river, in the State of Texas, from which main trunk feeder roads should lead from St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points, all of which feeder roads, having equal rights of connection with said main trunks, while similar feeder roads from San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast should have similar equal rights of connection:

Resolved, That the present Convention be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and request them to present the same to the respective Houses of Congress.

The Committee, which was composed of representatives from seventeen states, including three members of Congress, give the following reasons for the report:

First. It is the shortest line connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Valley of the Mississippi with the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

Second. It is the line of most easy grades and of cheapest construction.

Third. It passes through a less inhospitable and barren country and over more fertile and hospitable lands than any unoccupied route proposed.

Fourth. The line is touched by water transportation at these points affording the greatest facilities for construction, and, consequently, hastening and cheapening such construction.

Fifth. This line will open to the world the great mineral wealth of Arizona and Sonora, and render more valuable the great stock raising districts of Texas, New Mexico and Northern Mexico, and thus enjoy unrivaled traffic.

Sixth. It will inevitably attract numerous feeders from the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and thus not only stimulate enterprise there, but secure to our shipping ports a greater portion of the bullion which now seeks hazardous conductors and smuggling vessels.

Seventh. It will open a new cotton growing area in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona; in lands of the cotton growing belt that were useless for lack of facilities for transportation.

Eighth. It is well known that some roads which would be among the feeder roads referred to in the resolution, have not only been projected, but are already in active course of construction, without waiting for government subsidy or encouragement.

Ninth. Last though not least, the construction of this route, more than all else beside, will encourage what we feel to be the great necessity of the hour, immigration and direct trade with Europe.

After the applause caused by their adoption, the Committee on Direct Trade with Europe reported in favor of the formation of steamship lines from Southern ports, which should be encouraged by subscription; that said lines should be patronized by the planters and merchants of the South; and approving the scheme inaugurated between Norfolk and Liverpool, organized at the Norfolk Convention.

Dr. Lindsay presented a minority report, setting forth the claims of Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and Mobile, which elicited a long debate, participated in by himself, Col. Lamb, of Virginia, General Lawton and Col. Coles, of Georgia, Col. Marcy, of Virginia, John Everett, England, and others, until 6:30, when the Convention adjourned.

—At Boston yesterday the American and Foreign Bible Society formed a union with the American Baptist Publication Society. The latter is in a flourishing condition and its receipts the past year were nearly $38,000 above the previous year.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Disturbances at Elections in France—Riot and Bloodshed—Many Arrests—Oxford and Harvard Rowing Contest—Orangemen Petition Against the Irish Church Disestablishment—The Public School Law in Austria—The Republic Agitation in Spain—Another Great Speech by Castellar.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 30.—The elections in France continue to be attended with more or less disorder. Since the 12th inst. one hundred and forty-nine persons have been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and of these only seventeen have been discharged. A popular demonstration is reported at Nimes, where the people sang the "Marseillaise." At Bourgs the prison was forced open by a crowd of political agitators, and one of the leaders, who had been arrested, was released. In the Department of Aube, during the electioneering tour of M. Periere, a riot took place in which blood was shed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 20.—The Oxford crew have commenced to practice for their contest with the Harvard crew. The four men selected are Benson, (bow,) Yarbarough, Tinne and Darbyshire, (stroke.) Neilson will probably be coxswain. The London Rowing Club have challenged the Harvard Club to a match.

DUBLIN, May 20.—The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland have petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, May 20.—The election excitement in Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present and made a strong speech. The crowds in the streets sang the "Marseillaise," and made other unlawful demonstrations. Many arrests were made by the police.

At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy De Bome, disorders are also reported. At two electoral meetings, the people shouted "viva, viva Ledru Rolin," "viva Barbes."

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 20.—Senora Castellar made a great speech to-day in the Cortes in favor of establishing a republic. He eloquently referred to the example of the United States, and praised their form of government with enthusiasm. There is great agitation in Barcelon a and Sargoosa in favor of a republic.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 20.—The financial measures proposed by the Government are not well received by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected, unless they are withdrawn.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to the public school bill, passed by the Reichsrath.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The steamship Hecla, from New York, arrived last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 20—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93⅛, money; 93¼ for account. Five-twenties, 78½. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 96. The specie in the Bank of England increased £216,000 during the week. Sugar to arrive 29s.; on spot 39s. 6d. Linseed Oil £31 15s. Turpentine 29s. 6d.

HAVRE, May 20.—Cotton closed firmer on spot and afloat, but the quotations are unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Petroleum dull at 48½f.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—Five-twenties 81½@81¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 11⅝d.; Orleans 11¾d.; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s. 4d.; red western 8s. 6d. Flour 21s. Corn 20s. Oats 3s. 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. 6d. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 67s. Cheese 80s. Bacon 59s. Spirits Petroleum declined to 7½d; refined quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine 28s.

TENNESSEE.

Republican State Convention—A Tremultuous Scene—Bitter Rivalry Between Gubernatorial Candidates.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, May 20.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention met at the Capitol this morning. Having been called to order, Mr. Pearce, of Knoxville, a friend of Governor Sentor, was temporally appointed Chairman. Some of the delegates refused to recognize his appointment, and a scene of much confusion followed. Without making any progress towards organization, an adjournment to two o'clock was carried.

The meeting in the afternoon was but a repetition of the noisy and tumultous scene of the morning. Attempts were made by several speakers to throw oil on the troubled waters, but unsuccessfully. Late in the afternoon a personal difficulty occurred between two delegates, Mr. Neism, of Knox, and R. R. Butler, both gentlemen drawing pistols. This increased the hub-bub, in the midst of which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

The rivalry between Sentor and Stokes is exceedingly bitter, but it is reported to-night that Sentor intends to put a stop to it by withdrawing. The friends of Stokes have been confident of his nomination, but the result of Sentor's withdrawal may be the nomination of a new man on whom all can harmonize.

—Hon. Mr. Young's bill to incorporate a company to lay telegraph wires from Montreal to England via Greenland, Iceland and Tara Island has been favorably received by the Committee on Canals, Railways and Telegraph Lines, of the New Dominion Parliament, and adopted. Mr. Young telegraphed the result of the enterprise to friends in Copenhagen.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Meeting of the Old and New School General Assemblies at New York—Over Five Hundred Delegates in Attendance.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, this morning, with over three hundred delegates in attendance, representing the Synods of Allegheny, Albany, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nashville, New Jersey, New York, Northern Indiana, Ohio, Pacific, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Sandusky, Southern Iowa, Wheeling and Wisconsin.

At eleven o'clock the introductory services began, conducted by the Moderator of the last Assembly, Dr. Musgrave, and Rev. Dr. Jacobus, of Allegheny City. Prayer was offered by Dr. Gardener Spring, pastor of the church, the oldest minister present.

The retiring Moderator then preached the opening sermon from the following text: Mark xvi: 16. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." The sermon was purely doctrinal and contained no allusion to the objects of the Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, Jr., pastor of the Brick Church, announced that prayer meetings will be held in that church every morning at eight o'clock, during the session of the Assembly. He also invited families who attend all Presbyterian churches in the city to join the Committee of Arrangements in getting up a social reception to the delegates to the Assembly, at Apollo Hall, Monday evening next.

The business session commenced at 1 o'clock. Opened with prayer by the Moderator. The roll of delegates was called, and a Committee on Elections appointed, to whom was referred the Commissions and Delegates.

The Committee of Elections is Rev. L. Miller, Rev. E W. Fisk and John B. Jenner, of Buffalo.

A new Presbytery was announced as formed, in accordance with the order of the last Assembly, namely, Santa Fe. It was recognized, and its delegates took their seats.

It was resolved that sessions be held from 9 to 12 P. M., and from 2½ to 5 P. M. Recess until half past three.

At the afternoon session a resolution was passed appointing a committee of ten to confer with the New School Assembly on the question of re-union, and ascertain what action would be necessary to accomplish the result. After which the Assembly adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the New School General Assembly, in Rev. Dr. Hatfield's church, corner Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, Moderator of the last Assembly, occupied the chair. Rev. E. T. Hatfield, D. D., of New York, acted as Stated Clerk, and Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., as permanent Clerk. There was a large attendance of delegates and the galleries were crowded with spectators, to whom the proceedings were evidently of the greatest interest. It is expected two hundred and fifty delegates will be present during the sessions. Not more than two-thirds of this number had arrived when the proceedings began. The session will continue about ten days.

The exercises were opened by a voluntary on the organ, after which Rev. Geo. Maxwell, D. D., of Cincinnati, offered a prayer.

Rev. Dr. Stearns delivered the opening sermon, in which he expressed an earnest desire for the reunion of the church, concluding as follows: "Let us come together, and as we have one doctrine, and one polity, and one order of worship, and one history, and one ecclesiastical ancestry, let us have one organization and one system of action, and one general assembly where we may all meet annually by our representatives and look each other in the face and learn to understand each other, and concert and prepare to execute large and far-reaching plans for the promotion of the same christian interest."

After the sermon the Doxology was sung and a benediction prayer offered, after which the business session was opened.

The only business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Committee of Arrangements, providing that daily sessions of the Convention be held as follows: From half past eight to half past nine each morning religious services, from half past nine to half past twelve morning business session, and from half past two to half past five afternoon business session. The Assembly, at one o'clock, took a recess until three in the afternoon.

The session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Fish, of Utica. The roll was called and the Convention proceeded to the election of a Moderator. Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Johnson of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Harrisburg, Rev Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, Rev. Alfred Chester, of Buffalo, and Rev. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., were nominated as candidates.

The vote resulted, Dr. Fowler, 61; Dr. Chester, 61; Dr. Crosby, 58; Dr. Wolf, 18; Dr. Sunderland, 19. The result was a tie between Dr. Fowler and Dr. Chester.

The roll was called second time.

On the third ballot Dr. Fowler was elected Moderator by a vote of 122 to 83. This vote was significant of the sentiment of the Assembly, as it was known Dr. Fowler is an ardent advocate of reunion.

Dr. Fowler made an address on taking the chair, in which he declared himself in favor of reunion upon the best obtainable terms.

At the conclusion of his speech the Assembly adjourned.

—The New York State Associated Press adjourned yesterday, P. M. The Association and editorial fraternity of the State, generally, have tendered a banquet to Hon. John M. Francis, its late President, and editor of the Troy *Times*, previous to his departure for Europe to spend a year or so. The Association also presented a handsome service of solid silver to Ellis W. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald*, its Secretary and Treasurer for eight years.

—Vice President Colfax was formally received by the citizens of Springfield, Illinois, yesterday. The speaking took took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Barney Goldsmith committed suicide Wednesday night, at Cincinnati, by drowning.

—Collector Thomas, at Baltimore, has appointed two colored men to positions in the Custom House.

—President Grant is reported to have said he will not order an election in Texas before November or December.

—There are twenty-seven barges lying at Carondolet, below St. Louis, loading or laden with iron ore for Pittsburgh and other points.

—The second trial, at Cleveland, Ohio, of Mulhall, for abetting the murder of Skinner, has resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

—Two painters fell from Overalt's Exchange, Cleveland, yesterday afternoon. One, named John Labelin, was instantly killed; the other not much injured. Cause, giving way of scaffold.

—The delegates and members of the Western Associated Press, after the final adjournment of the meeting at Cincinnati, yesterday, made an excursion in carriages to Spring Grove Cemetery and Clinton.

—The canal boat M. G. Wethertree, of the White Hall Transportation Company, went over the dam across the Hudson river, near Fort Miller, Wednesday evening. Capt. Chase's wife and child were drowned.

—The Baptist General Association, of Kentucky, opened their session at Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday, with an unusually large number of members present. J. S. Coleman, DD., Moderator, J. M. Bust, Secretary, and J. Russell Hawkins, were re-elected to their several offices.

—The Convention of the General Ticket Agents of the principal railroads of the northwest southwest, which had been in session at Louisville, Kentucky, for two days, concluded their labors last evening. Their business was solely to arrange the division of rates for their respective roads.

—A fire, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, broke out in the Witherup House, Dayton, Ohio, Thursday morning. A man named Wilkinson perished in the flames and several others were badly injured by jumping from the windows. Loss on the house between $5,000 and $6,000; insured for about one-half.

—Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, met with quite a serious accident on Wednesday. While out riding, at Springfield, his horse took fright at the cars and attempted to run away. Stopping him suddenly, the horse kicked very fiercely, striking the Governor a little below the knee of his left leg, inflicting a severe injury.

—Thursday morning James Jones was shot dead at Falmouth, Ky., by A. J. Hall, whose house he was attempting to enter. Jones resides near Falmouth. Why he exhibited this strange conduct is unexplained, as he is of high respectability. Hall is a young lawyer of excellent character. He was exonorated at the Coroner's inquest.

—A very great pressure has been brought to bear upon Secretary Boutwell by bankers and speculators, to have him change his policy in buying bonds and selling gold, but he gave a very decisive answer that he would not do so, and said it was useless to bring any influences to bear, because his mind was fully made up. There is something over ninety million dollars of gold in the Treasury, and as fifty millions is really all that is required, it seems probable that the Secretary will increase the amount to be sold to something over one million per week.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Flour dull and no round lots sold. Wheat firm and in moderate demand with a light stock; sales of 15,000 bus No. 2 Milwaukee and 15,000 bus No. 2 Chicago at $1,25; 16,000 bus No. 2 Chicago at $1,24, small lots do. at $1,26, closing firm at $1,25 for Chicago and $1,26 for Milwaukee; white and amber nominal. Corn lower and good inquiry with light stock; sales of 34,000 bus new at 62c; car and small lots at 63@65c. Oats better; sales of 10,000 bus western at 70c, asking 71@72c at close. Rye nominal at $1,30 for western. Barley quiet; Canada $1,60@1,70. Seeds dull; sales of forty bags timothy at $4,00; clover nominal at $9,25@9,50. Pork firmer, asking $32 for heavy. Lard shady at 19c. For highwines there is no demand. Receipts—flour, 2,500 bbls; Oats, 6,000 bus. Shipments—Corn 15,000 bus; Oats, 8,000 bus. Freights dull; wheat 14c; corn 12c, and oats 8c to New York.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton; the demand is active and the price stiffer, but not quotable higher; sales of 5,700 bales; middlings 28¼@28½c; receipts, 671 bales; exports, 848 bales. Gold, 143¾. Exchange Bank Sterling, 157. New York Sight par. Sugar; common, 9¾@10¼c; prime, 13¼@13¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Flour firmer; superfine, $5,37½; double extra, $5,75; treble extra $6,25. Corn 78@80c. Oats 78c. Bran $1,25. Hay firmer at $27. Mess Pork $32. Bacon; shoulders 13¼c; clear rib 17¼c; clear sides 19½c. Lard; tierce 18¼@18¾c; keg 19½@20c. Whisky quiet; western rectified 85@92c. Coffee; prime 10¾@17¼c.

CHICAGO, May 20.—*Evening.*—At open board in the afternoon, there was very little done in the grain markets; No. 2 spring wheat was a shade firmer, selling at $1,14¼@1,14⅝, seller for the month, closing at $1,14¾@1,14⅝. Corn and Oats were neglected. In the evening there was nothing done in grain, provisions or freights. Beef cattle moderately active; offerings light and the demand for good cattle fair at firmer but not higher prices; receipts 1,341 head; sales 12,000 head at whole range $5,50@7,30. Hogs in good supply, active demand and extra grades a shade firmer; receipts 6,500 head; sales 8,304 head at $8@9,70.

OSWEGO, May 20.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales last night of 10,000 bush; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,33; this morning car lots of do. were sold at $1,35@1,36. Corn dull; sales of 5,000 bush new Illinois at 68c and 8,000 bush No. 1 Indiana at 73c. Oats; none in the market. Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Canal freights—Wheat 9c, corn 7½c, rye 8c, to New York. Lake Imports—27,200 bush wheat: 67,000 bush corn; 9,800 bush rye. Canal Exports—2,000 bush corn; 13,200 bush rye.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—Cotton market firm; low middlings 25c, add good ordinary 24c.

Police Trouble in New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Until last night the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan police district, has refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitans to exercise the functions of their offices. Last night Metropolitans of the city mustered to the number of three hundred, under a captain, and were detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct. They made a movement about ten o'clock on the municipal buildings, which were filled with armed citizens. A small battle ensued, and twelve or fourteen Metropolitans were wounded, two of whom it is thought dangerously. The police returned and Gov. Warmouth called upon General Mower for troops. One company was furnished this morning and marched quietly to the municipal buildings, meeting no opposition, and establishing the Metropolitans in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are very much excited, and the soldiers are still on the ground. No demonstration was made against the troops. The police force was driven off, though four times as large as the body of soldiers. No citizens are known to be hurt, having been protected by the market house and police buildings.

The municipal election is progressing quietly here to-day.

Missouri Editors on Pilot Knob.

On Thursday Missouri editors went on an excursion to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. The excursionists numbered one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen. An impromptu meeting was held on the summit of Pilot Knob—a solid mass of iron six hundred feet above the surrounding valleys—speeches made, and a dispatch unanimously voted and sent to the Memphis Convention, as follows:

"*Pilot Knob*, Mo., May 20.—To the President of the Commercial Convention at Memphis: The editors of Missouri, assembled on the top of Pilot Knob, greet the Memphis Convention, and assure them of their cordial support in all proper measures to cement the Union and develope the resources of the country."

The following telegram was sent by Thomas Allen to the Convention, in reply to an invitation to be present at its session:

"*Pilot Knob, May* 20—President of the Convention, Memphis: The Iron Mountain Railroad will be extended to Memphis, on the western bank of a levee on the western bank of the Mississippi river, whenever the people will subscribe as stock, at reasonable rates, one million of dollars."

The following resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and directed to be telegraphed to the President of the Memphis Convention.

"*Resolved*, That the editors of Missouri, representing every portion of this great and illimitably productive State, assembled on the summit of Pilot Knob, in the center of our great iron deposits, request of the Memphis Convention that they will give due prominence to the project and urge upon the Government the importance to this valley of a levee along the western bank of the Mississippi river and a railroad thereon from the heights of the southeast of Missouri to the sea, whereby millions of acres of the most fertile land may be reclaimed to tillage, and a great national work, second only in importance to the Union Pacific Railroad, be consummated."

This resolution was signed by Col. N. J. Coleman, President of the Missouri Editors and Publishers Association, Governor Stanard, Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, Col. Wm. F. Sweitzer and Gen. J. R. McCormick, members of Congress.

Several other resolutions were passed, all showing deep interest in the material prosperity of Missouri and the country, and ignoring politics entirely.

After the party returned to St. Louis, they assembled at the Laclede Hotel and presented to Thomas Allen and Captain Bratasky, one of the proprietors of the Laclede, each a very costly and beautiful gold-headed walking cane, for the courtesies and hospitalities extended to them by those gentlemen.

—In the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday resolutions were introduced in favor of a direct line of railway to the most eastern shore of the continent, touching the harbor of Portland, Me., running along the south shore of Lake Ontario and thence by way of Whitehall and Rutland due east to Portland, over a route recently chartered by the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Under the rule the resolutions lay over one day. By the proposed route the direct line from London to Shanghai is thirteen thousand one hundred and nine miles, and it is estimated that the entire distance can be traversed in thirty-eight days.

—On Monday, about three thousand persons assembled at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville Ky., to engage in the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead. A beautiful poem, written by Mrs. Preston, of Virginia, was chanted by the choirs of the principal churches of the city in a most touching and impressive manner. Then the immense assemblage distributed their precious offerings upon the graves, and many of them were rare. All the graves were decorated alike, and this done, with prayers for the repose of the dead, the crowd left the ground.

—The great real estate sale, by Clark, Layton & Co., of Chicago, which has been very extensively advertised for the past week, took place yesterday, and was rather a tame affair. The property is known as Washington Heights, and is located on and in the vicinity of the new South Side Park and Boulevard. The entire property was estimated at three millions. About one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth was sold, and the prices realized were much below the anticipations of the owners.

THE Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says: "The promising condition of the new wheat crop has caused many farmers throughout the country to dispose of their old stock, which they were holding on to with the expectation of realising higher prices. Every boat from up the river and every freight train from the west is loaded with this commodity seeking a market."