Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869. NUMBER 128

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The New Constitution of Spain—Its Formal Promulgation Followed by a Riotous Demonstration—Marshal Serrano to be Declared Regent—The Irish Church Disestablishment—Action of the Conservative Peers Deplored by the London Times—The French Elections—Napoleon Regards the Election of Rochefort as a Personal Insult—A Parliamentary Government Thought of—A Bishop Forced to Attend a Secular Court in Austria.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 6.—The new Constitution was promulgated with great pomp. At two o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Executive Council and the Deputies to the Cortes proceeded from the Chambers to a platform, which was erected in front of the halls of Congress, where the Secretary of the Cortes read the Constitution, and it was received with loud cheers by an immense concourse of people gathered in front of the platform. Returning to the Chamber, the Deputies each took the oath to support and protect the Constitution.

When the Deputies were retiring from the platform some hisses were heard in the street, and a tumult ensued among the crowd. The disturbance was increasing and threatened to become serious, in spite of the efforts of the troops to put a stop to it, when the Military Governor of the city appeared, and with great presence of mind rushed among the foremost rioters shouting "Viva Soverania Nacionale." This changed the feeling of the mob, who joined in cheering the Governor and the tumult ceased. Only two men were killed and several wounded.

The Deputies subsequently returned to the platform and witnessed a grand military review. Over 30,000 troops filed past. The enthusiasm manifested was very great. It was noticed, however, that none of the Republican Deputies participated in the proceedings.

A civic procession followed during the afternoon and in the evening there was a grand banquet and exhibition of fireworks. At least one hundred thousand visitors from the country were in Madrid during the day to attend the celebration.

The remains of several Spanish celebrities have arrived here for deposition in the Pantheon.

In the Cortes, to-morrow, a bill will be presented by the majority, creating Marshal Serrano Regent of Spain, but without power to sanction the laws or dissolve the Chambers.

MADRID, June 7.—There is much anxiety about Cuba on every hand. The Government is unwilling to publish telegrams received from Cuba which augments uneasiness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 7.—The Liberal journals deplore the course adopted by the Conservative Peers in respect to the Irish Church bill. The *Times* predicts if this policy of rejection is carried out, the result will be the House of Lords will be obliged to accept the same bill at a later period, with a sense of humiliation. The bill must pass. The nation, by the voice of the House of Commons, has so pronounced, and cannot recede.

LONDON, June 7.—In reply to the Conservative deputation to-day Lord Derby said he spoke as a unit in the House of Lords, not wishing to influence the minds or fetter the action of others. While many friends of the Irish Church wish to amend and not reject the bill, he was persuaded rejection was the only course. He believed the bill would be rejected by a large majority. Such a course was the safest in such a revolutionary step. He felt satisfied it would receive the assent of the Conservatives of the country, who would continue to increase their support if the coercion of the Peers was attempted.

A meeting of Conservatives was held in London to-night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Irish Church bill.

It is understood Mr. Gladstone proposes, in case the Lords reject the bill, to prorogue the present session of Parliament immediately and inaugurate a new session, in order to ensure the passage of the bill. It is proposed to create a new batch of Peers, including the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Amberly, the eldest sons of the most liberal Peers, and all the Scotch and Irish Peers now without seats in the House of Lords.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* regrets the bad effect the position the Lords have assumed will have on Ireland, particularly in regard to the land question. To rule in the sense of deciding what the nation shall or shall not decide upon, is beyond the competence of the House of Lords or any other governing body.

The prosecution against the Bank Directors, Bradshaw, Mangles and Abbe for conspiracy and fraud, has been discharged, but Mr. Finney has been held for trial.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7.—The balloting in the cases of undecided elections is going on quietly in the different departments.

PARIS, June 7.—The bay colt Glaneur won the grand prize of 100,000 francs, yesterday, beating eleven horses.

LONDON, June 7.—Letters from Paris state that a strong pressure is brought to bear in the undecided elections to prevent the return of opposition candidates. The contests between Thiers and Ghee, and between Favre and Henry Rochefort, are regarded with much interest. The Emperor, it is said, views the probable election of Rochefort as a personal, if not deadly, insult. The exact result of the elections and the effect on the Government are regarded with great curiosity. The Government is fully alive to the heaviness of the blow and the difficulties they will have to meet in future. Its friends tender advice freely, but the only concession possible is a Parliamentary Government, which the Emperor regards with particular aversion. The Government is inclined to do something as soon as possible, and with the least inconvenience. If the balloting results in favor of Rochefort, a step will be taken immediately.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 7.—Bishop Lenze having refused to obey legal summons to appear before a secular court, was arrested and brought to the court by the police.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamers Samaria, Colorado, Deutschland and Paraguay have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 4—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92⅝, for account 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties, 80¾; Railway stocks firm; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼. Linseed cakes, 10£. Tallow, 43s 3d. Sugar quiet and steady; on spot, 39s 3d@40s. Common rosin, 5s 3d.

ANTWERP, June 7.—Petroleum firmer at 38¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton market active; middling uplands, 11⅝; Orleans, 12; sales of 15,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s 7d; red western, 8s 7d. Flour, 22s. Corn, 28s. Oats, 3s 4d. Barley and peas unchanged. Pork, 99s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 71s 3d. Cheese, 80s. Bacon, 61s 6d. Spirits petroleum, 8d; refined, 1s 7½d. Tallow, 44s.

HAVRE, June 7.—Cotton active; on spot, 145f.; afloat, 140f.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—United States bonds closed at 86⅝@86¾.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Excursion of Prominent Railroad Men—A New Project.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEAVENWORTH, June 7.—A large excursion party of eastern railroad men, representing several principal roads connecting New York and Chicago, arrived here to-day. After a drive round the city and suburbs they partook of a collation at the rooms of the Leavenworth Club. Their visit is in connection with making a direct railroad line from New York via the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Rock Island roads to this city, thence to the Kansas Pacific at Topeka. The plan intends building a link via Cameron on the Hannibal and St. Joe road to DesMoines or Washington, Iowa, on the Rock Island and Pacific. The party left this afternoon for Chicago via Council Bluffs.

The Pullman Dining Car on its First Trip to the Pacific.

SHERMAN, Wyoming Ter., June 6.—*Summit of Black Hills*, 8258 feet above the Sea, June 7th, 7 o'clock, P. M.—The Pullman dining car International, the pioneer of its class over the Pacific railroad, is passing the Summit, accompanied by two Pullman Palace sleeping cars, forming part of a through train to Sacramento. Among the passengers from the east are Genl. C. Cook, formerly of Colorado, wife and child; Gov. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and wife, and Miss Stewart, of Chicago; Prof. Miller, of Rush Medical College; Wait, proprietor of Breyoort House, New York; Fitch, San Francisco *Bulletin*, wife and two children; William Swinton, New York; Ames Elliott, of Oregon Central Railroad Company, wife and child; Simonton, of Associated Press, wife, son, and others—one hundred and forty-six passengers in all. The dining car seats forty-eight at the table at once in its centre, is compact, but pleasant; kitchen, with ice box and provision cellar beneath. Dinner is now being served while moving across the Wilderness thirty miles per hour, over an excellent road, in cars free from dust and thoroughly ventilated with deliciously soft mountain air. The party partaking of as luxurious a meal as any first-class eastern hotel can afford, vote unanimous that no railroad traveling in America or Europe equals this in comfort or pleasure for men, women and children.

CUBA.

Reported Surrender of 4,000 Insurgents—Another Expedition Sailed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *Post* says there is a report, through a private channel this evening, to the effect that four thousand Cuban insurgents have surrendered to Generals Valmesada, Buceta and Bereguas, and that quiet reigns in Havana. This information comes from Spanish authorities, and is addressed to persons in the Spanish interest.

The *Sun* has a report that a clipper ship with eight hundred men on board, under command of Col. Wm. Hendeny, of Cincinnati, sailed from this port Saturday morning, to join the insurgent army of Cespedes.

HAVANA, June 7.—Surgeon Quinn, of the United States ship Saratoga, died yesterday of yellow fever. There are three cases on board the Saratoga. She sailed for Key West to-day.

Acting Captain General Espetar has issued a decree that for the future, when appointments are to be made to vacant offices in the service of the government, veteran soldiers shall have the preference.

From the Sandwich Islands—Severe Earthquake—Leprosy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Honolulu advices to May 24th state a severe earthquake occurred at Malaki on the 4th of April. There was considerable alarm but no serious damage.

Leprosy prevailed to an alarming extent in the Islands. At Sahuita, a favorite resort of whale ships, over half of the population were affected. The disease was spreading rapidly.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, June 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull, with sales of 6,000 bus amber Michigan at $1.47½; Saturday 1,200 bus No. 1 Milwaukee Club sold at $1.31¾, and 5,000 bus No. 2 choice spring on private terms. Corn; none in the market. Oats held at 75c for western. Barley, Rye and Peas inactive. Corn meal $1.75. Mill Feed steady. Canal freights unsettled; wheat to New York 8½c. Lake imports—29,300 bus wheat, 15,900 bus oats. Canal exports—102 bbls flour, 44,700 bus wheat.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At open board this afternoon the grain markets were quiet and a shade easier, No. 2 Wheat selling at $1.09¼@1.09¾ seller month. Other grains neglected. Provisions quiet and nothing done. In the evening Wheat was nominal at $1.09¼ seller June.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Disorderly Municipal Elections.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF COLORED VOTERS.

Opposition Colored Leader Mobbed.

POLICE ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT.

Firearms Used with Effect.

United States Depository Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1869.

The election for Collector, Register, Surveyor and members of Council took place to-day. Major Richards, Superintendent of the Police, had taken the precaution to secure to every voter the exercise of his franchise, and at the same time to preserve the peace at the polls. Restaurants and other drinking places were closed by the same authority. Long before daybreak crowds, principally colored men, gathered at the polls and formed in line for voting, although this did not commence until seven o'clock. There was throughout the city during the day great excitement at the respective precincts. Towards noon a serious disturbance occurred, the following condensed account of which is taken from the *Star*:

In the Sixth ward, between ten and twelve, a dispute took place between colored men in the vicinity of first precinct, corner Ninth street East and I street. Before, however, any conflict had occurred the disputing parties got some distance off, and when they reached Twelfth Street East there was a fight. The police immediately went to the scene, when the parties to the fight ran. One of them, Geo. Poole, colored, was captured. The others escaped. Poole made a desperate resistance, and in the melee, Officer Greene calling for assistance, Christopher Bohloyer rushed in and the negro at once attacked him. Officer Greene, in the attempt to save Bohloyer from being killed, was compelled to let Poole escape. He managed to reach Bohloyer in time, but not until he had been badly beaten and received two terrible gashes with a razor in the fleshy part of the thigh. He was carried home and medical aid summoned.

With this exception, matters were quite orderly. The Citizens tickets were presented in plain white papers, and the Republicans, as in all wards, were white faced with blue glazed backs. It having been noised around that every man employed in the Navy Yard who voted the Citizens ticket would be spotted, the Citizens' party early this morning commenced passing tickets, and finally, about eleven o'clock, there was a large number of Citizens tickets in circulation with blue backs and similar in size and appearance to the Republican tickets. Many of the colored men in this manner voted the Citizens ticket ignorantly, not only in the Sixth, but in other wards.

Between one and two o'clock exaggerated reports were afloat as to election riots in the Seventh ward, and the attempt to rescue parties from the police. They originated thus: About 1.30 Arthur Taylor, Randolph Cole *alias* Blueskin, and Paul Dorsey, engaged in a fight with sticks, stones and other missiles occasioned by something said about a woman in Fighting alley, and soon, the noise being heard at the polls, a large crowd was attracted. The police from the nearest precinct promptly repaired to the spot, when an attempt was made to escape. Pistols being fired increased the crowd largely. The officers arrested the parties and with some difficulty conveyed them to the station house, and the crowd in the alley was cleared by a squad of mounted men. The disturbance had nothing to do with the voting.

About one o'clock Julius Wallace, colored, and a friend were leaving the polls, near the corner of Thirteenth and M streets, in the Second ward. Wallace was stopped and questioned as to having scratched the name of Chase, the regular Republican nominee for Alderman, and he, after some words, was attacked by a crowd, who knocked him out of his buggy and beat him. The police immediately entered the crowd and with difficulty replaced Wallace in his buggy. Officers O'Hare, Jarboe, and Bresnahan were roughly handled and bruised with stones, but they, with others of the force, a squad of mounted men having arrived on the ground, succeeded in putting down the riot, Wallace and his friend going off in the buggy at a rapid gait amid a shower of stones.

About the same time Tim Rogers was attacked with stones &c., and badly beaten before the crowd could be driven off. His offense was he had voted the Citizens ticket.

These disturbances occasioned a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood, and the report that riots were going on attracted from the precincts of the ward, as also the several precincts of the Third ward, almost the entire crowds therefrom, and for a time there were not enough voters left to form a respectable line.

Hardly had the voting been resumed at the Thirteenth and M street polls before more excitement took place, this time on Twelfth street. Chas Stuart, one of the leaders of the colored Citizens movement, was noticed sitting in the store of W. F. Givens, on Twelfth street, when a large crowd of men gathered for the purpose of mobbing him. Stuart got in among the rear buildings in that square, and the mounted police made a dash through the crowd, forming a line in front of the store until some of the police, not mounted, had escorted those who appeared to be the leaders in the attack out of the crowd.

Later in the afternoon the crowd increased in front of the store and became more boisterous, finally obliging the the family of Mr. Given to leave the premises. Stuart in the meantime had taken refuge in an upper room. The police force having arrived in considerable numbers, formed lines in front of the house and kept the crowd back. Maj. Richards, Superintendent of Police, sent to Stuart to know if he wished to come out, and received from him an affirmative answer. The police were ordered to clear the crowd from the front part of the building, which they did with considerable difficulty, the crowd shouting "Here he comes!" "Hang him!" "Come out here and go to your dinner, your wife has strawberries and cream," etc. Maj. Richards having taken his position at the front door of the store, Stuart in a few minutes appeared, which was the signal for the crowd to make a dash at him, but they were beaten off by the mounted police. Lieutenant Fait and the dismounted police then formed a hollow square around Stuart, who was in company with Major Richards, and the police and Stuart commenced to move off in that order. The men whooped, swore and threatened to mob Stuart, and it required all the exertions of the mounted police to prevent him being lynched on the spot. Stuart was escorted down L street to Thirteenth, and thence to the corner of the alley where the polls were held, and there he cast his vote. This alley was literally packed with colored men, as also was the alley on the opposite side of the street, and scarcely had Major Richards left the polls with Stuart when a volley of stones was thrown and several of the police struck. The mounted officers warned them to desist and charged upon the crowd, but quickly the attack was recommenced at the corner of K street. The stones commenced to fly so fast that it was dangerous for all parties in the neighborhood and the police fired into the party engaged in throwing the stones, but this seemed to enrage the crowd, who threw stones in larger quantities and several pistols were fired. The officers, realizing that prompt measures should be taken to put down the riot, fired directly into the crowd, when there was a general stampede and the police pursued the fugitives closely. Wm. Smith, colored, was badly shot, and was reported killed, but at last accounts he was living. He was among the foremost in the attack on Major Richards and struck the Major several severe blows on the arm and head with a club, and fired a pistol at him within two feet of his head.

The wildest excitement prevailed after the firing, the negroes congregating in masses, yelling with rage against the police and calling out that this policeman had that one was the one who killed Smith. Meantime the policemen, who behaved with great self-possession moved up and down through the crowd preventing anything like a riotous demonstration. Major Richards, though much injured, remained on the ground in a carriage.

Another man, named Jno. Rohrer, received a shot just behind and under one eye which passed through the skull out and above the opposite ear.

An aged colored man, who was too old to take an active part in the attack, received a shot in the head and was taken in charge by a policeman.

Drs. Draper and Stewart were on the ground and attended to Rohrer and proceeded with him to Freedmen's Hospital. They express the opinion that he may possibly recover, but there is little hope.

After the riot it was found several of the policemen had been struck and bruised. The crowd did not seem inclined to leave the locality of the riot, and threats were made towards the police, and for a little time it appeared as if the rioters were determined to have a regular battle with the guardians of the peace. Mayor Bowen was on the ground soon after the occurrence and was busily engaged in endeavoring to restore order, and quiet the excitement.

No disturbances have occurred to-night, although there is the usual excitement attendant on elections. The vote was lighter to-day than at the municipal election last year, the number of registered voters now being 5,000 less than then. The Republicans nominated John T. Cook, colored, for Register, one colored man for Alderman out of seven to be elected, and six colored men for Common Council out of twenty-one to be elected. The result is not yet definitely known. It is believed they have been successful by a large majority.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

Brevet Major R. M. Hill, of Washington Arsenal, has been ordered to command the Arsenal at Indianapolis, Ind.

Brevet Major J. R. Edie, Jr., has been relieved from Detroit Arsenal and ordered to Washington Arsenal.

Brevet Major F. H. Bates is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer at St. Louis and ordered home.

TELEGRAPH JURISDICTION.

Attorney General Hoar has given an opinion, at the instance of the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company, that the control of telegraphic communication with foreign nations by means of cables leading from the shores of the United States is within the Constitutional authority of Congress, to permit, regulate or prohibit, and that there can be no security for such enterprises while no authority or protection for them has been derived from acts of Congress. The separate States may grant enjoyment of their own rights of soil and of privileges within their control, but they cannot grant rights which interfere or limit the paramount Constitutional authority of the United States.

U. S. DEPOSITORY ROBBED.

Treasurer Spinner has received a dispatch from Santa Fe, New Mexico, announcing that the U. S. Depository at that city was broken open last night. Loss not ascertained. L. J. Callius was found dead, shot through the head. Government officials had possession of the building and such funds as remained, and would proceed to ascertain the exact condition of affairs.

ERRONEOUS REPORT.

It seems the report of the payment of $40,000 by the State Department for cable telegrams was erroneous. That sum of money was appropriated by Congress for the expenses of sending messages by cable, but not a dollar of it has yet been used.

ILLEGAL STAMPS.

Commissioner Delano has decided the stamps issued by the Warden of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, to be affixed to boxes of cigars made there, are without the slightest authority of law.

PERSONAL.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Consul at Liepsig, and brother-in-law of President Grant, arrived here on Sunday evening, accompanied by his wife. Both are stopping at the Executive Mansion.

INDIANA.

The Quorum Question in the Legislature—Decision by the State Attorney General.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—Attorney General Williamson to-day delivered an opinion on the constitutionality of the specific appropriation bill, which was passed by the House at the close of the special session, after the resignation of the Democratic members, but before the body had official notice of the fact. The opinion is delivered in response to a request of the Auditor of the State, in regard to the allowance claims provided for by the bill. He first proceeds on the assumption that as no irregularity appears on the face of the act, or of the proceedings affecting it, the Courts will not presume against its validity. Second. However, admitting that the Courts will take notice of any alleged irregularity, and allow proof of the proceedings to show that a quorum is not sixty-seven members, but two-thirds of a variable number, which in no session remains the same throughout. The Constitution says the House of Representatives may consist of one hundred and the Senate of fifty members. The law of 1867, apportioning Senators and Representatives, supplies the number, the former one hundred and the latter fifty. In considering the question as to what constitutes a quorum of a body of corporators, the Courts have made a distinction between a definite number of persons and an indefinite number. In the latter case a majority of any number of those present may act, and that action will bind the body. In the absence of any organic rules, the common law rule obtains, and gives to the majority power to act and bind the minority. But in this case the organic law of the State requires two-thirds of each House to constitute a quorum. It is not to be presumed the wise men who framed our Constitution intended to make that instrument so technical that its requirements could not be complied with, and the slightest deviation from the rules therein laid down should vitiate and destroy the most useful as well as the most solemn legislation. It is not to be inferred that they intended to so frame that instrument as to place the whole Legislative powers of the State at the will and pleasure of a few men. It is now insisted that in the use of the words "two-thirds of each House," the framers of the Constitution meant and intended to say "two-thirds of the members as fixed by law," or "two-thirds of the members elected" should constitute a quorum. It is a sufficient answer to this construction to say, if they had so intended they would have so written it, for by use of the word, to wit: "elected," the entire sense and meaning of the section would have been changed. With that view, a House consisting of one hundred members would require sixty-seven to constitute a quorum. Every count of the House would be based on the number elected, one hundred; yet we know in point of fact that the House is rarely if ever full; that its membership is constantly changing by deaths and resignations. In the case under consideration forty-two members resigned their offices as Representatives, thus reducing the House to fifty-eight members. Thus they had a legal right to do, but they could not and did not thereby destroy the legislative power of that branch of the Legislature, for the fifty-eight members still constituted the House in its constitutional sense, and retained all the power necessary to the legislation of the country. The most natural and genuine method of expounding the section requiring "two-thirds of each House" to constitute a quorum, is to compare it with other sections in the same instrument, thus finding out the sense of this clause by the words or obvious intent of others, for one of the most common rules of construction allows reference to be made to subsequent sections in order to explain a previous clause of which the meaning is doubtful. By this reference to other sections of the Constitution it will be observed that the words "members elected" are used but four times in the entire instrument, once in connection with the power to pass bills and joint resolutions, again in the section providing for the passage of bills over the Governor's veto, again in the section conferring power to impeach State officers, and again in the first section of the article providing for amendments to the Constitution. It is not possible that the Convention in the use of the word "House" in one section, and the word "members elected" in other sections, intended to use them as convertible terms, each meaning the same though used for an entirely different purpose. When they used the figurative expression "House" in the 11th section of the 4th article, they evidently meant actual membership; but when they conferred power to do certain acts, they prescribed the number necessary to the exercise of that power. Thus, in passing bills and joint resolutions, a majority of all the "members elected" is necessary. In the passage of bills over the Governor's veto, a majority of all the "members elected" to the House in which the measure originated is necessary. In impeachment two-thirds of the "members elected" to each branch shall vote in the affirmative. Then, again, amendments proposed to the Constitution must be agreed to by a majority of the "members elected" to each of the Houses. In every instance where a high duty is to be performed, the number necessary to the performance is provided; but where the term "House" is used, it is in the figurative sense, and has reference to actual membership, and until the House is actually reduced by deaths and resignations below fifty-one members, under the present apportionment, it remains a constitutional body for every purpose, except impeachment. This rule of construction has been well sustained by the Senate of the United States.

I am, therefore, of the opinion the specific appropriation bill and other measures passed by the House after the resignation of the forty-two members were in accord with all the requirements of the Constitution, and ought to be obeyed as constitutional law.

Bridge Celebration.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—July 3d has been selected as the day to celebrate the completion of the bridge across the river at this point. Extensive preparations are being made and invitations will be extended as far east as Boston and west to California.

THE INDIANS.

Pursuit of a Band of Arapahoes—Location and Movements of Other Tribes—Swedish Settlers Leaving Kansas—A Missing Mail Party.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 7.—The following intelligence was received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to-day:

Second Lieutenant T. J. F. Carrol, Seventh Cavalry, reports having pursued the band of Arapahoes that attacked and killed some settlers in the vicinity of Saline river, near Buffalo creek, Kansas. He overtook and fired into them without effect, and night coming on they made good their escape. A few animals were captured.

Major Kidd, commanding Camp Witchita, Indian Territory, reports, May 18th, that the Rua-Ah-Dah and Cosh-Cho-Telhela bands of Camanches are near the head waters of Clear Fork of the Brazos, in Texas, depredating in the settlements of Texas and stealing cattle. The Lancina band, under Jim Jachet, were near the above band, and sent word to Tosiwa that they were going to Camp Witchita soon. The Kiowas, under La Tuk and Little Hearty, were in the Furl river, beyond the Red river, near the Staked Plains, and were going to join the Kiowas on the reserve. Twenty-five Kiowa braves, under Lone Wolf, have gone on a pleasure excursion to Fort Union, New Mexico, to amuse themselves killing the Utes.

Late dispatches from Western Kansas say that a courier from Adjutant General Moorehouse, who left for the Saline with scouts on Friday, reached Ellsworth on Saturday for help to take care of the wounded. The courier represents that what are left of the Swedes in that region were preparing to leave for Chicago.

A mail party due at Fort Larned on the 2d inst. have not been heard from. They are supposed to have been captured. Guards have been sent to different stations on the railroad to protect life and property. Bands of Indians daily cross the railroad, going both north and south. One hundred men were to leave Hays City to-day to scout on the Solomon river.

A surveying party, that was attacked on the Solomon a few days since, came into Hays city Saturday, being unable to do anything on account of the Indians.

The National Typographical Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, June 7.—In the National Typographical Convention this afternoon the Committee on Credentials reported, calling attention to the large number of proxy representatives and recommended all such to be rejected. They also recommended the ladies representing the Woman's Typographical Union No. 1, of New York, be admitted to seats within the bar of the Convention. The report was accepted, when a long discussion took place on proxy representation, which was finally referred to a special committee.

The division in the Springfield, Ills., Union was referred to a special committee.

The President then read the annual report. Nine new subordinate Unions have been added the past year. The schism in the Springfield, Ills., Union continues. The difficulty in the Boston Union continues and he suggests that the holding of the next meeting of the Convention there might have a beneficial effect. Knoxville and Virginia City, Nevada, Unions have been dissolved. Six strikes had taken place the last year; all were successful except that in Trenton, New Jersey. He strongly recommends the recognition of woman labor and urged a charter be granted to the Union formed in New York by women. He recommends the settlement of the eligibility of pressmen to become members, and proposes that representation to the National Union be upon a *pro rata* basis of one for two hundred to five hundred members, two for five hundred to one thousand, three for one thousand, and one additional for every one thousand. The report was received and referred to a committee for classification of subjects for discussion.

The treasurer reported that the receipts for the past year were $2,400.66, and the expenditures $1,671 20. The Artemus Ward Fund had increased the past year to $1,188.62, $1,000 of which had been invested in Government bonds.

D. W. Flynn, of Washington, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the National Typographical Union, subservient of its best interests, and in violation of the policy, principles and objects of the organization to make race or color a test of qualification of membership.

Resolved, That it will be flagrantly unjust of any subordinate Union to deny admission to any printer merely on the ground of race or color.

On motion of Mr. Murray, of New Orleans, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 56 to 28.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Episcopal Trouble in Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 7.—The week of grace granted by Bishop Whitehouse to Rev. Mr. Cheeney, Rector of Christ Church, expired to-day, and the case still maintains its *statu quo*. Mr. Cheeney has neither recanted nor backed down, and it is only left for the Bishop either to back down himself or to cite the contumacious brother before an Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. Cheeney to-day informed the Bishop that he adhered to the conscientious convictions which he expressed, when they conversed upon the subject.

Buffalo Elevator Association Dissolved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, June 7.—The Elevating Association, of this city, after a stormy debate, dissolved. Each elevator was acting independently to-day, and a great reduction of rates was consequent. The prospect for a new combination is very unfavorable at present. The following are the quoted rates: ¼c per bushel to vessels, and ¼c to gauin, including five days storage; second five days storage ¼c, and every succeeding ten days ¼c.

Excitement About Negroes in Louisville.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Considerable excitement prevails in the lower portion of the city, caused by weekly meetings of a band of negroes, who, it is alleged, are uniformed and have their regular drills. Steps are being taken to ascertain whether their meetings are of a peaceful or warlike character. If the latter, they will be dispersed. Their headquarters is in a small church.