Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869. NUMBER 134.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1869.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

As an indication of the spirit in which Postmaster General Creswell intends to deal with all violations of the Postal law, whether small or great, the following letter addressed to prominent Postmasters in Georgia is given:

SIR—The enactments of the law defining crimes and offenses against the Postoffice establishment admonish every person in the employ of the Department that the law making power intends that the law shall throw around the purity of correspondence the solemn sanctity of its protection. The highest duty the Department owes to the people is to preserve, by all the means within its power, the absolute sanctity of a seal. The enactments of the law referred to are entirely explicit. You are required to instruct subordinates that every violation of the law in this respect, as well as other crimes, the Postmaster General will visit with punishment to the fullest extent of the law. In this connection, and in view of facts adduced to the Department of complicity, if not actual crime, by one of the clerks employed in your office, the Postmaster General directs that said clerk be instantly dismissed from service. You will permit no one to continue to be employed in your office whose character for personal integrity may not command the confidence of the Postmaster General.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

BIDS FOR MONITORS.

The bids were to-day opened for the purchase of the monitors Cohoes, Kaka, Nausett, Suncook, Warsaw and Yazoo, lying at League Island, Pennsylvania, and the Casco and Chimo, lying at the Washington Navy Yard. Only two bids were received, the first of which was from Richard Wallach, of this city, who proposes to take two of those at League Island, as the Government may determine, for the sum of $160,000 each. Messrs. Alexander Purves and Son, of Philadelphia, propose to purchase the Yazoo for $25,275, the Warsaw for $23,050, the Suncook for $21,325, the Cohoes for $21,675, the Casco for $14,125, and the Chimo for $13,075. The proposals will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy and the sale consummated if the parties have bid over the appraised value.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Knight, United States Army, has been detailed for duty as Indian Agent.

Brevet Major General A. B. Dyer has been ordered to inspect the following Arsenals on office business: St. Louis, Leavenworth, Rock Island, Watervliet and Frankfort.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major Wm. F. Harney is retired from duty with the Indians. He will hand over to the Indian Agents appointed for the several agencies at Grand River, Fort Lilly and Whetstone Creek any moneys or property he may have on hand, close his accounts and return to his home as an officer of the army on the retired list.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ABOLISHED.

The President has issued a proclamation abolishing discriminating duties against French vessels, that Government having acted reciprocally towards American vessels, as appears from the following cable telegram translation received at Washington June 12th:

"*To the charge D'Affairs of France at Washington:* Discriminating duties on merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in American vessels have this day been discontinued in the ports of the Empire. Ask for reciprocity."

APPRAISER APPOINTED.

N. D. Stanwood has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Alabama and Mississippi, to take effect the first of July.

BOSTON.

The Peace Jubilee—The Gathering Throng—Instrumental Rehearsal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, June 14.—The musical organizations and crowds of visitors arrive in every train. All the railroads have arranged to run extra trains during the five days of the Festival. The workmen are giving the finishing touches to the Coliseum to-night, and everything is to be in readiness for the grand opening to-morrow. The rapid sale of tickets indicates an immense audience.

The rehearsal of five hundred instrumental performers took place in the Coliseum this afternoon, embracing organizations from various sections of the country. It is pronounced by critics harmonious and excellent to an extraordinary degree.

ST. LOUIS.

Trial of Capt. Donaldson—Negro Servant Girl Beaten to Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The case of Capt. W. B. Donaldson, charged with murder, was called in the Criminal Court to-day. There was a very large crowd present and much interest manifested. Much difficulty was found in obtaining a jury. It will probably be a day or two before the testimony is taken.

Mrs. M. Bausman was arrested to-day, charged with causing the death of a negro servant girl, thirteen years old, by beating her with an oaken club. Fifty-two cuts, bruises and scratches were found on her corpse.

Negro Murderer Lynched in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

STAUNTON, Va., June 14.—Jesse Edwards, negro, who committed a rape on Miss Susan Fyle, a respectable young lady of Rockbridge county, Va., and then murdered her, was taken out of the county jail by four men and hung to a tree, six miles from Lexington. The lynchers gained admittance to the jail on the pretence that they had a desperado under arrest and desired to imprison him. The negro had previously confessed his crimes.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Republican County Nominations—Delegates to State Convention Instructed for Geary—Course of Pittsburgh Commercial not Sustained.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1869.

The Republican County Convention of Washington county organized to-day by the election of J. A. Alexander as chairman. Mr. L. A. McCracken was nominated on the fourth ballot for Senator, by a vote of 46 to 40 for John N. McDonald. A. J. Billington and Harry Vankirk were renominated for Assembly.

A resolution endorsing the course of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* was defeated almost unanimously, receiving but two votes.

Jas. R. Kelley and John Hall were elected delegates to the State Convention, and were, on motion of Hon. G. V. Lawrence, instructed for Gov. Geary, after an exciting contest.

CUBA.

The Disagreement Among Volunteers—Inquiry into the Conduct of General Dulce—Siege of Puerto Principe.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, June 11, *via* KEY WEST, June 14.—The disagreements among the volunteers themselves, and also their failure to establish the projected Colonial Government, have served to keep them quiet. The report that four thousand troops were coming to disarm the volunteers has been officially denied. The volunteers are jubilant.

The volunteers are instituting a court of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the conduct of Gen. Dulce and making a report to be forwarded to Spain. It is reported Gen. Dulce will touch at Porto Rico, for the purpose of meeting Gen. DeRodas and explaining to him the situation of affairs.

The Vasconade volunteers left for Cienfugos very reluctantly. They claimed that the Havana volunteers should accompany them. They promised, however, to garrison Villa Clara.

A meeting of Spaniards was held to consider the subject of a Commission to Gen. Cespedes for the general purpose of establishing the mutual preservation of lives and property of both parties.

The recognition of the insurgent as belligerents by the Peruvian Government causes despondency.

The order sending employes to Puerto Principe has been revoked, in consequence of unfavorable news from that quarter. Gen. Quesada was concentrating his forces closer for a siege of the place, and had captured a convoy of provisions.

A Spanish soldier, who has lately returned from the interior, says the insurgents kill an average of three thousand persons monthly, and that disease is making havoc among them.

The Typographical Union and the Associated Press.

The N. Y. *Times* of Monday has an article on the position assumed by the National Typographical Union, which demands that all newspapers be unconditionally admitted to the Press Association. The *Times* says: The Associated Press is a voluntary association of several journals, for the purpose of obtaining news by telegraph, for common use and at the common expense, the object being to avoid duplicating, at an enormous expense, news which all must have. The Association never assumed to exclude any responsible paper from sharing its advantages; but in view of the immense labor and expense incurred in building it up, it has been thought just and proper to demand a price for such a privilege, corresponding to its value and its cost to the members of the Association. No journal strong enough to go alone objects to the demand. It is only those who desire to reap the profit of publishing a newspaper without incurring the expense of it by that object. The Typographical Union objects to thus increasing the price of publishing a newspaper, because it keeps printers out of work. This is quite in keeping with the general policy of the Union, to secure for printers as much money for as little work as possible; but the hostility of a combination, which assumes to fix the prices for which printers may work, and to regulate their hours, and degrade and brand all who will not obey their dictation, and which seeks legislative interference to sustain their absurd assumption of the monopoly and tyranny of the Associated Press, is simply ridiculous. They might just as well demand every person who desires to start a new newspaper man shall have the right to use the correspondence, the editorial force, the law, market and general reports, and generally whatever in an old established journal he might find useful to his enterprise. This would greatly facilitate the starting of fresh newspapers and so increase the demand for printers, and would be quite as just as the Union's demand concerning the Associated Press.

—An attempt was made on Friday last to arrest the notorious robber and assassin, Sam. Hildebrand, of St. Andrews county, Mo. Sheriff Breckenridge, with a posse of fifteen men, surrounded the house in which Hildebrand had taken refuge, and after demanding his surrender, which was responded to by Hildebrand shooting the Sheriff in the groin, severely injuring him, a desultory firing was kept up by each party for several hours, resulting in the killing of James McLean, one of the posse, and the wounding of Hildebrand and one or two others in the house. Towards night, however, Hildebrand crowded out of the house and escaped to the woods, and has not been captured. He is a very desperate character, was a merciless bushwhacker during the war and is said to have committed seventy or eighty murders. A large reward has been offered for him at different times.

—Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has published a card in the Madison *Journal*, denying the statement, which first appeared in the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, that he approved of a scheme to make the Alabama claims question a party issue at the next election. He says: "I did not know there was any such scheme. Never wrote a letter in reference to such scheme. Do not know or approve of any scheme. Nor do I know of any man who does."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Mr. Motley Formally Announces the Rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty—The Church Disestablishment Question—Debate in the House of Lords—Facts in the Mary Lowell Case Disputed—Another Massacre in New Zealand—The Disturbances in Paris—Liberal Reforms Recommended—The Empire and Freedom Not Incompatible—A King for Spain Not to be Chosen Until the Regency Question is Settled.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 13.—At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday, it is rumored, though the report cannot be authenticated, that an official communication from Mr. Motley was presented by Lord Clarendon. Reports state that in his communication Mr. Motley informs Her Majesty's Government of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama claims treaty, and represents that the grounds for the rejection were the insufficiency of the treaty as a full settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries. Mr. Motley intimates that the administration agrees with the Senate's declination to ratify the treaty and says he is instructed to express the earnest desire of the American Government for a speedy and friendly removal of the matters in difference, by a treaty which will do justice to all parties, leaving no question open for future consideration. He announces his readiness to receive and consider with liberality any proposition Her Majesty's Government may make for a full settlement of any international questions at issue, as claims for individual citizens growing out of the action of either governments during the war.

The expedition for laying the French cable has commenced work.

Captain Shared Osborn telegraphs from Deal that the steamer Great Eastern cleared all the dangers of navigation at the mouth of Thames, steaming out into the Channel admirably. She will arrive in Portland on Monday. Her tender, the Chiltern, preceded her.

The *Times* this morning, in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive is great, and the end is certain. We are convinced that the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo injustice so long perpetuated. No Orange demonstration can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous and disunited races."

The *Times* reviews the opinions of the leading men of the opposition and concludes: "By such arguments justice may be as often delayed, but not when the nation is awake to a sense of its denial. We feel assured that justice will not be delayed. By yielding now, the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever."

In the House of Peers, to-night, in anticipation of the debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance, all the seats on the floor being occupied. At the opening of the sitting, the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and in the streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people was collected.

In the House many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville then moved the bill pass to its second reading. He declared he had always thought the Irish Church was an unnaturally, and failed to fulfil the position for which it was intended; that it was a great injustice and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced the history of the suspensory bill of last year, and the resignation of the D'Israeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment. After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, Lord Granville continued: The Government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of the endowments to his colleagues. He declared there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue the act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to the majority of the people and constituencies in Ireland. The bill had no effect on the Royal supremacy. After referring to the threatened opposition and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the bench and to the Bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not the preclude to disestablishment. The dignity of the House, after due protest, should allow the bill endorsed by the voice of the country to pass. The House of Peers has great power for good; but there is one thing it does not possess. It has no more power than the House of Commons. It has not power to thwart the national will. It was said that the method of conducting the bill in the Commons was offensive, and the House of Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no need for it here. For he would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration of detail proposed by their Lordships. More than this he could not say.

The Earl of Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary, in violation of the Coronation oath, and of the act of union. The circumstances were insufficient to justify its introduction, and its results would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was no act of justice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of the measure would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point, and he believed the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of the Earl of Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed in regard to the reform and free trade measures. He believed the sentiment of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. As a Protestant he sympathized with his Catholic fellow-countrymen in Ireland in the wrongful position in which they were placed. He never felt it stronger than when he saw crowds kneeling outside a hospel with a handsome parish church close by unattended. He believed that Ireland was the question of the hour. Her condition had burdened the Government. After the universal assent of the country, and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue, imposed on Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievances.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill, because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of a majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of church and state. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the voluntary system would never answer.

Lord Stratford de Radcliffe objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church and would not relieve the condition of Ireland. The relative positions of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the upper House could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that this bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some Bishops.

In the House of Commons, to-night, W. Otway, Secretary for the Foreign Department, said the facts in the case of the seizure of the American brig Mary Lowell were in dispute. The Government asserts that the vessel was seized in British waters, while the Spanish Government maintains she was captured on the high seas beyond British jurisdiction. Mr. Otway stated the evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of the law officers of the Crown, and it would be impossible to produce the papers before the House at present.

LONDON, June 14.—Letters from Dunedin, New Zealand, give accounts of the massacre of three officers with their wives, families and forty friendly natives by the Maori Chief Te Koote, near Napier, on the east coast of New Ulster. Troops were dispatched to the settlement, but on their arrival they found only the ruins of homesteads which had been plundered and burned. The settlers in the country were fleeing to the towns for protection.

DUBLIN, June 14.—A great public demonstration was made in this city last night against the passage of the Irish Church bill.

CORK, June 14.—A shot was fired from the street into the office of the *Constitution* to-day. No one was injured. No clue to the perpetrator of the act has been obtained.

A collision occurred in Shandon, yesterday, between the police and a mob. Three of the former were injured. Several rioters were arrested.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—Large numbers of secret documents, having reference to the late disturbances, have been discovered by the authorities. It is asserted the papers prove that the movement was started by paid agents.

The Duke De Persigny has written a letter to M. Olivere on the subject of further liberal reforms. He says the Empire and freedom are not incompatible. A just form of government can bear the existence of every liberty.

Baron Hausaman, Prefect of Seine, has resigned his office.

Ismael Pascha, of Egypt, yesterday had a pleasant interview with Napoleon.

The city is now entirely tranquil.

PARIS, June 14.—The official journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It asserts that the Government had received accurate details beforehand of what was to take place and was enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect. The officers of justice are in possession of the facts which provoked and accompanied the outbreaks, and it is their duty now to trace the authors. The journal praises the patience, firmness and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the Government on the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

PARIS, June 14—*Evening.*—Tranquility continues to prevail in all quarters of the city. General Cluseret, expelled from France, will sail from Havre for New York on Friday.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 14.—In the Cortes, on Saturday, Gen. Prim, in reply to a question, said no King would come forward in the present state of uncertainty, but when the regency was settled there would be plenty of candidates. He regretted the refusal of Fernando, of Portugal, but thought it was not irrevocable.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—An Imperial ukase has been issued authorizing the establishment of the International Bank of Commerce with a capital of $5,000,000 roubles. The enterprise is promoted by both Russian and foreign bankers who will take up all the shares.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 14.—It is understood the Prussian Government contemplates increasing the number of furloughs granted to the army next winter.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, June 14.—The steamers City of New York, Nebraska, Keda and Borussia, from New York, and St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived out.

—A woman named Cassie Welch was beaten to death at Troy, N. Y., Sunday evening, by Thomas Donovan, who has been arrested, together with two women named Johnson and Campbell.

Knights Templar at Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The city is thronged with Knights Templar from all sections of the country. The Detroit Commandery, accompanied by the band of the First United States Infantry, and the Pittsburgh Commandery reached the city this morning. Delegations from St. Johns, N. B., Montgomery, New Orleans, Omaha, Memphis and Nashville are also in the city.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Rev. Dr. Jonas King, American Missionary at Athens, Greece, died there on the 22d of May.

—Mayor Rice, of Chicago, will leave for Europe in a few days, to be absent two or three months.

—Davidson M. Leatherman announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

—The total loss by the fire at Georgetown, Ky., on Saturday night of last week, is estimated at $200,000; insurance, $40,000.

—James W. Wilson, Assistant Assessor of the Second District of Ohio, was found dead in his bed Monday morning, from apoplexy.

—The Halifax (N. S.) Repeal League Convention closed its proceedings on Saturday evening, and decided to make annexation their policy.

—Judge Olcott, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has been appointed by General Canby Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond.

—The paper mill at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., owned by Kendall, Rice & Co., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss $30,000; insured for $12,000.

—A woman of ill fame, named Adda Gertrude Wilson, living in the lower portion of Louisville, committed suicide on Saturday, by taking an overdose of morphine.

—The grand jury at Nashville has found a true bill against Capt. R. T. Patterson, Inman Morgan and others, concerned in the Dickinson tragedy some months since.

—Three daily trains will be run over the Louisville and Cincinnati Air Line Railroad, commencing Monday the 21st inst., the day appointed for the opening of the road for business.

—The Managers of the New York Hospital have decided to locate the new Insane Asylum at White Plains, Westchester county. It will cost a million dollars and accommodate five hundred patients.

—The Soldiers' Home at Albany, N. Y., has been closed for lack of appropriation by the last Legislature for its support. Two hundred inmates have been taken to the Government institution at Augusta, Maine.

—Vice President Colfax and Lieutenant General Sherman arrived at West Point yesterday morning, and dined with President Grant at Ross hotel. The President leaves for New York and Boston this morning.

—Glynn and Cruthers, two of the officers of the ship James Foster, have been convicted on an indictment for cruelty to passengers. Sentence will be for a long term of imprisonment and a heavy fine in each case.

—On Saturday, at the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, Evans, a colored veteran, without provocation, struck Williams, a fellow soldier, also colored, three blows with a hatchet, cleaving his skull and killing him instantly.

—The propeller Queen of the Lakes, of the Evans Buffalo Line, was burned to the water's edge at her docks, at Marquette, Michigan, on the night of the 12th. She was loaded with pig iron. Steamer and cargo both insured.

—The fact that Parkins, the proprietor of the River Side Park, Boston, who held stakes amounting to thousands of dollars, has mysteriously disappeared, causes considerable excitement among the winners of purses. It is feared he will not return.

—A duel was fought on Sunday morning at Lundy's Lane, Canada, between an editor of a Spanish newspaper, of New York, and a Cuban. The latter was shot through both legs. The wounds are serious. An article styling the Cubans cowards was the cause.

—The steamers Minnesota, from Liverpool, and Palmyra, from Messina, arrived at New York yesterday. The latter brought the remains of Capt. Henry A. Wise, which will be interred at Mount Auburn, by the side of those of his late father-in-law, Edward Everett.

—T. A. Nesmith, Street Railroad projector, in Cincinnati, on Monday assaulted Richard Smith, editor of the *Gazette*, with a riding whip. The latter grappled him before he could use it and a short scuffle terminated the affair. The cause was, editorial strictures on his management of street railroad routes.

—A special from Springfield, Ills., says: Information which is deemed authentic has been received here that a purse of money is being raised by the ladies of Jacksonville, to be used by them in furnishing W. A. Robinson, recently tried for the murder of Gen. McConnell, with a stock of goods, with which to again commence business at Jacksonville. It is also asserted that the men generally are very much opposed to this movement, and advise Robinson that it will be well for him to leave Jacksonville and not to return.

—Advices from Rio Janeiro by mail to May 8th say: A religious excitement prevails at Pernambuco, which bids fair to cause the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country. A bill was introduced into the Provincial Assembly forbidding Jesuits and Sisters of Charity from entering any Provincial charitable institution, and attention is called to an old decree which expelled Jesuits and forbids their return. The banking firm of Fostilo, Morrissey & Para has failed, owing to an extraordinary run, the Bank of Brazil having advanced $8,000,000 in their paper and securities.

—All the arrangements for the fight to day between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen are completed. It is expected that a large crowd will be in attendance. The steamer Louisville will take the combatants and their friends and spectators to the ground, the location of which is still a secret. Both parties are said to be in fine condition and confident. There is not much betting, but in what little there is the odds are in favor of McCoole. Allen arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, and both he and McCoole are said to be secreted to prevent arrest, there being a very stringent law in Missouri against prize fighting. Quite a number of noted bruisers from abroad, and large delegations from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, are expected to be present.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, June 14.—Samuel Palmer and Samuel Smith, indicted for larceny, were arraigned and plead guilty, and were remanded to jail for sentence.

Lafayette Graham, indicted for assault and battery, was placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. P. Haigh, indicted for assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John McGowan indicted for fornication and bastardy, a *nolle pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. same defendant indicted for adultery, a *nolle pros.* was also entered.

Thomas Parks indicted for larceny plead guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Jordan McFarland, indicted for fornication and bastardy, plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Gustave Rohrback, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and plead not guilty, and after the case had proceeded, withdrew the plea and plead guilty to the charge and alleged that he was drunk. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Smith, two indictments for barratry. The defendant was canstable in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, in 1868, and in March of that year brought suit against Mr. Voltz to recover the penalty of $50 for selling liquor on Sunday. It was alleged and proven that he had brought similar suits against several other parties, and the prosecution maintained that Smith had settled the cases on receipt of $25. On trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Howard, tried on an indictment for larceny, prevevioualy reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of two years.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

83. Com. vs. Peter Burrumlinger.
101. " James Anderson.
102. " Wm. Barnes.
103. " Wm. Johnston.
104. " Hugh McLane, 2 cases.
106. " Mary Neno, 2 cases.
109. " Samuel Sackett.
110. " Wm. Ward.
111. " Isabella White

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

MONDAY, June 14.—John N. Mason et al. adm'rs. vs. J. Snowden & Son. Action on a contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

72. Kirk vs. Snowden & Son.
92. Heisel vs. Mitchell.
93. Mellon Bros. vs. Moundfield.
94. Hershauser vs. Mansinger.
96. Anderson vs. Alpert, Hill & Co.
97. Hartman & Lare vs. Finch.
98. Noll vs. Waldschmidt.
103. Ferguson vs. McNish et al.
104. Rohe vs. Rothschild.
105. Owens vs. Robb & Herron.
1. Roberts vs. McGraw & Son.
17. McClinton vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co.

—Four attempts to burn a building and lumber yard were made at Syracuse, N. Y., between Saturday night and Monday morning. Small damage was done. A like attempt was made at Baldwinville Sunday night.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, June 14.—*Evening*—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. Five-twenty bonds, 89⅝; at Frankfort, 86⅞. Eries, 19½; Illinois, 94.

PARIS, June 14.—Bourse firm. Rentes 71f.-30c.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands, 11⅝; Orleans, 12; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s. 5d.; red western, 8s. 5d. Western Flour 21s. 6d. Corn No. 2 mixed at 27s. 6d. new; 28s. 6d., old. Oats 34d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. 6d. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. 6d. Cheese 79s. Bacon 62. Naval Stores quiet. Petroleum 1s. 7½d. Tallow 44s. 3d. Linseed Oil 32s. Cakes 9s. @10s.

LONDON, June 14.—Tallow 44s. Turpentine 27s. Petroleum dull. Sugar 36 @40s. Linseed Oil 31s. 3d.

HAVRE, June 14.—Cotton 144½f. on spot. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 27½ francs.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Wheat in the afternoon sold to a moderate extent and prices were the same as at the close of Change, No. 2 spring closing at $1,12¼@1,12½, seller the month. Corn closed at 59@59¼c on spot. Oats quiet. In the evening the market was dull, No. 2 spring wheat closing at $1,12¼, seller the month. Provisions and pork products dull. There was nothing doing in lake freights. Beef cattle moderately active, offerings large, and the demand good, but prices easier; fresh receipts at $5,25@7,35, according to quality. Hogs—large supply and fair demand, but the feeling not so firm; sales at $8,25@9,30 for common to choice grades.

ALBANY, June 14.—Beeves are 200 to 300 head short in supply, compared with last week, and prices ½ to ½c (live weight) higher; market buoyant, with sales of 2,500 head; the highest price realized was 9½c for very choice Kentucky steers averaging 1,510 lbs; the top market price, however, was 9c. Good butchering cattle are buoyant at mainly 8 to 9¾c; stockers 6½c. Sheep in moderate supply and firm at last week's prices; sales of 4,000 head sheared at 6¼@6¾c for extra, and 7½c for a lot averaging 100 lbs. Hogs—receipts moderate, demand fair, and market ½c higher for heavy; range 9¾@9¾c for heavy Illinois.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Cotton advanced ¼c, at 30¼@30½c for middling; sales 1,400, receipts 1,004, exports 3,284 bales. Gold 138½. Exchange 152. New York sight ½ premium. Sugar at 13@13¼c for prime. Molasses nominal. Flour firm at $6 for superfine; $6,25 for double extra, and treble extra at $6,50. Corn at $1,05 for white. Oats at 75c. Bran at $1,15. Hay lower at $25 for prime. Pork held at $34,25. Bacon held at 15@19c. Lard at 19@19½c for tierce, and 20½c for keg. Whisky at 90@92½c for western rectified. Coffee firmer at 14½@15½c for fair, and prime 16½@16¾c.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—Cotton market quiet; low middlings at 28c, good ordinary at 27c.