Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1869.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Intelligence received here by the friends of Cuba represent that the fight at Peurto del Padro was of more importance than first reported. The effect of the defeat of the Spanish troops was more decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the island. It opens up direct communication with the coast and enables the forces of the Cuban army to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. Friends of Cuban independence here are very anxious to hear from General Jordan's command. It is known that for some days he has been in close proximity to a large Spanish force, and a collision was imminent at any time. General Cespedas and Quesada are reported to be confident they are masters of the situation and that the independence of Cuba is certain. Every expedition which has left the United States, has successfully landed and joined General Quesada's army, and now compose a formidable and effective force and are a terror to the Government troops, as in every collision they are victorious.

SUPERVISOR APPOINTED.

O. F. Presbery has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District embracing the States of Virginia and West Virginia, in place of Thomas R. Laird, resigned.

The number of clerks to be discharged in the War Department will not exceed one hundred.

Several prominent friends of the Cuban cause, alarmed at the recent arrests in New York, left Washington to-night.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $826,000.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of Currency has notified the national banks to forward immediately a report of their condition, as shown by the books at the close of business on the 12th of June.

Miss Annie Surratt, sister of the famous John Surratt, was married this morning to Mr. Taney, of the Surgeon General's office.

The printers in the Government Office this afternoon adopted a report and resolution declaring Douglas, the colored workman not a rat, he having been deprived of the privilege of membership by unwarranted prejudices as to color, and denouncing the National Union for prejudicing the case while under consideration by a Subordinate Union. The Typographical Union meets Saturday night to consider the Douglas question.

The President is expected Saturday or Monday.

Gen. Rawlins was at the War Department to-day.

Applications by banks for coupon bonds in lieu of registered ones undeposit at the Treasury cannot be accommodated without special authority from Congress.

RELIGIOUS.

The Evangelical Episcopal Conference.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Evangelical Episcopal Conference met at nine o'clock this morning. Fifty persons were present. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The subject of the revision of the Prayer Book was again taken up.

Rev. Mr. Cowgill said he had read in the papers that this meeting means secession from the Church. This he denied. It meant reform. He believed, as a conscientious Protestant Episcopalian, the time had come when the men who teach doctrines subversive of the principles of the Church should be actively opposed—when the friends of the Church pure and undefiled should, instead of standing on the defensive all the time, assume the offensive and bring these innovators to trial. If the principles avowed in the quotations included in the protest were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then he was not a member of that body. He believed that this reform could be readily effected, and until all measures peacefully in the body of the Church had failed, he was not in favor of secession. The alteration of some twenty words in the Prayer Book would, he believed, satisfy everybody. He wished the words "priest" and "altar" especially expunged.

Rev. Mr. Oliver proceeded to read his letter of reply to the protest, and concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in all matters of faith, worship, doctrine, long established rites, ceremonies and usages, we adhere to the decisions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as expressive of the mind of Christ, and by them we propose to test all the departures from the pure faith, doctrine, long established rites, ceremonies and usages complained of in the protest.

2d. That we shall use legal and constitutional means in order to bring before the proper tribunal of our Church all those who depart from our pure faith, doctrine, worship, long established rites, ceremonies and usages, whether of defect or excess, and that by the grace of God we will show such ourselves, and that we hereby pledge our mutual faith to each other to stand by each other through evil and good report in this our work of faith and labor of love.

3d. That while we expect the Bishops of the Church to use all necessary forbearance, we also promise them our cordial support, respect and encouragement in the Lord in their endeavors to preserve the faith, doctrine, long established rites, ceremonies and usages of the Church, as delivered unto us and to them, as our bright and uncompromising Protestant Apostolic inheritance.

The chair decided the resolutions out of order.

Ten minutes hearing was refused to Mr. Oliver.

Rev. Dr. Andrews entered upon an elaborate discussion as to what is conscience. With respect to the proposed alterations in the baptismal service, and the other reforms proposed, he regarded them, and also the protest, as ill-advised.

Dr. Bouser, of Ohio, thought it as necessary to rid the Prayer Book of its dogma of Apostolic Succession as that of Spiritual Baptismal Regeneration. No expunging of twenty words would suit. He was for correcting the faith, not the words. The prayer which contains this miserable doctrine, Apostolic Succession, should be revised entirely.

Rev. Dr. Newton took about the same view. So did Rev. Mr. Ross, of Kentucky.

Rev. J. Crocker White, of Massachusetts, said if he could not get liberty in the Church, he would out.

Rev. Mr. Cheney said Bishop McIlvaine's letter had but two points. First, the prayer book should not be revised, because it was not by its authors, the reformers, proposed to teach the doctrine of spiritual baptismal regeneration in the baptismal source. If this was true, they had made a most unfortunate selection of language, for it undoubtedly does teach that very doctrine, and its use compels the minister to teach an error which he abhors. The second point is that we have no right to revise the Prayer Book. The reformers, who prepared that book, themselves avowed that the time would come when revision would be necessary. This book must be revised so as to be in accordance with the Bible. The Bible is God's Book, the Prayer Book is man's work, and is not so sacred but that it may be touched. By and by the Bishops will be with us in this work. They now admit the revision is needed, but claim that this is not the time for it. Even now one is so far on our side that his letter was suppressed from those published in the official Episcopal organ in the Diocese of Ohio. He never dreamed, he said, of leaving the Episcopal Church. He was born in it. it was his heritage, and while he advocated reform, he would remain an Episcopalian forever, even if he stood all alone as the only Episcopalian.

Rev. Mr. Newton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Conference, That a careful revision of the Book of Common Prayer is needful to the best interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That all words or phrases seeming to teach that the Christian Ministry is a priesthood, or the Lord's Supper a sacrifice, or that regeneration is inseparable from baptism, should be removed from the Prayer Book.

The Conference then adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

When the morning session commenced there were not more than fifty present, but long before the session was concluded the hall was filled, and the hearty applause which greeted the most earnest advocates of revision in their warmest sentences of denunciation of what they deemed errors and evils in the Book of Common Prayer, testified the entire sympathy of the audience with the objects of the Conference.

The Conference reassembled at three o'clock.

The best method of revising the Prayer Book was then discussed. The President thought the desired changes could be effected without any extreme measures.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of the Evangelical men in the different dioceses to take measures to inform the laity of our Church, by means of the public press, respecting vital questions which now agitate the Church.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conference that either the American Missionary Society should extend its work to foreign fields or another association be formed on the voluntary principle to conduct that work.

Resolved, That this Conference recommend the evangelical clergy of our Church to avail themselves of all such means as they may deem best to promote fraternal and Christian relations with ministers of other churches, especially by uniting with them in such great national institutions as the American Bible Society.

Remarks by Rev. Dr. Newton, Col. Aycrigg, Rev. Mr. Clements, Rev. Dr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Cheney and Rev Mr. Gallagher upon the subject matter of the resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Cooper offered the following:

Resolved, That there shall be now appointed a Committee of —— clergymen and —— laymen, to be denominated the Standing Committee of the Chicago Conference, which Committee shall have power to sit as often as they may deem expedient, and shall be a body in perpetuity for the promotion of the general objects contemplated by this Conference.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Conference be instructed to furnish to the Evangelical meeting next fall a certified copy of the proceedings of this Conference.

On motion, the Committee on Resolutions was instructed to prepare the doings of this body for circulation in pamphlet form, with the protest attached.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Osage Land Swindle.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEAVENWORTH, June 17.—The *Times and Conservative* publishes a history of the Osage land swindle, from which it appears that Secretary Browning, Gen. Ewing, Sturgis, of Chicago, Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke, of Kansas, were interested in it. The statement says at the last session of Congress the treaty was so amended that the Atchison and Topeka Railroad would have three million acres of Osage lands. Pomeroy's brother-in-law owning that, was to sell the land at an advance of eight cents per acre, netting the sum of $240,000 for Pomeroy's services in ratifying the treaty. What would have been and what was desired by the ratification of the treaty was about as follows: Sturges could make two million and a half dollars, Thos. Ewing, Jr., $250,000, (probably divide with Browning,) Taylor $25,000 and Pomeroy's brother-in-law $240,000. Sidney Clarke wanted at least $50,000 in lands and bonds.

Gettysburg Monument Dedication.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GETTYSBURG, June 16.—The Board of Managers of the National Cemetery invite all soldiers who were in the battle of Gettysburg to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument on the 1st of July. Senator Morton will deliver the oration, Bayard Taylor the poem and Henry Ward Beecher the prayer.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

British Parliament Proceedings—The Irish Church Disestablishment—John Bright's Letter to the Birmingham Meeting Not Sanctioned by the Ministry—Debate Resumed in the House of Lords—Exciting Scene—Republicans in Spain Protest Against the Presence of Duke Montpensier—King William, of Prussia, at Bremen—Opening of Suez Canal—The Trouble in Paris—Newspaper Editor and Employes Fined and Imprisoned for Inciting Contempt Against the Government.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Beaumont, said when the Republic of Mexico was re-established it declined intercourse with the powers which recognized the Empire. The British Minister at the City of Mexico consequently withdrew. Her Majesty's Government had no objection to re-open relations, but overtures must come from Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Mr. North, explained that Mr. Bright wrote his recent letter to the Birmingham meeting without consulting his colleagues, and on his own responsibility. The Government had no intention of threatening the House of Lords. Each estate of the Kingdom was entitled to the fullest freedom of speech, and he would regard with zealousy any attempt to interfere with it, especially made by a Minister of the Crown. Himself and his colleague, Mr. Bright, both discouraged any popular action tending to interfere with the independence of the House of Lords. When overtures had been made to them to attend a public meeting they had both steadily declined.

In the House of Lords there was a crowded attendance and great interest was manifested.

Lord Cairns, amid cheers from the opposition, put the question whether Mr. Bright's letter had been expected by the other members of the Government, and whether in the present crisis it was a support and assistance to the Government. He said the Government must either endorse or repudiate the letter.

Earl Granville, in reply, admitted the authenticity of the letter and said the Cabinet had declined to discuss the policy to be pursued, if the bill should be rejected. He knew that neither of his colleagues, except Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter until it was published. He thought the Cabinet was not responsible for the individual opinions of its members, and for himself regretted Mr. Bright's language, but he had Mr. Bright's authority for stating that he had no intention to express disrespect to their Lordships and that it any pain had been caused to them by his words he expressed unfeigned regret.

Earl Granville then proceeded to make some remarks on the Irish Church bill, when Earl Derby rose to a point of order. A general scene followed. Lords Harrowby and Salisbury also rose.

Amid intense excitement Earl Granville reiterated his statement that the Government repudiated any intention of menacing the House of Lords.

The debate on the bill was then resumed.

Earl Derby objected to the principle of the measure. It was a grand spoliation and was contrary to the act of union and the Coronation Oath. He believed the agitation on the subject was owing to the action of the Liberation Society, in combination with other parties, calculated to sever the Church and State, not only in Ireland but in England. He objected not merely to the special details, but to the entire principle of the bill. In his speech on moving the second reading, Lord Granville had only referred to the details and not to the general principle of the bill. Men like the Archbishop of Canterburry, who supported the reading, objected to the details of the bill, in respect to the Maynooth grant. The provisions for the capitalization of the yearly grant was inconsistent with the preamble of the bill. Taking in view the treatment of an amendment on a former occasion, he distrusted Earl Granville's assertion, that all amendments would receive careful consideration. The course he (Derby) had taken was not as the leader of the Conservatives, but on his own convictions that the bill was impolitic and immoral.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 17.—The city is entirely tranquil, and no fears of further disorder.

The manager of *Le Ruppel*, a newspaper recently started in the interest of the Anti-Dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment, for inciting contempt of the government. The editor was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined three thousand francs, and each printer to one month imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs.

A very formidable collision occurred yesterday, at St. Etium, between some coal miners and National troops, whereby several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners who were held by the military. Firearms were used on both sides, but the rioters at length dispersed, after seven men were killed and as many injured. Five of the soldiers are badly wounded.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 17.—Great public meetings have been held by the Republicans in Valladolid and Seville to protest against the presence in Spain of the Duke Montpensier.

In the Cortes to-day General Prim declared that all military officers who refused to take the oath to respect and obey the new Constitution would have their names stricken from the rolls of the army.

Senor Segasta, Minister of the Interior, said, now that the Constitution and Regency have been adopted, the shouting of Republican cries in the street would be considered a legal offence and be prohibited. This declaration produced a great sensation in the chamber.

Marshal Serrano will take the oath of office as Regent of Spain on Friday. Troubles are apprehended on the occasion.

GERMANY.

BREMEN, June 17.—King William today opened the new naval port of Hepens, at the mouth of the Ishde river. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks to the promoters of the enterprise. He said although the late King commenced this work, political circumstances subsequently interfered with the establishment of a German port here, but prudence had now permitted him to accomplish what his brother began. He would look with cheerful confidence for the development in future of the young German navy.

TURKEY.

LONDON, June 17.—A telegram from Constantinople states the Porte protests against the power assumed by the Pasha of Egypt to issue invitations to crowned heads for the opening of the Suez Canal. Such invitations, it is maintained, should emanate from the Sultan, as the superior of the Pasha.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 17.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by the King.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 17—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92¾. Five-Twenty bonds, 80⅝; at Frankfort, 80⅝ @85¾; Erie, 20; Illinois, 95¼.

PARIS, June 17.—Bource steady. Renter 70f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton market active; middling uplands 11½@12⅛; do Orleans at 12⅛@12⅜; sales of 150,000 bales. California white wheat 9s. 7d; red western 8s. 7d. Western Flour 21s. 6d. Corn: mixed 27s. 6d. for new, and 28s. 6d. for old. Oats 3s. 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s. Pork 99s. Beef 90s. Lard 73s. Cheese 79s. Bacon 62s.

LONDON, June 17.—Tallow 44s. Sugar 40s. Calcutta Linseed 60s. 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp 46¼fr. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £523,000, and the bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 8,700,000fr.

CUBA.

Landing of Another Filibuster Expedition—The Spaniards Becoming Discouraged—Account of Recent Engagements.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, June 16.—An expedition of six hundred filibusters from the United States are reported to have landed recently at Puerto. They effected a landing without being molested and immediately marched to the interior, where they have already joined the forces under Jordan. The Spaniards are getting frightened. Arbitrary arrests of suspected parties still continue and espionage is increasing.

HAVANA, June 15, *via* Key West, June 19.—General Quesada's report of the battle of May 16th has been received. He states there were two engagements on that day. They took place on the road between Puerto del Padre and Los Tunas, and resulted in a victory for the patriots. The Spaniards retreated in a panic, losing in both fights two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Cuban loss twenty-five.

Advices from Neuvitas to the 11th inst. state Gen. Pedrer returned on the 8th, having assisted in escorting a convoy of supplies to Los Tunas. A desperate fight occurred at Brinosa. The Spanish artillery compelled the insurgents to retire, but they fell back in good order, and continued to harass the escort until it reached the vicinity of Los Tunas. On their return the Spanish troops were not molested. They arrived at Neuvitas with nine cases of cholera. Seven soldiers have since died of the disease.

A train of cars from Puerto Principe reached Neuvitas on the 10th. A hand car in advance of the train was captured by the insurgents.

A Commission of volunteers was about to leave Neuvitas for Havana to procure the removal of General Letona. The Spanish officers in that quarter are dissatisfied by their inglorious work, but continue to make exaggerated reports of operations against the insurgents.

Letters from Santiago to the 8th inst. report that two expeditions of fillibusters had landed, one near Guantenemo, and the other near Baraco. The first expedition is said to have been annihilated by Spanish troops, who captured its entire equipment; but the truth is a small party sent out by the fillibusters to communicate with the insurgents in the interior was cut off and the rest of the expedition was in a precarious condition, though they had so far succeeded in escaping capture. It is rumored the Spanish soldiers have murdered Gen. Bucets.

Settlers on Kansas Neutral Lands Determine to Stand Firm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—The *Bulletin* contains a series of resolutions passed by the settlers on neutral lands in Crawford county, Kansas, announcing their determination to stand firm and hold themselves in readiness to defend their rights before the courts whenever they are assailed. They denounce all reports of lawlessness and outrages on neutral lands as slanders on the settlers, and assure all concerned that no man has been shot or hung on account of land difficulties; all honest men are welcomed among them, and will be as safe there as any place in the United States; that they never have and do not now wage war upon private individuals as such, but do oppose the so called Jay purchase; will resist to the fullest extent any endeavor of his to build a railroad or to exercise other act of ownership on the neutral lands until the validity or invalidity of said purchase is fully and completely settled.

Suspicious Vessel Departed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, June 17.—The steamer Dolphine, which arrived on Sunday from Philadelphia, ostensibly with a large cargo of coal, went suddenly to sea last night under suspicious circumstances. She cleared at the Custom House for Kingston, Jamaica, and according to her manifest has a large cargo of provisions; but her supposed destination is Hayti, with war material for the rebels. The Haytian Charge d'Affairs was here yesterday and attempted to detain her, but was too late.

ST. LOUIS.

Jury Obtained in the Donaldson Case—The McCoole-Allen Prize Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—A jury was finally obtained to-day in the trial of Capt. Donaldson, and the case will be opened to-morrow for the prosecution by Chas. P. Johnson, the Cincinnati attorney. Judge Lockland and Col. Slayback are counsel for the defendant.

Tom Allen says he shall take no notice of McCoole's challenge to fight again near St. Louis, but will go three hundred miles east, say somewhere in Kentucky, or, as he would prefer, to Canada, and match him for five thousand dollars or any other sum he desires. McCoole is said to be willing to fight him away from St. Louis, or better still, in a room with only a few friends of each party as witnesses. McLen. McKinney, the referee, publishes another statement, in which he repeats his decision and says that while coming home on the boat Shermane Thurston and Billy Carroll, friends of Allan, offered him money to decide in Allen's favor. They stake money has not yet been given up, and it is alleged it will not be until matters are arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. Quite a number of outsiders, who bet on McCoole, decline to receive the stakes put up, believing that the referee's decision was unfair. Allen says he will fight Gallaher any place away from St. Louis on a wager of $2,500 to $5,000.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The Coliseum Crammed and the Doors Closed—Another Grand Performance, Concluding With "Old Hundred," Accompanied by all the Instruments and Artillery, the Audience Joining in—Grand Ball Last Night.

BOSTON, June 17.—The Coliseum for an hour prior to the opening of the concert to-day was crammed and the management was compelled to close the doors. The programme comprised many patriotic and popular selections. Parepa Rosa sung the Ario from Robert, receiving an encore. The Anvil Chorus was given, and an original Triumphal Overture of American National Airs, introducing Hail Columbia, was performed, the latter receiving most enthusiastic plaudits. The Grand Military March, performed by one thousand instruments, was finely given. The Star Spangled Banner, sung by Parepa, with full chorus, was repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. Mr. Arbuckle's solo on the trumpet was applauded, as were other pieces. The performance closed with singing "Old Hundred" by the whole chorus, accompanied by all the instruments and artillery, the audience joining.

The ball to-night was a successful and brilliant affair.

President Grant in Massachusetts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WORCESTER, June 17.—President Grant arrived at two o'clock this afternoon from Groton, in charge of a Committee of the City Councils. He was accompanied by Secretary Boutwell, Governor Claflin and others. Mayor Blake made a brief address of welcome and the President was then conducted through the principal streets in an open barouche, with the Highland [illegible] as a body guard, the military, [illegible] No. 10, G. A. R., and the fire department acting as an escort. Six thousand school children lined the streets and loaded the President's carriage with flowers. A collation was served at the Bay State House, and the President took the train at 4:30 P. M. for New York.

SPRINGFIELD, June 17.—President Grant, accompanied by a delegation of the city government, arrived in this city this evening and was received with salutes. He was introduced to the citizens by Mayor Winchester from the balcony of the Massasoit House. He made a brief address and soon after left for New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—President Grant arrived to-night and proceeded quietly to the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. Corbin.

News from Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, June 17.—The steamer France, from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 12th instant from the City of Mexico. The citizens of the United States in the Capital gave a dinner on the 5th to Minister Rosecrans.

A Mexican journal calls Mr. Nelson, the new American Minister, a ferocious man, sent by President Grant to create trouble in the country.

The revolution in Queretaro is reported to gain strength. The Government had dispatched fifteen hundred troops for the defense of the legally constituted Government. The people and state troops support the late Governor, who was deposed.

Gen Ariange had pronounced against the National Government at San Luis Potosi.

General Fernandez Ortega, candidate of the party in opposition to Juarez's administration, was elected Governor of Puebla.

Negrete was at Toloca, organizing troops against the Government.

A revolution is reported in the State of Zacatecas.

Base Ball at Brooklyn.

[By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Cincinnati club met the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, this afternoon. The game lasted two hours. About six thousand persons were present. The Eckfords played a better fielding game than the Atlantics, but the swift pitching of Brainard seemed to puzzle them, and they batted mostly in the field. The playing of the Cincinnatians was about the same as yesterday, they making several fine double plays. The following are the totals:

Cincinnati	0	2	7	4	0	3	8	0	0	—24
Eckfords	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	—5

The Cincinnati club will play the Irvingtons at Irvington, near Newark, to-morrow.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At the open board in the afternoon there was a large business transacted in No. 2 wheat at $1,18@1,18¼ seller month; numerous settlements being made at inside figures. Other grains quiet and unchanged; in the evening sales wheat were made at $1,18; nothing done in other grains or provisions.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Vice President Colfax is in New York.

—H. Foltner hung himself in the prison at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday.

—Governor Curtin sailed yesterday on the Donan, and not on Wednesday, as reported.

—The Press representatives at the National Peace Jubilee at Boston number over one thousand.

—Dr. Alden March, an eminent surgeon and physician, died at Albany, N. Y., yesterday morning.

—Frank Mueller, a German laborer, aged seventy-seven years, committed suicide at Cincinnati yesterday.

—The foundation stone of the monument to Union dead was laid on Cambridge Commons, Boston, yesterday.

—Six companies of troops, recently from California, have been distributed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—Two hundred and fifty fillibusters left Philadelphia yesterday in a tug boat down the bay to a steamship, on which to embark for Cuba.

—Judge Smith has granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Messner, condemned to be hanged at Rochester, N. Y., to-day.

—Henry A. Pierce, Minister resident to the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco yesterday from the East overland, *en route* to Honolulu.

—The Ben Franklin Printing Office, at Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss on building and machinery $24,000; insurance $12,500.

—Col. Wm. B. Thomas was placed in nomination as an Independent Reform candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening.

—The remains of Junius Brutus Booth have been removed to Green Mount Cemetery, near Baltimore, where those of his dead children, including John Wilkes, are to be reinterred.

—Henry Corital, a Frenchman, arrested in New York for stealing from his employers, committed suicide at police headquarters by strangling himself with a ribbon attached to his watch.

—Ex-Collector of Revenue, S. M. Saulick, of the Third District of Pennsylvania, has been arrested for alleged perjury, and obtaining money under false pretenses, arising out his late office.

—A terrific rain storm visited western North Carolina Sunday night, which caused destructive freshets throughout Iredale and Davy counties. The damage is estimated at $500,000. No lives lost.

—The anniversary of the battle o Bunker Hill (yesterday) is a legal holiday in Massachusetts, and was very generally observed. A military display, with civic demonstrations, took place in Charleston.

—A brother of ex-Mayor Gunther, of New York, Mr. Henry Clark, and a driver of a carriage, were seriously injured at West Point, yesterday, by the overturning of the vehicle, the horses having run away.

—President Grant will remain at Worcester, Mass., to-day, two hours. He will be received by the city government, escorted by the military, and a review of the procession of public school children will take place.

—At the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, President Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, Commodore Wilson and General Sheridan were unanimously elected honorary members.

—Jno. H. Sims, a notorious character, has been arrested at Syracuse, N. Y., on a charge of selling four hundred dollars in counterfeit United States money. A young man named Wheldon was arrested as an accomplice.

—In the suit of A. Bell & Co., of the Baltimore *Sun*, against the Chesapeake Bank, of Baltimore, to recover $3,000 in gold deposited in 1861, the jury rendered a verdict awarding plaintiffs $3,000 in gold with $905.50 interest, also in gold.

—The Congressional Ways and Means Committee—Messrs. Maynard, Brooks, Allison, Kelly, McCarthy, Blair, Hooper, Marshall and Moorhead—left Omaha yesterday morning, and will reach the Pacific in about ten days, traveling only in day time.

—The Western Union Railroad, extending from Racine, on Lake Michigan, to Moline, Ill., on the Mississippi river, has been purchased by Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and he will immediately assume control of it.

—The British bark Mary A. Troop, Capt. Cain, from Amsterdam for New York, was run down and sunk by the steamship Pennsylvania, two hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, on the morning of the 15th inst. The captain, mate and three of the crew were saved. The remainder of the crew are reported lost.

—In the Swedenborgian Convention at New York, yesterday, John Y Scammon, of Chicago, presiding, the propriety of admitting the terms "Parish" and "Diocese" into their Constitution was discussed. Several of their most prominent members spoke at length, with considerable warmth, on this subject.

—John M. M'Carthy, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has issued another address. He assures the readers the country cannot recede from the position taken by Mr. Sumner. The Irish Convention at Chicago will declare in favor of protection, of universal suffrage and war with England.

—Three youths confined in the House of Refuge at Randall Island, New York, at a late hour Wednesday night assaulted Wm. McCappin, the night-watchman, in pursuance of a plan to make their escape. The lads attacked him simultaneously, and one of them used a case knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. They were taken in custody by the authorities.

—The United States Grand Jury at New York has found bills of indictment against Jose Morales Lemus and Messrs. Basson, Morra, Fessen, Alvares and Colonel Ryan, for fitting out a military expedition which left New York about the first of May for Cuba, in violation of the neutrality laws. Some of the parties were arrested and others presented themselves before Judge Blatchford, who held all in $5,000 bail each to answer the indictment and in $2,500 additional to keep the peace. The bail was given by Hon. Dwight, Townsend, ex-Congressmen, and the parties set at liberty.