'IWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Great Eastern in American Waters with the French Cable-Irish Church Bill Passed Committee in the House of Commons The Fourth in Europe Republican Disturbances in Spain, (By Tejegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxdon, July 6.—The Times to-day has an editorial on the subject of the Anniversary of American Independence. The writer says: The Americans now feel they can speak of themselves and of their neighbors in a calm and dignified tone, without the boasting of old time. We may expect most of the old acrimo ny to vanish. The American people ought to be in a friendly spirit, after the monster peace festival. Such a demonstration in favor of peace, such a pro-digious condemnation of strife, ought to have a softening effect on the most strennous assertion of the Alabama claims In the House of Lords, last night, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was resumed. Lord Lifford moved an amendment granting the value of their manages to the Presbyterians. Earl Granville opposed it, on the ground that it would aggravate the mischief of the decision by the House on Friday night when it rejected the amendment to per mit churches to retain their ecclesiasti-cal residences without payment. There-fore Lord Lifford withdrew his amend-

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to clause 29, that private endowments, made since 1560, instead of be retained by the Church. He pointed out the large endowments which had been made prior to 1660, and said te was no reason why they should not be as those made after that. To show the state made after that. To show such an unjust discrimination, he thought, was most dangerous. It would shake the faith of the people in private endowments. Lord Hatherly opposed the Archbishop's amendment, on the ground that private endowments made prior to 1660 were purely must be an endownents. made prior to 1660 were purely mythical.

He said the "Ulster grant" was an appropriation to churches of public money and of land won by the English while putting down rebellion. In no sense was it of private endowment.

The Bishop of Peterborough sup-ported the amendment, urging that neither on the ground of justice nor of legal right bught the church to be de-prived of those early endewments.

Earl Granville said that the dif-culty in establishing the legality of these early endowments would awal in lifigation; and he proposed to grant halfa million sterling in money instead.

The Marquis of Saiisbury objected to The Marquis of Salisbury objected to the bringing in at the last moment of fresh proposals by the government, and spointed to select a place of deposit proposed that the consideration of clause for the records of the Army of the Potoproposed that the consideration of clause for the records of the consideration of clause for the records of the Society adjourned.

A case involving the question of Ritualism is before Judge Cardoso, of the Sumendment, leaving Earl Granville's from the records of the Society adjourned.

A case involving the question of Ritualism is before Judge Cardoso, of the Sumendment, leaving Earl Granville's from the records of the Society adjourned. proposition to be considered in the re-

Dorti The Archbishop of Canterbury then moved an amendment that all Glebe lands granted by the crown since 1560 be given to the new church body. After long discussion a division was had and the amendment was carried—105 to 55.

Clauses 30, 31 and 32 were agreed to. Clause 33 was taken up. The Earl of Limerick moved an amendment provid-ing that the poor rates be deducted from any rent charge sold in lieu of tithes. The Marquis of Salisbury remarked that inis clause was an arithmetical puzzle but was evidently intended as a sop to the Irish landlords. The Government proposed to act fairly, but the bill was the most penurious and exacting meas-ure ever devised. If the Government had come boldly forward and avowed these clauses which distinctly repre-sented their principles, they would have compended themselves more to all classes of the country. The House di-vided on the Marquis of Lymerick's amendment and it was adopted—91 to 64.

cottonitrade in Lancashire, and several firms have suspended.
Dispatches from Cork state that the outrages by Fenian organizations still confines. The police near Cork were attacked night before last by concealed ruffians. Conk, July 6.—The Common Council

After some further amendments the bill passed the Committee.

There is an unusual depression in the

yesterday unanimously passed a resolu-tion calling upon the Government to release the imprisoned Feniaus. A mon-ster meeting was held at Mattoon, yes-terday. Resolutions were passed and speeches made protesting against the reply of Mr. Sullivan to Moore's resolutions, touching the release of Fericas tions, fouching the release of Fenians, in the House of Coninous, THE FOURTH IN EUROPE.

London, July 6.—The Fourth was cel brated in the principal cities of Europe

ebrated in the principal cities of Europe. At Vienna's banquet was given at the United States legation. Secretary Hay presided, and on toasting the health of the Emperor of Austria called to mind the dispatch sent by Secretary Seward to Mr. Motley, in 1862, in which a tribute was hald to the dignity, moderation and justice which marked the policy of Austria at the beginning of the rebellion in America, and, added Mr. Hay, the sequel continued to characterize the conduct of the Australa Government throughout the war. Minister Jay gave a toast to the health of Baron Beust.

At Stuttger five hundred Americans

ceived; 'Acaring date of 10 o'clock this forencon, 6th inst., and announcing the arrival of the expedition in American

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6—Conflicts have taken place in Soville between troops and bands of Republicans. The latter have been dispersed, and the city is comparitively quiet, though excitement is

MADRID, July 6.- A large number of Republican demonstrations occurred throughout Catalonia yesterday and the day before. Herrea, who was a short time since appointed Minister of Justice, has resigned;

11) & PRANCE.) MUSICI Paris, July 6.—No further trouble is apprehended smooth the miners at St. apprenenced smoog the miners at St. Etline and vicinity. An accemmosation has been arrived at and the strike is in a fair wext estimates. Forty-nine more of recent elections for members of the Corps Legislatiff have been declared valid.

MARINE NEWS QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The steamship linnesors, from New York, arrived yes. terday. The steamship city of Brooklyn.
from New York, arrived to day.
LONDON, July 6.—The steamship Belalona, from New York, arrived to day.
LONDONDERRY, July 6.—The steamship

Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived today.

HAMBURG, July 6.—The steamer Teutonia, from New York, arrived last night. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, July 6.—Evening—Consols 33%; 5-30 bonds dull at 81%; do. Frank-

fort, 863/@88%; Erie, 1914; Illinois Central, 954; stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Evening—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 122; Orleans 123; sales 8,000 bales. California white wheat 10s. 6d.; red western 9s. 3d. Western flour 23s. 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s. 6d. for old; 27s. for new. Oats 3s. 4d. Peas 38s. Pork 99s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. 6d. Cheese 66s. Bacon' 42s. 6d. Spirits petroleum 734d for refined; 1s. 634d Tallow 46s. 6d. Linseed of firm quiet and steady; spot 39s. 9d.; affect 28s. 9d.@29s. Calcutta linseed 61s.

Petroleum at Antwerp 48% francs. FRANKFORT, July 6. - Evening .- Five-Paris, July 6.—Bourse quiet. Rentes,

HAVRE, July 6 - Cotton quiet.

NEW YORK CITY. Army of the Potomac Society—Ritualism in Court-Incendiary Fire. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, July 6, 1869. The Society of the Army of the Potomac reassembled to-day and elected Major General H. E. Davies, Treasurer, General Sharp, Recording Secretary, and Colonel Clinch, Corresponding Secre-

preme Court. Charles D. Allen, a Low Churchman, after a vain effort to convert his mother, who is a High Church Epis-copalian, or Ritualist, sued out a com-mission of lunacy, under which a jury found her unfit to take charge of either, her person or either. her person or estate. The case came up to day on a motion for restoration thereof and evidence was adduced by Admiral Farragut and wife, Rev. Dr. Vinton and others, that Mrs. Allen was of entiraly sound mind and possessed of more than ordinary plain common senso. The de-

cision was reserved.

Senors Alfero and Barrora, of the Senors Aliero and Barrora, of the Cuban Junta, were to-day admitted to bail in \$5,000 each.

By a supposed, incendiary, fire last night buildings 562, 360 and 358 Grand street, Williamsburg, were much damaged, and thirteen persons had a narrow escape with their lives, Mendelssohn & Stone dry goods dallers in wheen

& Stone, dry goods dealers, in whose store the fire commenced, have been arrested, charged with areon. They claim to have lost \$11,000, and are insured for \$9,000. Other loses, \$5,000; insured. CUBA ^

Repulse of Spanish Troops by the Insur-

gents,
[By Telegraph to the Pitisburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Cubans
here have the following advices: "The

Spanish troops, between the 22d and 25th of June, attacked the forces of Gen. Jor-dan near Holquin, and after a fight, which is reported lasted eight hours, they were repulsed and compelled to take refuge in the town. The loss of the Cubads were nearly two hundred in killed and wounded. A mong those killed were twenty Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades, and outnumbered the

man, and the dynamy, moderation and the dynamy moderation and the state of the properties of the prope

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, July 6, 1869. Special agent of the Treasury Department, Kinsal, has arrived from New Orleans, where he has been making investigations of frauds in the Custom House. He denies the truth of the reports of the discovery of frauds in the Customs officer under the late administration of Kel-

Paymester Bridge has resigned the noatton of Chief of the Bureauzof Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department to accept the appointment of Chief Inspector.

of the Bureau. does not contemplate an extended tour or prolonged absence from the Capital

during the summer.
Yesterday, while a parly of youths were enjoying the holiday, pear Armory equare, one fired a pistol at an old canteen, covered, which ignited the canvass and scattered some of the fragments vass and scattered some of the fragments into a cigar box about one-third full of powder, causing an explosion and seriously if not fatally injuring four of them about the head; arms and body. Two other boys though suffering great pain, are not-considered in a dangerous condition.

General Sherman returned to Washington this more than a strike the serious serious and the serious serious

ngton this morning from St. Louis. Secretary Robeson was at the Navy Department engaged in the duties of his

The second party fitted out from the Naval Observatory to observe the solar eclipse of August 7, left here with with eclipse of August 7, left here with with their instruments Monday evening for the vicinity of Des Molhes, Towa. Profs. Wm. Harkness and J. R. Eastman of United States Navy, have charge of the meteorical and astronomical work and the party has been joined by Dr. Ed-ward Curtis, of the United States Army, who is under orders from the Surgeon General's Denartment to photograph in General's Department to photograph, in connection with the Observatory party, the various phases of the edilpse.

Gen. John Cochrane has declined the appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth District of New

ork. Wm. Penn Lloyd, Collector Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, has sent in his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor.

VIRGINIA ELECTION:

were \$1,715,000.

Passes Off Quietly-Both Parties Chilm the State-Large Colored Vote Walker, Conservative.

Sv Telegraph to the Pittshulgh Gazette.

RICHMOND, July 6.—The election, so far as it has progressed, is the quietest ever held in Virginia, and the city presents the appearance of Sunday. A body of troops bivouaced in the public park, and the ambulances of the two parties, covered with national flags, driving about after sick and infirm voters, are the only unusual scenes of the day. A number of blacks have openly voted the Walker ticket, without any of the lide would be demonstrations of their brethren which characterized the last election. The whites, up to 41:30, o'clook, had 413 majority in three wards. RICHMOND, July 6.—The election, so

and it is thought he has carried the State by a handsome majority. North Eastern Sangerbun

Rorth Eastern Sangerbun witnesses in this important case.

BANTIMORE, July 66 Great preparations are making for the proper celebration of the Biennial Musical Festival of the North Eastern Sangerbund of America, commencing on the 16th and ending on the 16th instant. It is expected a large majority of the members of the one hundred and sixty or more societies will be present, and also a number of eminent composers from Europe and results in the presentalives of European societies. The Saengerbund comprises the societies of the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

the Kausas Pacific R. R. Co. consisting of Senators Scott of Penna. Rice of Ark. Shurz and Drake, of Missouri, and Representatives Morrell of Penna. and Van-Horn, and Finkelburgh of Mo. arrived

BUTLER POISONING TRIAL.

onclusion of the Arguments—Charge of the Court-Verdict of the Jury-Motion for a New Trial, and Reasons Assigned. rrespondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER, Pa., July 5, 1869. Annie on the way before she reached the case was continued. Saturday morning, Mr. Lewis Z. Mitchell, for the defense, and Mr. W. H. H. Riddle, for the Commonwealth, occupying the session until noon, when the Court adjourned to half-past one o'clock. At the re-assembling, Mr. Riddle continued his argument for about an hour, and was followed by Mr. Ebenezer McJunkin, for the defense, and Charles McCandless for the Common-wealth. Mr. McCandless had spoken The argument in the Shugart murder Chief Inspector. Paymaster E. T. Dunn had intended to hold a night session, but has been appointed his successor as Chief finding from all the circumstances that Mrs. Grant and children will probably commence their summer residence at Long Branch about the 5th inst. There ed to an inwarranted extent, it was it authority for stating that the President thought best to hold over till Monday.

Monday morning Mr. McCandless continued his remarks, at the opening of Court, and spoke for three hours, clo at 11}6 o'clock. JUDGE M'GUPPIN'S CHARGE.

Judge McGuffin then delivered a clear Judge Mcdumn then delivered a clear and forcible charge to the jury. We have room only for enabstract:

Gentlemen of the Jury: It will be remembered that the defendant charged here is a woman and a mother, and that she stands before you charged by the officers of the law as a violator of its provisions and enactments, in the perpetration of one of the highest crimes known in the catalogue inents, in the perpetration of one of the highest crimes known in the catalogue of offenses of the law, that of taking away the life of her busband, the partimer of her life, the father of her children, by means of a deadly poison, administered to him by intermixing the same with his food, which she had prepared for his sustenance while he was at work or his sustenance while he was at work for his sustenance while he was at work endeavoring to procure a livelihood for themselves and family, or by giving him a draught while lying sick in bed.

The responsibility cast upon you, gentlemen, is an important ones, and one which jutors are seldom called upon to assume. Nevertheless, however unpleasent and sainful it may be, and however unpleasent and sainful it may be a sainful it may ever natural it would be for any one to shrink from its performance, and deshrink from its performance, and ue-aire to be relissed from the responsi-bility, you have now no alternative left you but to remember that on your find-ing the life or death of the defendant depends, and you must go forward in the

execution of that duty, holding your selves resposible for the same, when you may be called before that final Judge to answer the demands of eternal justice in the effects of polson in his atomach, did not the defendant of the commit suicide, or was it the act of another? If he did, was it his own act in the prisoner at the bar; you are the shield to the innocent and guiltless; you hold in your hand the highest and most sacred trust devolving on man in society; you are to pass between justice and her stern and unrelenting demands and the prisoner before you to answer. That treepons billity you rully appreciate, I not the deceased about the time and before his death, on the part of prehend, and are fully prepared to meet.

The whites, up to 1:30 o'clock, had 113 majority in three wards.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—The election in this vicinity passed off quietly.

RIGHMOND July 6 The election here has closed quietly. Both parties claim the State, but the returns show a large gether in this town until the 20th of coalored rote has been given for Walker October last, when he died. They have had several children, some of whom are now living and some of whom have been witnesses in this important case.

and in the conversation expressed his in-The congressional excursion party, tentions for this summer's work, and in now visiting Kansas, by invitation of reference to the same desired to obtain reference to the same desired to obtain the drivilege of cropping a field belonging to Mrs. Groutt, but being informed by Mrs. Miller that also desired Miller and his brother to put it into oats, he aban Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades, and outnumbered the the Cubans two to one. Gen. Jordan comunication of two brigades, and outnumbered the manded the revolutionary army.

HAVANA, July 5.—A minmer of torpeduces have been found among coal at the gas works at Espuritar Santta.

Exciting Affair at Terre Hauge, Indiana — Newspaper Editors Snot by a Police — Newspaper Editors Snot by a Police — Manuel Science of the Manuel Sci

coming none, when Mr. Baiph, who was in a buggy, over took him, when deceased with rational beings to determine complained of being very sick and desired to be put in the buggy, and being causes which have been shown taken in was brought home to his residence be sufficient in your judged and the state of the short state of the state of the short state of the short state of the state of the short state of the short state of the state of the short dence in Butter about half-past one o'clock—the witness Balph passing Apple on the way before she reached the

The physician, not being able to account for the peculiar manner of his death, expressed the opinion that there is the should be an examination into the cause is terror bis relief. And in this comment of the cause is terror bis relief. And in this comment of the cause is terror bis relief. thereof. Upon consultation with the members of the family and friends of members of the family and friends of deceased, it was arranged to have a post mortem examination immediately after the interment of the body, and Dr. Bredin and Dr. Zimmerman, in the presence of the priest, took out the stomach and examined the body, and after an analysis of the stomach it resulted in determining that there was a senic found there, and from some of the facts; to the presentation was an arranged to have been able to a child where was in California from 1850 to 1851; at the was in Calif made known, she [the defendant] was arrested and imprisoned, and she s now before you, charged in the indictment for the murder of her husband by means of arsenic, administered to him on or about the 19th or 20th days of October, in his food or drink, and of which he par-

This is a short history of the main facts, evidencing the commission of the main facts, evidencing the commission of the alleged offence, without entering into a minute statement and your recollection will supply the remainder. The facts are for you, and you are to be governed by your recollection of them. Three prominent points present themselves to you, and on which your deci-

sion is to rest.

The first inquiry will be, what was the cause of the death of the deceased? Did the die of the natural and common causes

fence, one endeavoring to prove he was a fearty, atout man, able to do the work of a good hand at all times, and also able to eat his meals when prepared for him, and seldom known to be sick or iose a and seldom known to be sick or lose a day's work from indisposition. On the part of the defense it is claimed that he was subject to sudden attacks of cramp, which rendered him unable to work and prostrated him, and on the night before his death it is said he was unwell, which produced vomiting and purging and prevented him from going to work until nine o'clock the next morning; but that having become betated or drink which his have been ter, he had becam to labor as before given to the deceased would require rescit.

fendant has shown by anumber of witnesses. members of the family, that
Jacob Shugart declared some time, years
ago, and down to wishing schort period of
his death, at different times, "that he
was tired of life, and wished he was out
of the world," threatened to out his
throat some years ago, and since Joseph
Martin came about "he wished he was
out of the world, he was tired of life, and
had a great deal of trouble." These declarations, gentlemen, are to be received
as evidence, tending to show the state of
the mind of Mr. Shugart at the time they
were severally made. "You will, gentlemen, examine, into the directions and contest with his with as

Annie the would soon be home." That in his stomach after his death and which a short time he became sick and was terminated his earthly career.

coming home, when Mr. Balph, who was the home overtook him when deceased with retional beings to determine their causes which have been shown in evidence be sufficient in your judgment to drive the decased, Jach Shugart, to do the deed, the terrible act of taking away his own life? Gentlemen, does the evi-

Charles McCandless for the Common-wealth. Mr. McCandless had spoken doe hour, when he was interrupted by Judge McGuffin, who, stated the Court had intended to hold a night session, but the business could not be finished without taxing the endurance of all concerned to an interrupted of to an interrupted of the business could not be finished without taxing the endurance of all concerned to an interrupted of the business could not be finished without taxing the endurance of all concerned to an interrupted by the world to suffer great pain, complained of being to any extent? You have heard his age in the business could not be finished without taxing the endurance of all concerned to suffer great pain, complained of being to any extent? You have heard his age in the weather of the world to suffer great pain, complained of being about sixty—married over twenty six years, with a family of child-knees were drawn up to his body and his thought best to hold over till Monday. It was now after six o'clock, and Court accordingly adjourned until the time telegrated.

Monday morning Mr. McCandless McCandless on the content of the business for the world to suffer great pain, complained of being about 1 to any extent? You have heard his age in the wently in the state of his health, out any child the winting in the state of his health, or any content in the world to suffer great pain, complained of being about 1 to any extent? You have heard his age in the wently in his stome and that he wently in his stome and the wently in the wently in the wently in the state of his health, or any child. The world have heard his age in the total part of facts surrounding him, to commit it? Was there anything in the state of his health, or any child. The business wently in his stome and or great pain in his stome to any extent? You have heard his age in the surface of the health, out any extent? You have heard his age in the wently in the state of his health, or any child health, or any child health, or any child health, or any child health, ister to be near him, it is said, and admin-ister to his relief. And in this connection?

was he aware of hen inconstancy toward him and the giving birth to a child while he was in California from 1850 to 1854; and for a period of eighteen years, overlook-ing the want of fidelity towards him, cohabited with her as her huaband, a number of cultures being ones, ac-pendent upon their parents for support of and education. In view of these things, and from the character of his mind, as you have been able towaschratm was it. O euch that with all the knowledge he had of the attentions of Martin, and this con-duct of his wife towards Martin, he would 222 be induced to commit suicide? Does the proof before you of his conduct and actions lead you to believe he was aware until informed, that he was poisoned, and do his cots and declarations, lead you to vai

do his some and declarations, test you to believe that he was desirous to secure aid and relief from his perilous condition, or does the proof show you have that do it die? Does the evidence satisfy you he was making arrangements for the future, that he expected to work as before? This life would be a fact, if any such fact exists in that would be evidence going to negative the idea of immediate death brought Dout by his own hands. To this I might and another inquiry. Would the manner of his death, the place of its accomplishment, with all the surroundings, in to which the human frame is subject, or view of his daughter and view o

Jacob Shugari?

To take life by means of paison is doclared to be marder by the very words of the law, and your inquiry then would be. in case the life of the deceased was taken away by means of poison adminis-istered to him by the defendant, was it accidentally? If not, then the mext in

ter, he had begun to labor as before given to the deceased would require as and continued until he had eaten the dietion and deliberation. To hy in wait soup brought out to him for his dinner, or in ambush, in order to fall upon an and after some time was taken sick and the requires deliberation [premeditation] in order to form a purpose, or deand alter some time was taken sick and other, requires deliberation [premedicated in a few hours.

Then, gentlemen, was there anything in the food he ate or given him to drink which produced death, or would he have recovered from the effects of oating the soup, so far as you can discover from the effects of oating the evidence, and if so, was there anything class given to him which produced death.

The party must have deliberately resolved to kill—to form in the mind the intent to kill—to form in the mind th

ovidence, and if so, was there anything cles given to him which produced destrict. Those facts are for you to determine; a linear to kill be account to kill be account to kill be account to kill be account to kill be account. His Honor here recapitulated the evidence relative to symptoms of poisoning and the symptoms manifested by fide coased, also as to the analysis of the stoundch.

Then, rentlemen, if you are satisfied the decased came to his death by means of poison, was it the result of his own acci. This is the fleory of the defendant accounsel in their argument to you. This is the hypothesis which the defendant accounsel in their argument to you. This is the hypothesis which the defendant having made the charge, must prove it beyond a reasonable doubt. She can rest safely upon the old and well settled principle that every person is presumed to be innocent until they are shown to be guilty. It is a shown by singmber of wis nesses, members of this family, that ago, and down to wishing a shown by singmber of wishing a shown by singmbe

more or less circumstantial, the different more being only in the degree, and that it is sufficient for all purposes of propert when texcludes disbeller, that is actual

(Continued on Eighth Page.)