MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pitisburgh Gazette. ? FRANCE.

Paris, July 13 .- All the Ministers Rouher and Lavallet have been accepted by the Emperor. The other members of the Cabinet remain. The new ministry will be a transit national one. Emile Olivere refuses a portfolio for the present, but will probably accept in the end.

The Radicals are indignant at the prorogation of the Legislatii body.

BREST, July 14-Noon.-No signals have been received through the cable from the Great Eastern since the dispatches of Monday. It is supposed some

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 14.—Following the example of the Tories, the Liberal party are now organizing. A number of meet-ings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church have been advertised to be held in various parts of the King-

BELFAST, July 14 -There were serious riots here between the Catholics and Orangemen on the 12th. The windows of many buildings were smashed. One Catholic school house was gutted, and another badly damaged. Several of the rioters were wounded. One policeman

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, July 14.—Evening-Console for money 93%; on account 93%. 5-20 bonds in London 81%; quiet and steady in Frankfort at 87%@87; Erles 18%; Illinois 95%; A. and G. W. 23%. Stocks general-

ly steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.— Evening—Cotton
market a shade firmer; middling uplanda
12½(@12½; Orleans 13@13½; sales 10,000
hales. California wheat 10s. 8d. Breadaturis heavy; red western No. 2 wheat 9s.
8d. Flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 26s.
9d. new; 29s. old. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 38s.
3d. Pork 99s. Beef 99s. Lard 71s.
Cheese 62s. 6d. Bacon 62s. Common
Rosin 4s. 9d.: fine 16s. Spirits Petroleum
7s. refined 7s. 6½d. Tallew 45s. Turpentine 27s. pentine 27s, LONDON, July 14.—Evening—Tallow

active at 45s. 9d. Refined Petroleum 1s. 61/4d. Linseed oil 32 lbs 5s. Calcutta seed 61s. 6d. Petreleum at Antwerp

CHINESE LABOR

Convention at Memphis_Reports mittees Address by a Chinaman. (By Telegraph to the Fittsburgh Casette.)
MEMPHIS, July 14.—The Chinese Labor Convention met this morning at ten

o clock. The attendance was large and chiefly composed of planters and land-owners of neighboring States and the surrounding country.

Beports were submitted from the Finance Committee. Investor nance Committee, favoring the Joint Stock Emigration Society, with officers

at the principal Southern cities.

From the Emigration Committee, promising a welcome and protection to all emigrants from this and elsowhere.

From the Transportation Committee, stating that emigrants can be brought to Mamphia in let of 600 and

Memphis in lots of fifty and over from the Pacific States, by rail for \$50 each; from Hong Kong to San Francisco from \$80 to \$100 in gold.

Tye Kim Orr, a Chinaman two years in this country, now residing in Louisiana, addressed the Convention. He stated that over seventy thousand Chinaman. that over seventy thousand Chinese were now in the West Indies, among many of whom much distress prevails, because they were not selected with proper care. As to the effective dock hands, laborers and artizans, many were victous criminals. They have been sent on plantations to work at labor, although they are not familiar with agriculture. They can easily be procured through proper agents from the interior of China. In Cubathey are paid four dollars per month, while farm hands are paid eighteen to twenty dollars per year. In China, where living is cheap, one hundred and fifty pounds of work in the fields of China, except city work in the helds of China, except city wemen having small feet. One in ten is a lover of strong drink. Comparatively few are oplum eaters; it is a luxury that only rich and city people can afford to indulge in. Of fifty now living in Donaldson, only one is a whisky lover. They are easily managed, being patient, industrious, docile, tractable and obedient. The produce of China is in more reasonable. The produce of China is in many ways similar to that of the Southern States, and Uniness would easily become suc-

estful workers of land. Mr. Kachman arrived at noon and addressed the Convention, stating that his house has brought 80,000 Chinese to Cal: ifornia, where 60,000 were now engaged as mechanica and in ratiroad works. They are paid from 90 cents to \$1,10 in gold per day: As laborers they can be induced to come from San Francisco here at \$20 per month, but can be obtained much cheaper in China, and under a five year contract could be had for \$10 or \$12 per month. Mr. Kachman says they are not at all reliable unless security is exacted, and will take service with others if higher wages was offered. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Campaign in Tennessco.

THY Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] NASHVILLE, July 14.—The political campaign is increasing in interest. Owing to the increase of registration lists, the Conservatives are now changing their policy and propose to run candidates of their own for the Legislaure where there is a chance for election. Heretofore they recommended the support of Republicans pledged to enfranchisement. Gen cans pledged to enfranchisement. Gen: Stokes' friends complain bitterly of the conduct of the new registration Commis-sioners, and charge that one of them has issued a certificate to a rebel soldier in

Prizes Awarded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. Baltimore, July 14.—The first prizes for singing were awarded to Liedercranz of New York, and Maenerchor of Philadelphia, and the second prizes to a Hoboken club and the Washington Saenger bund. Each received a plano. The different societies then proceeded to Schutzen Park to hear addresses and sing.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

State Convention-Nomination of Ata Packer for Governor, and C. L. Pershing, of Cambria, for Supreme Judge-The Platform.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsourgh Gazette.) HARRISBURG, July 14.-The Democratic State Convention met this morning and selected Mr. Ropkins, of Washington county, a Cass man, for tempohave resigned. The resignations of M. rary Chairman. The Convention then adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon-Hon. Asa Packer has been nominated for Governor.

SECOND DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, July 14.—The Democratic Convention was called to order this norming by Hon. W. A. Wallace, and was organized by the election of Wm. Hopkins temporary enairmsn and the appointment of the usual committees. Hon. C. A. Buckalew was chosen permanent chairman, with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries.

The Committee on Resolutions reported early in the afternoon, after which the Convention proceeded to make nom-inations. The names of Hon. Asa Pack-er, Gen. G. W. Cass, Gen. W. S. Han-cock and Gen. Wm. McCandless were presented, but the latter withdrew after the 1st ballot.
On the 2nd ballot Hancock received 19,

Cass 47 and Packer 68, resulting in the choice of the latter. The balloting for candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court resulted in the nomination of Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Cambria county.

The resolutions, as reported, declare against the exercise of doubtful constitutional power; that Pennsylvania would never give up self government; that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment ratification of the futerin Amendment would go before the people; that the negro should not have the ballot; that the finances need reform; that labor reforms should be encouraged; that the whole reconstruction policy tends to destroy republican government and establish tyrauy; that our soldiers should not be forgotten: that our sympathies should be given to nations struggling for liberty, and that our system of taxation is bur-densome and should be done away with.

The report was unanimously accepted amid some cheering.

Hancock's name was received with vociforous applause by the spectators.

A letter from him, dated May 21st, positively prohibiting the use of his name, was read, but several declared their de-The result of the first ballot was as follows: Asa Packer, 59; G. W. Cass, 48; Gen. W. S. Hancock, 22; Gen. W. Mc

OHICAGO.

foreigy Washed Away—Damage by this Convention, and shall continue in good faith to advocate the acts of the same. But the Legislature may remove such disability. Provided that nothing in Chicago. July 14. 1869. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

Vorwick, of Minneapolis, Minn., were drowned in the St. Anthony mill-pond, at the head of the island. They were aged thirteen and seventeen years. They were walking on the logs, when the younger fell in, and the elder jumped in after him. The younger caught hold of him with desperation, and they both went down together.

A prize fight took place near St. Paul last evening between Chicago Pet and Bill Johnston. Fourteen rounds were fought in thirty-five minutes, and the fight was won by the Pet.

The bridge across the Wisconsin river at Prairie du Sac was carried away last as a member of any Convention night by the breaking up of lumber for or signed any ordinance of sections. Lumber, lath and shingles line that I have never, as a member of the river for miles. The loss is very The storm, yesterday, seems to have

done considerable damage in various parts of this State, as well as in Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., carrying off railroad bridges, flooding fields, cellars, &c. Among the passengers on the steam-ship United Kingdom were John Bun-son and his two daughters, of Quincy, Illinois, who started on a visit to Sci land, expecting to be back at the com-mencement of this month. Mr. Bun-son's wife and three children left behind

are now in Quincy.

The Western Wooden Ware Association is now in session in this city. Representatives are present from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin. Patrick Tierny was instantly killed

this morning, in the works of the Illinois Stone Dressing Company, at the corner of Wellis and Taylor streets, by being caught in a pulley which he was attempting to adjust and by which he was drawn around at the rate of seventy. five revolutions a minute for more than a minute. His body was fearfully rushed.

From the Pacific Coast.

(By Telegraphto the Pittsburgh Gazette.) SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.-A new express company has been organized here to do business in all parts of the world, with a capital of eight millions. Among the United States of America the ninety-the trustees are D. O. Mills. President of fourth. (Signed) 11.8 (1984) the Bank of California, Josiah Stanford, of Stanford Bros., Lloyd Lewis and other

San Francisco capitalists.
It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has decided to form an express business and has appointed its company agents. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento, yesterday, the former board of directors were re-elected, and the old officers ugain chosen.

Manilla savices to May 19th say: All export dottes have been abolished. The

tonnage dues for vessels of reciprocal nations have been reduced 6% cents per Spanish ton register.
No cigare are to be had for any money.

either at Manilla or Cueveto.

It is reported that all the grew, except ing captain and mater, of the American ship Southern Cross have been poisoned. It has caused great excitement at Manil la. No particulars.

Conductor Probably Patally Injured. IBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasetie. | ERIB, Pa., July 14. J. Sanford, oldest

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Proclamation for the Mississippi Election-Enforcement of the Revenue Laws-The Military Commission Habeas Cornus Case. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1869. MISSISSIPPI MLECTION—PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT. pursuance of provisions of an Act of Congress approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the Thirtieth of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the Convention which met in Jackson, Miss., to the voters of the said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: Nov.

Soth, 1809, and submit to a separate
vote that part of section three of artinis
seven of said Constitution which is in
the following words: "That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of
the acis known as the Reconstruction Acts
of the Thirty with as Fortist his present

of the Thirty-minth or Fortieth Congress, and that I admit political and civil equality of all men, so help me God. Provided, that if Congress and at apy they remove the disabilities of any person disfranchized in the said Reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortleth Congress, and the Legisla-ture of this State shall concur therein, then so much of this cath, and so much only, as refers to said Reconstruction acts shall not be required of such per-son so pardoned, to entitle him to be registered." And I further submit to a separate you section five of the same article of said Constitution, which is in the following words: "No person shall be eligi-bie to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, in this State, who was a member of the Legislature and voted for the zeall of the Convention

On Sunday afternoon two sons of Lewis

Vorwick, of Minneapolis, Minn., were

lrowned in the St. Anthony mill-pond. federate States army."

And I further submit to a separate vote section five, article seven, of the said Constitution, which is in the follow-

ing words: "The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corperation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association."

And I further submit to a separate vote the part of the oath of office pre-scribed in section twenty-six, article twelve, of said Constitution, which is in the following words: "That I have never, as, a member of any Convention, voted that I have never, as a member of a Stars Legislature, voted for a call for any Con-vention that passed any such ordinance. The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before en tering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the

above provision. I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said Constitution in the following manuer: Each voter favoring the ratification of

the Constitution, excluding the provistons above quoted, as adopted by the Convention of May 15th, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting for the Constitution

Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution, excluding the provis-ions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting against the Constitution. Each voter will be allowed to cast separate ballot for or against the provisons above quoted.

It is understood that sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Article Thirteen, under the head of "ordinance," are considered as forming no part of the said Constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand sight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States.

fourth. (Signed,) U.S. GRANT. By the President: HAMILTON FIRE, Secretary of State. THE YERGEB CASE IN THE U. S. SUPREME

COURT. This morning at eleven o'clock Chief This morning at eleven o'clock Chief

Justice Chase was at the conference room
of the Supreme Court, in accordance
with previous arrangement, to hear the
argument in the Yerger case. A large
number of auditors were present. Mr.
Phillip Phillips opened the case by reading the petition of Edward Yerger, addressed to S.P. Chase, Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr.
Phillips replied at some length to the
opinions expressed in the Texas murder
case by the Attorney General, and in
conclusion asked in the name of the Constitution,
which had been violated in the case of
Yerger, that this petition for a writ of
oned and detained in custody,
under the order of General Ames, sheer
the United States.

Attorney General Hoar next addressed
that a millitary commission has been
pear bifore him with same are because.

the courts, and justice is generally un-impeded. Mr. Phillips read a copy of the indictment on which Yerger was arraigned before the military commission. It charges him with the murder of Capt. Joseph G. Crane, of the Commissary Department of the United States army, on the 3th of July/1869, the weapon being a kinfe. Mr. Phillips said the application was based on these facts. Deprived of his liberty in yiolation of the Constitution of the United States, the petitioner asked to be discharged under a writ of habeas corpus. raigned before the military commission.

The following was promulgated to day:

The following was promulgated to day:

The only restraining words of the statute
are those write to cases when a splication of tody under or by color of the authority of the United States. The statute did not limit the examine of the power to any State or territory. It was conferred on Justices of the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction was co-extensive with the whole country. It seemed to be perfectly clear, from a proper construction of the act, that it was not intended to limit the application of the writ to a Judge of the Supreme Court presiding in a particular Circuit where the offense was committed or imprisonment took place. He quoted the cases of Merryman and Edward A. Stephens, which happened during the war, in support of his argument. during the war, in support of his argument, Chief Justice Taney, in one instance, and Associate Justice Wayne in the other, issuing writs of habeas curpus, the prisoners being confined in Mayyland. The case now before the Chief Justice. involved the most serious considerations, including the personal rights of citizens. It did more—involved the integrity of the Constitution of our country. The great principles which underlie the Constitution of the constituti be found in that instrument; they were inherited by the people of our country from the magna charta which declared that no or military, in this State, who was a member of the Legislature and voted for the call of the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or as a delegate to any Convention voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office divisor, military under any authority or pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, havile explainted the treaty concluded with the Cheromakes it the duty of Congress and the Execution. Whatever Congress and the Execution within the United States of his simply, nor shall sentence be passed in a coordance with the laws of the constitutional means.

ACTIONS AGAINST DISTILLERIES.

To Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ACTIONS AGAINST DISTILLERIES.

The cases against Edward Lyon and the State of Mississippi, it was enacted that the ordinance or 1817 should be and pretained government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, in which is a proposal to the provisions were that the inholating of the Convention within the United States, in which is a proposal to the provisions were that the inholating of the continuously advocated the assembling of the convention. The cases against Edward Lyon and State of the Proposal convention of the United States and the Execution of the State of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the United States the territory which now constitutes a part of the Convention of th ment they declared these provisions should become part of the fundamental

law of the State. Accordingly they were placed in the Constitution of Mississippi and have remained there from that day to this.

Mr. Phillips then referred to the clauses of the Constitution of the United States relative to the protection of the rights of the clizen, and proceeded to notice the opinion of Attorney General Hoar in the Texas Weaver murder case, giving reasons for considering the Millitary Commission's legal organization, and saying he could have no doubt that the nation can retain the territory and people within the grasp of war, until relations of peace can be re-established. Were these words, asked Mr. Phillips, within the grasp of war," original or not? Canild there he to this. within the grasp of war," original or not? Could there be a stronger expres-

sion to define most flagrant war than that term. It was a constitutional and legal phrase. The Attorney General explained that the phrase alluded to by his brother was a quotation from a friend who had used

in another argument.

Mr. Phillips, resuming, said he thought the expression had been found in some book on the laws of war. It was, however, entitled to no consideration, because it did not express any defin ite idea here, nor was it warranted by any interpretation of coasiliulional law. He then argued that war no longer exists, notwithstanding the theory of the Attorney General. As a question of fact there could be no doubt of this, or difference in honest minds. On the 20th of August, 1866, the President issued his proclamation dealers.

his proclamation declaring the in-surrection which had existed in Texas at an end, as in ctuer States Texas at an end, as in other States, and "that pence, order and tranquility and civil authority exist in and throughout the whole United States of America." Prior to this, in December, 1865, the President said in his message "the rebellion has been suppressed, and the people lately in rebellion yield obedience to the United States with more promutness and willingness then could ence to the United States with more promptness and willingness than could reasmably be anticipated." The Legislature, too, as he showed, declared the war over. The President and Congress acted in accord: It was known that Congress disputed the right of the President to take measures for the reconstruction of the Southorn States, and therefore it was considered necessary to take steps to lead these States back into the Union. The reconstruction act was passed on this basis, but he, Mr. Phillips, would say that the civil rights of citizens existed every where, where the Constitution has spread it shield, over all parts of the country. Whether we speak of the people of state

of the Supreme Court, in accordance with previous arrangement, to hear the ment of auditors were present. Mr. Philip Phillips opened the case by read-case, Alarge number of auditors were present. Mr. Philip Phillips opened the case by read-case the figure petition of Edward Yerger, addressed to S.P. Chase, Chief Justice, and in the name of the Constitution, which had been violated in the case of the Supreme Court of the United States, stating that he is it a clitzen of Missis oned and decained in custody, under the order of General Amesians that a smilltary commission has been constituted to try him for the alleged compusingly the should appear before the reason that, he is not in any way to the smilltary authors have not in the first of the case, for the reason that, he is not in the same of the common of the first of the fi

there is no obstruction to the process of imprisonment by a writ of haboas corpus imprisonment by a writ of habeas corpus issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court, out of the circuit to which he was assigned. He also quoted from the amended act of 1867, to show that a Judge must confine himself to his assigned limits. The Judges of the Supreme Court have no individual authority except what is expressed by statute. He felt sure that no member of the Court would propose to exercise doubtful jurisdiction where adequate provision has been made by

was based on these facts. Deprived of his liberty in yiolation of the Constitution of the United States, the petitioner asked to be discharged under a writ of habeas corpus.

The counsel then argued the question of the jurisdiction, quoting the Judicary act of 145, to abow that any one of the Judicary of the Bupreme Court, as well as Judicas of the Bupreme Court, as well as Judicas of the Bupreme Court, as well as the confirming words of the statute are those which limit the application of the under some Court. The spolicant being arraigned by military power, he falls under the class of persons in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, for committed for the United States. The statute did not limit the exercise of the power to any State or territory. It was conferred to the court of the court wonld propose to exercise doubtful jurisdiction where adequate provision has been made by Judicaus to exercise doubtful jurisdiction where adequate provision is abequate provision has been made by Judicaus to exercise doubtful jurisdiction where adequate provision has been made by Judicaus to result of the was to say and how far to go into the discussion at present. He had put the head of the great Court over which he presided, or in any duty devoted upon him as an individual member of the Court, he would not ask to avoid the responsibility. Where his the writ to cases where persons are in the court, he would not ask to duty was plain, His Honor would perform it. But the momentous importance of the question, fraught as it is with what the symphosis doubt fully was plain, His Honor would perform it. But the momentous importance of the the momentous importance of the symphosis and how far to so what to say and how far to go into the discussion at present. He had put the highest of petition. He was at a loss what to say and how far to go into the discussion at present. He had put the highest of the writ to case what a proposal is to the discussion at present. He had put the highest of the writ to case ity, to declare unconstitutional an act of Congress, to determine judicially a state in sletter, with the request that you will of facts contrary to that accepted and acted on by Congress and the Executive Calling on His Honor for a decree cognize no rights in the class of settlers are contrary to the class of settlers. not only of judicial intrepidity but of readiness to tread a rath in which it will be unnecessary for him to tread. No case can be shown where His Honor's ilcase can be shown where His Honor's iliustrious predecesors or associates
ever exercised such a power as that now
proposed, from the foundation of the
government to the present hour. The
Attorney General, as to the merits of pettion, would simply say he recognized in
the fullest degree that the Constitution
of the United States extends over all its
boundaries and inhabitants; that there
is no power in this government

In the same report you bring to my
notice the fact that as yet the settlers
non the lands which have been reported by the appraisers as entitled to
receive patents therefor have not been
notified to make payment of the appraised value of the tracts awarded
them, giving as a reason for not complying with the instructions of the Department of the 28th of December list, in
this respect, the want of adequate cleri-

boundaries and inhabitants; that there is no power in this government to do anything inconsistent with the Conatitution or not in conformity to it, and that this petitioner is entitled to whatever protection in his own right which the Constitution gives him. He then argued that when the great armies of the rebels surrendered, the State of Mississippi was found without a government of any kind, such as the Constitution of the Whited States recoires and of the treaty concluded. tion of the United States requires and

nent and a fine of \$1,000.

Ulman, who plead guilty, has not yet to be Susanna. We gave her christian The Revenue Bureau is to-day in receipt of intelligence from the Supervisor of Alabama and Mississippi, to the effect that he has arreated Mr. Wills, Collector Third Mississippi District, his deputy, Mr. Quail, and a distiller. No explanation is given of the reasons for the arrests.

APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments are an

ounced: James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Governmen examiner of U. P. R. R. vice James Brooks; James Foote, of North Carolina Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C.; Harian P. Hall, of Minnesota, Pension Agent at St. Paul; George F. Terry, of Nevada, Register of Land Office, at Austin, Nevada; Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, agent for Osago and other Indians of Health agency, vice George C. Snow, supported gency, vice George C. Snow, suspended; Postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan.

NEW ORLEANS.

Enforcing the Revenue-Active Efforts

of the United States Officers-The Ring Defaut. By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette. NEW ORLEANS, July 14-A sampler named Peter Holton, was creeked yesterday for falsely sampling recently seized ugars. He was released on \$3,990 bond There are thirty similar affi lavite against him. A warrant was issued this morning by the Commissioner for the arrest of Deputy Surveyor Charles B. Keith. Healso will probably be released on bond this afternoon. There are number of other afficiavits against parties implicated, and more accests will be

nade this afternoon. Among the seized cigars in the possession of Collector Stockdale, is a lot of 7,300, systematically stamped on the bottom of the boxes, so they could be opened without defacing either the imost or revenue stamps. In an estab lishment, seized yesterday, were about 100,000 cigars, a portion of which only were stamped. The Revenue officers are in possession of the building and are en-

gaged in an investigation.

The proceedings against Deputy Surveyor Keith are in suspense, awaiting the result of depositions on his part, the result of depositions on his part, which are expected to make important disclosures. August Caulaurie, arrested this afternoon by Marshal Packard, on a warrant from Commissioher Urban, was paroled till to-morrow intring. A warrant was also issued for Caulaurie's chief

INDIAN AFFAIRS

ights of Cherokee Land Senters-A Decision by Secretary of Interior Op-erations Against Indians.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. CHICAGO, July 14.—A decision in refrence to the rights of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, has ust been made by Hon. J. D. Cox. Sec. retary of the Interior, which settles the vexed question which has agitated the people for the past year located on those lands. Instructions in accordance with Secretary Cox's decision have been sent

Secretary Cox's decision have been sent to the proper authorities in Kassas. The following is the opinion:

Washington, D. C., July & Sir: I have carefully examined your report of the 21st of April, relative to the communication of W. R. Lughlin, Esq., dalming to represent certain settlers on the Cherokes neutral lands in Kansas, and in their behalf, asking that the sale of those lands to James F. Jay, under a contract with this Department, dated June 8, 1863, he set saids, and they, the settlers, be allowed to purchase the tracts so settled upon. I now return Mr. Laughlin's letter, with the request that you will inform Her Sittlers.

represented by Mr. Laughlin to the lands claimed by them, and therefore declines to take the action applied for.

In the same report you bring to my notice the fact that as yet the sattlers upon the lands which have been reof the treaty concluded with the Chero-

burial. They attempted to murder Maria Weigel, but the ball glanced on a maria Weigel, out the ball glanced on a rib and she will probably recover. The surprise was very complete for such an open country. They did not get off a single pack, left most of their saddles, and will have no shelter or food except horse meat until they can find buffalo. We captured three hundred and fifty animals, alphysist lodges, forty sides. animais, eighty-six lodges, forty rifes, twenty pistols, a number of robes, and a quantity of camp equipage, which was

Ohio Temperance Convention-State Ticket Nominated.

(By telegra, h to the Pittsbargh Gazette.) MANSFIELD, July 14.—The State Prohibitory Convention met here to day, J. A. Sumner, of Summit, Chairman, and Dr. C. H. Merrick, of Cleveland, Secretary. Delegates were present from the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th and Joel T. Morris, Indian agent for Potta-wattomie Indians, Kansas, vice L. A. Palmer, suspended; James S. Upton, The following resolutions were adopted: Resolv.d. That we reaffirm the plat-form adopted at the Crastline Convention, regarding it as but courteous to our friends in other States to waive the settlement of a complete National platform rat of September.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Ohio State Temperance party to nominate no one for any office, State, county or township, except such as have subscribed to the Crestline Temperance plat-

orm. J. O'Dell offered other resolutions, explanatory of the objects of the temperance political movement and the reasons therefor. Adopted.

Numinations for State officers were Numinations for State officers were then made as follows: Governor, J. E. Ingersoll, of Cuvahoga: Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Wadsworth, of Cincinnati; Treasurer of State. Thomas Edmundson, of Clark county: Attorney General, J. A. Summers, of Summit county; Member of Board of Public Works, L. B. Sliver, of Columbiana county. After the transof Columbians county. After the transaction of further unimportant business the Convention adjourned.

The Flood in the Colorado Valley. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] GALVESTON, Tetas, July 14.—To day cars were sent out from Harrisburg. Texas, with boats to rescue sufferers by the flood in the Colorado valley, who had taken refuge in the tree tops in Eagle Lake Bottom, and who had been two days in that position. It is said the water is two feet over the tops of the telegraph poles on the farms in Eagle Lake Bottom. There are various rumors Lake Bottom. There are various rumors from Bastrop, but as communication is from Bastrop, but as communication is entirely cut off none can be credited. It is impossible at present to arrive at any estimate of the loss to towns along the Colorado. The water has fallen six feet, but in the Brazes if was still rising. All the rivers near San Antonia are out

of banks, sead heig Colored Educational Convention. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Est Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
LOUISVILLE. July 14.—The Colored State Educational Convention met at Benson's Theatre this forences. Nearly svery county in the State was febresented. The delegates numbered about two hundred. The Convention was called to order by Col. Runkle and was afterwards permanently brashized by the selection permanently organized by the selection of Rev. J. H. Young as Chairman. The Convention then adjourned until 8 P. M. when a series of speeches were delivered denouncing in very severe terms the attitude of Kentucky towards the colored people. Prior to the meeting of the Convention several colored societies paraded the streets with music and banners.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means are visiting the cities of Oregon and the ports of Puget's Sound.