Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CHICAGO.

Ecclesiastical Injunction Case—Conclusion of the Arguments—Probably Fatal Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Superior Court of this city, Judge Jameson presiding, before which the Ecclesiastical injunction case is having a hearing, reassembled at nine o'clock this morning, and Hon. M. W. Fuller resumed his argument in behalf of Rev. Mr. Cheney. He cited numerous authorities in support of the bill upon which the injunction was granted. He dwelt at some length upon the facts that went to prove that the Ecclesiastical Court was improperly constituted, and laid special stress upon the fact that the law of the land should be recognized in Ecclesiastical Courts. He cited evidence to prove that common law principles have always and do now hold good in such cases, and he challenged any one to show a rule, a line, or a word in the canons of the Diocese of Illinois which was contrary to the application of common law in their courts. Consequently the right of challenge could not be justly refused. If, as the counsel for the prosecution held, assessors are in point of fact associate judges, then he would refer to Blackstone, which showed that the right to challenge judges formerly existed, and at the present day this is replaced by the right for change of venue. The ground of one of exceptions made was that one of the assessors, who was to judge of the law and the fact, and to see that the trial was fairly conducted, had already formed and expressed an opinion. He proceeded to show that in the law governing Courts Martial the criminal, for good and just reasons, may challenge after the jurors have been sworn. The humanity of common law, in the matter of the right of challenge, was dwelt upon. He next referred to that part of the argument of Mr. Judd wherein he compared the Ecclesiastical Court to the trial of the President of the United States, and had said that Senators in such cases can be challenged. Mr. Fuller read from volume three of the trial of Mr. Johnson, where Senator Wade was challenged, which challenge, however, was for good reasons withdrawn. He held that canon twenty really intends that the right of challenge shall be given. In what part of the canon, he inquired, is it laid down that the right of challenge shall be refused? They had challenged Rev. Snyder, and have witnesses to show he was disqualified from sitting as assessor. The right of challenge was absolutely denied. The next question is the exceptions filed to the jurisdiction. His objection to the citation is that it affirmatively asserts powers belonging to the Bishop not given him by the canon.

At this point Court adjourned until the afternoon.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr. Fuller continued his argument. He claimed the exceptions were such as should have been sustained, inasmuch as they went to the jurisdiction of the Court, and that this Court had the right to examine into those objections and decide whether the Ecclesiastical tribunal was proceeding in conformity with the laws of the church. It had been charged that there had been a waiver by the interposition of a plea, but this plea had never been delivered, and was received by the member of the Court who was under the suspicion of bias, and in the face of protest.

Mr. Goudy closed the case in an argument devoted entirely to the legal aspect of the case. The complainant had not denied his guilt, wherefore, his hands not being clean, the Court could not interfere. He then reviewed the steps which had been taken before the Church Court, contending that appearance before that Court was submission to the Court; but he did not press the point. He then reviewed the question of temporal interest, upon which interposition was asked, denying there was right of property, or if the salary constituted one, then there was not sufficient, showing that the salary would necessarily be stopped, and if it was stopped, the contract with the church was not set up to show that if illegal proceedings were taken he could still recover under his contract with the church. He claimed that the bill also failed to aver fraud; but it does state irreparable injury, and the possibility of multiplicity of suits. He denied the facts set up in the bill supported either. Nor does the bill show there is no remedy at law, and the bill must be dismissed. He then considered the contents of the bill, which he claimed to be an application to one court to enjoin another tribunal in the prosecution of rightful authority directed to the discipline of a minister. He had failed to find any authority or warrant for such interference. A Court of Equity would not restrain a prosecution at law, unless to enable the procurement of evidence, until at least judgment is taken, and an equitable defence may be set up. He concluded by saying that the proceeding in organizing the Ecclesiastical Court, if not regular, was under the canons, beyond the reach of investigation, as they did not go to jurisdiction, and claimed that there was a complete waiver on the part of Mr. Cheney by reason of his having excepted to the presentment.

This concludes the arguments. The Court will render its decision on Friday.

An accident, which will beyond doubt prove fatal, occurred to one of our oldest citizens this afternoon. Mr. A. Hoonburen, of Insurance Agency, firm of S. M. Moore & Co., while descending the stairs from the side walk to the saloon of the Briggs House, fell, and striking his head upon the lowerstone step, smashed his skull in a fearful manner. He was taken up and carried into the house and is still alive, but it is impossible for him to survive.

Female Suffrage in Vermont.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTPELIER, July 28.—In the Vermont Council of Censors, a body men chosen to inquire if any amendments are required to the Constitution of the State, Mr. Reed, of Washington county, submitted a long report in favor of female suffrage, from the Committee on that subject.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1869.

PUBLIC LANDS DISPOSED OF.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has reports showing the disposal of 47,312 acres of public lands during June, at the following localities: Fort Dodge, Iowa, 21,241 acres; Oregon City, Oregon, 913 acres; Olympia, Washington Territory, 9,570 acres; Winnebago City, Minnesota, 7,388 acres.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau, from Yankton, Dakota, agency that the Indians are highly pleased with the manner in which the Great Father proposes to take care of them, and express their intention to live up to the treaty. The prospect of a fine corn crop upon the reservation is excellent.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that American steamboats, which merely touch at ports on lakes and on the coast, shall not be subject to entrance and clearance fees.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $947,000.

NEW YORK CITY.

Bank Officer Decamped—Board of Health—Tailors' Strike—Wall Street Private Police—Campmeeting Folks Chloroformed and Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 28, 1869.

One of the officers of a Brooklyn bank, and a son of one of its directors, decamped three weeks ago with $40,000 in currency and certified checks. He was arrested in that city last evening and has returned the bonds and checks amounting to $35,000, leaving the institution the loser of about $5,000. The names are withheld from publication.

The Board of Health of this city have agreed to prohibit fat boiling below 110th street on and after October 1st. The Board report 40,000 persons have been vaccinated during the summer. The cases of small-pox are now very infrequent and all tears of an epidemic have disappeared.

The German Tailors' Union have agreed to strike for an increase of thirty and thirty-five per cent. in wages.

The Cuba, sailed to-day, took no specie.

It is stated that Wall street and part of Broadway are to be patroled by private watchmen, many merchants and bankers having become convinced that the police force is inadequate.

Dennis Cummings, a street foot pad, was arrested this morning, just after knocking a man down and robbing him of forty dollars.

It is stated the congregation of the camp meeting collected at Cedar Grove, Narragansett Bay, were robbed of a large amount of money, watches and clothing on Sunday night. The occupants of ten of the tents were drugged with chloroform.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Some members of a pleasure club, while passing French's hotel this evening, on their return from an excursion, commenced letting off fireworks, with which the wagon on which they were riding was filled, when an explosion took place, fatally injuring Michael Mulcany aged twelve and another boy named Thomas Kelly. William Retican, John Hogan, Thomas Maher, David Howard and Michael Barrett were also seriously burned.

PACIFIC COAST.

Reception of W. H. Seward at Victoria—Storm in Oregon—Fires in Washington Territory—Miners' Strike.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—William H. Seward arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, July 20th. His reception was enthusiastic. He was escorted to Saint George Hotel, where the principal citizens, headed by the Mayor, presented an address of welcome. Mr. Seward visited the acting Governor, and was received in a becoming manner. He was serenaded in the evening and returned thanks, in the close of his speech expressing friendship for Great Britain. After visiting part of Puget Sound he proceeds to Alaska, and returns in about three weeks.

A destructive storm passed over Jacksonville, Oregon, yesterday. It commenced with thunder and lightning and was accompanied by a tornado which leveled fences, sheds and trees. Afterwards an immense body of water rushed down the creeks, carrying away bridges, gardens, and in some instances cattle. It is supposed a water spout burst west of the place.

The fires are still burning in Washington Territory. The smoke is so dense at Monticello that objects fifty yards distant are hardly discernable.

The members of the Miners' Union of Treasure City, Nevada, yesterday visited the principal mines of the White Pine District and compelled the men working for less than five dollars a day to stop work, using violence in some cases. Even those laboring under contract were compelled to desist and no one allowed to work.

Tobacco Sale and Banquet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EVANSVILLE, July 28.—There was a Big tobacco sale by Martin, Gardner & Co., and grand banquet here to-day. About four hundred planters and buyers were present. Speeches were made by Hon. John Law, Gen. J. M. Shackleford, Ezra Dyer, Hiram E. Read, and Judge Fulton, of New Orleans. The best hogshead sold for $1 78 per one hundred pounds and was raised by O. N. B. Rollins, of Ballard County, Ky. The next best hogshead sold at $1 76 per one hundred pounds.

Municipal Visitors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—At 9 o'clock this morning the City Council of Cincinnati were placed in carriages and conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery to view that lonely city of the dead. They next proceeded to the water works. After their return to the city they became the guests of Mr. H. D. Newcomb, with whom they took dinner at his palatial residence on Broadway. At 7 P. M. they proceeded to the new steamer United States and left for home.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 28.—In the Commons to-night, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Heygate, concerning the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, Mr. Fortesque, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said her Majesty's government gave careful attention to the suppression of such crime and would not shrink from exceptional legislation, if convinced of its necessity. The vigilance of the police and the action of the government prevented much crime. He trusted the absence of any unjustifiable exercise of the right of property, such as caused the late disturbances in Tipperary, and the continued exertion of the government, would tend to keep down violence and crime.

The bill to abolish capital punishment, introduced by Mr. Charles Gilpin, came up, on motion for a second reading, and was rejected—58 to 118.

LONDON, July 28.—Mr. Gladstone is reported better to-day.

The coal miners have held a conference at Manchester and resolved to agitate for an increase of wages at the end of the month.

The Harvard crew were out again this morning on the Thames at Putney. They went down with the ebb and in returning made thirty-seven strokes per minute. Their style was not as good as that displayed yesterday, but the rain fell in torrents and prevented any fair estimate. They will take a second trip this evening.

The *News* says that "At a time when the questions between the old and new countries are suspended rather than settled, it is pleasant to note how mutual affinities make themselves continually felt in many ways. Whether in brotherly contest on sea or river, or in the acknowledgment of reciprocal obligations, or in exchange of university honors, they remind us that blood is thicker than water, if not more binding than ink."

At Goodwood to-day the Goodwood stakes were won by Mr. Day's colt Starter by a length and a half, Miss Gratwicke second and Adolphus a bad third. The Lindon stakes were won by Burgundy, and the drawing room stakes by Rupert.

LONDON, July 27.—To-day the Harvard crew rowed twice on the river Thames in their American boat and created a favorable impression. The style of rowing was good, although the pace was considered rather slow. The Oxford crew called upon the Harvards during the day and fixed the race for August 23d, or on one of the following days. The members of the Harvard crew will practice daily until the race comes off.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 28.—Many arrests continue on suspicion of disloyalty. At Cindad Real hundreds of people are soliciting pardon from the Government for complicity in the recent Carlist movement. They state they were deceived by Carlist leaders.

A sharp street fight occurred yesterday at LaMancha between Carlists and Government forces. The Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains. There have been several arrests of Carlists at Cienca. The insurgents at that place released the prisoners confined in jail.

GERMANY.

BREST, July 28.—Yesterday the grand fete took place in honor of the memory of Alexander Von Humboldt, and the day was observed as a holiday. In the evening a public banquet was given and an immense torch light procession passed through the streets.

The Provisional Correspondence newspaper expresses astonishment at Baron Van Buest's assertions about Prussia in his recent speech to the Hungarian Committee. It denies that any advances have been made by Austria, and says if she desires to establish a true and solid friendship, Prussia is quite ready to meet her.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, July 28.—Mr. Geo. Harrington, late American Minister, to-day took his leave of the President of the Swiss Confederation, and introduced his successor, Mr. Rublee, who presented his credentials and was received as Minister Resident of the United States.

JAPAN.

HONG KONG, July 7, *via London*, July 28.—Advices from Japan report the finances of the country in a very disorganized condition. Paper money was forced upon the people on pain of death, and trade was paralyzed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, July 28.—Advices from Ascunsion to 17th June, received via Rip, state that three members of the Provisional Government have been elected by a popular vote.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Presse* asserts that arrangements are now nearly complete for giving unlimitated leave of absence to the soldiers whose furloughs will soon expire.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 28.—Consols, 93½; Five-Twenty Bonds firm at 82⅞; do. at Frankfort, 87½; Erie, 19; Illinois, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 23. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton market a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12⅝d.; do. Orleans 12⅞d.; sales of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. California white wheat 10s. 7d.; red western 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d.; Western Flour 23s. 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 30s. for old, and 29s. for new. Oats 3s. 8d. Peas 40s. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Cheese 61s. 6d. Bacon 62s.

LONDON, July 28.—Tallow 46s. Linseed Oil, 31 pounds 10s. Turpentine 28s. 6d. Sugar 39s. 9d. Petroleum at Antwerp 50½f. and dull.

HAVRE, July 28.—Cotton 151½f.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—*Evening.*—Five-twenties closed at 57⅝@57¾.

PARIS, July 28.—Bourse buoyant. Rentes 72f. 15c.

CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Insurgent Situation Favorable—Two Considerable Engagements Fought—Successful Landing of Munitions and Men from the United States.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Letters from Cuba, received here, contain intelligence to the 20th. Gen. Quesada had destroyed two important bridges on the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, cutting off communication between those cities. All the intervening country is held by the Cuban forces. The Spanish troops are now confined in those cities and are suffering severely from disease and want of supplies. Several sorties had been made from Nuevitas, and in each instance the troops were driven back with severe loss.

Gen. Quesada has a large number of Spanish prisoners, which he is holding as hostages for the proper treatment of his men in the hands of the Spanish commanders. Among them are a number of prominent government officers.

The letters state the Cuban forces have possession of the country from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, with several points on the coast, which gives them direct communication with the United States.

It is reported that there have been two important engagements, one near Remedios and the other at Sagua La Grande. The Spanish troops attacked the Cubans in force at Remedios. The Spaniards were driven off with the loss of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and prisoners. At Sagua the fight lasted seven hours, the Spanish force numbering over fifteen hundred, while that of the Cubans was less than one thousand effective men. The Spaniards were finally compelled to retreat, with the loss of over 300, while that of the Cubans was less than 120. The result of the battles has inspired the Cubans with renewed courage, and they have no doubt of their ability to maintain themselves against the forces now in the field opposing them.

A large supply of arms and ammunition, including a battery of artillery, and 3,600 men from the United States, sucessfully landed near Nuevitas and are now a part of Gen. Quesada's forces.

The sickness is reported abating, and Gens. Quesada and Jourdan expect soon to take the field offensively with a force more than equal to that of their opponents.

Correspondence by Cable Between Napoleon and President Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following is furnished us by the Franklin line of telegraph.

Paris, July 28—8:45 A. M.—To the Secretary of State, Washington. The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, Washington: I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which connects France with the United States, by sending to you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States. [Signed]

NAPOLEON.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French: I cordially reciprocate your good wishes and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend. [Signed] U. S. GRANT.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Board of Directors of the French cable have sent to Sir James Anderson, the commander of the expedition which has just laid the French cable, the following dispatch:

"Please offer to the inhabitants of Duxbury, Mass., and to the people of the United States generally, our most cordial thanks for their very friendly reception of the cable, which we trust may unite the three greatest nations still more closely in amicable bonds."

Serious Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—An accident occurred early this morning on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. The up bound Express train from New Orleans ran through a trestle at Rudd's creek, about eight miles below Clarksville, killing three and wounding seven persons. The engine, baggage car and two coaches went down. The three cars were burned entirely up. This is the second time this trestle work has gone down in the last three years.

Later.—A special train arrived here at five o'clock this evening from Clarksville, bringing the passengers that were saved and many of those that were wounded and able to travel. The following badly wounded were taken to St. Joseph's Infirmary, where they are receiving every attention: Mrs. H. McCall, New Orleans; C. H. Sage, Fulton, New York; William McCall, New Orleans; W. C. Shepard, New Orleans.

The accident will not deter the company from running trains regularly. It has been arranged, until the damage is repaired, to run night trains of Memphis and Louisville Railroad via. Nashville, over the Northwestern Railroad, and day trains on the regular track, transferring passengers and freight at the point where the disaster occurred.

The American Philological Convention.

[By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 28.—About twenty more delegates arrived to-day to attend the Philological Convention. Papers were read upon the proper pronunciation of Latin and Greek and upon the proper mode of teaching the ancient languages. To-morrow at noon the Convention will adjourn *sine die*, and then will occur the first meeting of the American Philological Association, which was originated to-day and provided with a Constitution. Among the papers read to-night was one by Prof. Dwight on thorough classic study.

Convention of Railroad Managers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SARATOGA, July 28.—A meeting of railroad managers was held here to-day to arrange regarding through freight. The following gentlemen were present: C. W. Chapin, of Boston and Albany Railroad; W. H. Vanderbilt, of Hudson River and New York Central Railroad; W. Williams, of Buffalo and Erie Railroad; Messrs. Phillips and Devereaux, of Lake Shore and Michigan and Southern Railroads; Mr. Drummond, of Toledo and Wabash Railroad; B. F. Smith, of Red Line, and Geo. Darling, of the White Line.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—President Grant left New York last evening for Washington.

—A Boston bank on Tuesday paid $8,000 on a forged check, purporting to be signed by Brewster, Sweet & Co.

—The match factory of Benj. Bucker, at Kendall Mills, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday, with all its contents. The loss was $7,000; insurance $2,500.

—It is rumored in Washington that General Canby is to be sent to Mississippi to superintend the election, and that General McDowell is to succeed him in Virginia.

—Lewis Montals, who was arrested a few days since for committing a rape on a girl eight years old, at Memphis, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

—Near Leesburg, Indiana, on Tuesday morning, during the progress of a thunderstorm, the lightning struck James Sutton and a span of horses, near which he was standing, killing them.

—Hon. Edward M'Pherson, clerk of United States House Representatives, and nephew, were among the passengers on steamship Leipsig, for Southampton and Bremen, yesterday afternoon.

—The supreme conclave of the order of Seven Wise Men, in session at Philadelphia, after the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the adoption of a new constitution, adjourned to meet next July at Baltimore.

—The Virginia State Treasurer will commence the payment of one per cent. on the January interest of the State registered bonds on August 15th, and as soon thereafter as possible the payments of the coupons will be made.

—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania, commenced their annual session in Philadelphia yesterday. The session is a private one and will last two days. There are in this State twenty-eight thousand eight hundred members in good standing.

—Reports have been received at the General Land Office showing the completion of the survey of twenty additional townships, lying between the Saline and Solomon forks of the Kansas river, embracing an aggregate area of four hundred and sixty thousand acres.

—Hon. Augustus Allen, a prominent lawyer of Boston, and member of the State Legislature of 1868, was conveyed to an insane asylum yesterday. He manifested symptoms of insanity at the Duxbury cable celebration and severely stabbed an officer who was called to take charge of him.

—Letters have been received from the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party, dated at Georgetown, on the Red river, north of Fort Abercrombie, July 20th, which state that the party were in fine spirits, and about to separate, one portion pushing to the Missouri, and the other returning to St. Paul.

—It was not Charles E. Quincy who was arrested in New York, on Thursday, for passing forged railway certificates on Wm. Heath & Co. Mr. Quincy is cashier of the latter firm, and was mainly instrumental in causing the arrest of the real forger, whose name is Geo. A. Abbott. This correction is due to Mr. Quincy, whose standing and reputation in Wall street is of the highest character.

Anti-Renters Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, July 28.—Sergeants Gujan and Kerke, of the Troy Division of the Capital Police, to-day arrested on warrants the Anti-Renters who made the assault upon Deputy Sheriff Griggs and posse on Monday last, in Rensselaer county, while serving a civil process. They were allowed to go on their own parole to appear and answer on Friday morning. Deputy Sheriff Griggs was reported to have been in a dying condition last night. The other parties wounded are in fair way of recovery.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Flour quiet and firm, sales of 500 bbls. city ground spring at $6,50@7. Rye Flour nominally $5,75. Wheat opened dull, declined, but closed firm at the quotations given; sales in the morning—26,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,42@1,43; 6,000 bush. No. 3 at $1,34@1,35, and in the afternoon—35,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee at $1,40@1,41; 7,600 bush. No. 2 Chicago at $1,39; 15,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee club at close, $1,42¼, with a tendency upward. Corn steady with moderate enquiry, sales of 21,000 bush. No. 2 western at $1,05; 25,000 bush. warm at 95c; 8,000 bu. kiln dried at $1,05. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork held at $33,50@34. Lard 19@19½c. Highwines selling in retail lots at $1,07.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton steady; middlings 32½c; sales of 140 bales; receipts 26 bales. Gold, 135¾. Sterling, 150. New York Sight ½c premium. Flour firm; sales of superfine at $5,90, double extra at $6,50, and treble extra at $6,75. Corn is held at $1,25 for white. Bran $1,05. Hay is held at $29 for prime. Pork is held at $33,50. Bacon is firm at 15½c for shoulders and 19@19½c for sides. Lard; tierces held at 19¾@21c, and keg at 21½@22c. Sugar is stiffer, with sales of common at 10¾@11½c, and prime at 14c. Molasses nominal, with sales of prime fermenting at 63@64c. Whisky, $1,17½. Coffee dull, with sales of fair at 15½c, and prime at 16½@17c.

OSWEGO, July 28.—Flour active; sales 3,000 barrels at $7,50 for No. 1 spring; $7,75 for amber winter; $8,25 for white; $9 for double extra. Wheat firm but unchanged; sales 9,500 bushels prime white Canada at $1,87½; 1,000 bushels fair do. at $1,82½; 1,000 bushels choice do. at $1,95; 2,000 bushels No. 1 white Michigan at $1,80; 1,200 bushels amber Michigan at $1,60; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1,50. Corn held at $1,40 for No. 1.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In the afternoon wheat was active and 3@3½c higher; opening sales No. 2 were at $1,36¼, seller for the month, closing firm, seller for August; active at $1,33½@1,36 for No. 2. Corn quiet at 91c, seller for all August; 91½c seller for last half. In the evening sales were light, but the market was firm; No. 2 corn, seller August, sold at 92c; do. seller last half 93c. No. 2 wheat firm at $1,36 seller August.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—Cotton market quiet; low middling at 30½c; good ordinary at 29½c. Wheat; red at $1,10@1,15; amber at $1,20, and white at $1,25@1,30. Flour at $7@7,50 for extra family.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Tobacco less active but unchanged. Cotton; nothing doing.

HAVANA, July 28.—Sugars slow of sales, but prices unaltered.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Fourth Day of the Allegheny Annual Conference—Further of the Lyons Case—Cheering Reports from the Churches—Letter to the Bishop, &c., &c.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Loquin in the Chair, and opened in the customary manner.

Rev. Mr. Gray appeared in the house, and was introduced to the Conference.

A question was raised as to the legality of J. F. Lyons' ordination as an Elder. The matter underwent a thorough sifting in a running discussion between Elder Biddle and Dr. Mathews. The following is the report of the Committee of Investigation in the case of Lyons for improper conduct in his ministerial capacity:

"We, your Committee, have investigated the case of Elder Lyons, and find nothing to criminate him. We therefore recommend to the Conference his exoneration from the complaints which have been preferred against him." The report was referred back to the Committee with instructions to investigate further.

Ten o'clock was the hour appointed to collect the Bishop's money, which having arrived, a general call was made on the Elders and delegates present, who responded as follows:

John Wesley	$25.50
Washington	11.50
Brownsville	8.50
Mansfield	7.00
Mission Church	18.00

A very cheering report was read from Hollidaysburg by Elder Morris Knox.

Mr. B. F. Pulpress read the report of the Mission Chapel, and also of the Sabbath school connected with it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock. Conference reassembled, Bishop Loquin presiding.

Rev. Wm. H. Hunter, pastor of Wylie street church, being in the house was invited forward and introduced to the Conference. Rev. J. Holiday and Elder J. Whiten arrived and were introduced to the Conference. Each gave interesting statements respecting the spiritual prosperity of the churches under their charge. Elder Holiday, speaking of Chicago, said: "There are thousands of colored people in Chicago. A few good ones, and a great many bad ones. There is a plenty of material for all the churches to work upon—the Zion Methodists, Bethels and the Presbyterians, if they were there. The people are fast, drive fast, live fast and die fast." He brought the following from Massillon:

Dear Bishop Loquin: We embrace this golden opportunity to write to you and all the Brethren of the Conference, and to enclose seventeen dollars, donated by the Sunday School of Massillon, Ohio. Though it is a small amount, yet it has been given by liberal hearts and willing hands. We are few and weak, and therefore our means are limited. We do not feel able to send more now, but ask you to accept the widow's mite, in the fond hope that it may go far toward spreading the gospel of our dear Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We are striving to lead our little flock "to the rock that is higher than I." The children of the Sabbath School all join me heartily in love to you and the brethren of the Conference, and we most sincerely ask you all to remember us and our dear little flock when you approach the Throne of Grace, for fear that we may not meet again. I will not weary your patience.

Your's truly in the Lord,

EMANUEL BOMAN,

Superintendent of Sunday School.

Rev. John Peck was introduced to the Conference and invited to a seat within the bar.

The balance of the afternoon's session was occupied with Elder Lyon's case, whose conduct made him so obnoxious to the people of Bridgewater that they not only refused to receive him, but closed the doors of the church against him.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Masonic Saving's Deposit Company.

This newly chartered banking association having a capital stock of $100,000, with privilege to increase it to $600,000, have opened a neat and handsome counting room at No. 131 Smithfield street, and are now ready for business. The Company embrace many of our leading and most responsible business gentleman, and promises to draw a large share of patronage. Money will be loaned on mortgages, National or State bonds, and other forms of security, and interest will be paid on all time deposits, and compounded. An important feature of the charter is that married women and minors can deposit money in their own names, which will be subject to their checks only, and not liable to attachment for husband's or parent's indebtedness. This is a very wise feature which will strongly commend itself to these classes of depositors. The bank is presided over by Charles W. Batchelor, Esq., President, and Geo. C. McLean, Esq., has been elected Cashier. We earnestly recommend the institution to our readers, and bespeak for it a full measure of public confidence and patronage.

St. Xaviers Academy.

This praiseworthy boarding school under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and delightfully located near Latrobe, will shortly reopen for the fall and winter session. It will be remembered that some time ago the college buildings were destroyed by fire, entailing large pecuniary loss and embarrassment to the good Sisters. Since then however, new, elegant and commodious buildings have been erected which will compare favorably with any in the country. The education imparted at the Academy is such as fits young ladies for any walk in life, being practical and plain as well as ornamental and polished, while exceeding good care is taken that moral principles are inculcated and the minds of the scholars moulded and inclined in the proper direction. We can recommend St. Xaviers, and the accomplished Sisters in charge as eminently worthy the confidence of those charged with the important responsibility of educating daughters or wards.

Class Reunion.—The members in this vicinity of the graduating class of 1859, Jefferson College, held a meeting at the office of N. W. Shafer, Esq., yesterday morning, and made the preliminary arrangements for attending the commencement exercises of the College, which take place at Washington, August 5th. They will meet again August 4th, at the Fulton House, to decide upon a formal meeting of the class either at Washington or Canonsburg, pursuant to an agreement made at the time of graduating in 1859.