Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 3.—The coming international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews is still a matter of great interest. The press of London generally comment unfavorably on the style of the Harvard crew. The *News* has an article on the subject, wherein the writer hopes that the weather will be all that either could desire; that the water will be smooth, the way clear, steamers distanced, and the best boat the first to pass the winning post. The Harvard crew were out again this afternoon on the Thames. They used a boat of the London club, and their practice was much better than before; they attained a higher rate of speed than with their own boat.

LONDON, Augus 3, *via* French Cable.—The London *Times* this morning, in its money article, says there are strong rumors that the preliminaries of an agreement between Spain and the United States with respect to Cuba have been arranged.

FRANCE.

(By French Cable.)

PARIS, August 3.—At the opening of the session of the Senate yesterday, M. Rouher made an address. He referred to the duty devolved upon that body of examining the proposed reforms, and said they should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with Liberty and at the same time strong enough to resist Anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter on this discussion with the firm intent of interpreting the wish of the country and that by the combined efforts of the Government and the Senate a more genuine harmony would be established between the powers of the State and the institutions of the Empire, and both would acquire new strength, lustre and popularity. In conclusion he expressed profound regret at the death of their late President, M. Troplong.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

PARIS, August 3.—In the French Senate, yesterday, the *Senatus Consultum* was read. In addition to the provisions telegraphed last night, it prescribes that ministers are to depend only on the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in council under his presidency. They are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, but can only be impeached by the Senate. A minister, whether number of the Senate or Corps Legislatif, has a right to be present at debates in either chamber. The Minister of Justice made some explanations to the Senate, which were of a very liberal character. The Senate has adjourned till Thursday next, when it will meet to appoint a Committee of ten to consider the *Senatus Consultum*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 3.—The Captain General of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent Serrano and General Prim, in which he says: "I took part in the revolution, hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, wide-spread immorality and deplorable anarchy prevail, and disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed a monarchy, the immediate choice of a king was indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider this question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution and retire to private life." This letter was read in a Council of Ministers and created a profound sensation.

LONDON, August 3.—A letter from Madrid says the state of affairs in that country is disquieting. The prospect ahead is full of gloom and confusion. The Government has no fears of the success of the Carlists, but does not think that all is lost for the Prince of Asturias.

(By French Cable.)

MADRID, August 3.—The volunteers are behaving with great violence, and the civil and judicial authorities are powerless to check them. The journalists of Madrid have held a meeting to protest against the acts of the volunteers.

SAXONY.

DRESDEN, August 3.—A dreadful accident occured yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain districts, near this city. Over three hundred persons were killed outright. There are no particulars, but the accident is said to have been attributable to the stormy weather.

DRESDEN, Aug. 3.—The accounts of the explosion in the mines have not been exaggerated. Three hundred and twenty-one dead are counted. The scenes in the neighborhood of the mines are heart-rending.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 3.—Preliminary surveys for a ship canal through Schleswig Holstein, to connect the Baltic and North seas, have been completed. It is thought the Prussian government will undertake the work.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL.—Captain Kendrict and crew of the bark Ontario, from New York for Melbourne, abandoned at sea May 30th, have been saved and landed at Mauritas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 3.—*Evening.*—Consols 93. Five-Twenty Bonds at London 83½; do. at Frankfort 88½@88¾. Stocks—Eries 19¾; Illinois 94½; Atlantic and Great Western 24½; market dull.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Cotton market is a shade easier; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 12⅞; Orleans 13@13½. Breadstuffs firm. The weather is wet. California white wheat 10s. 8d., red western 9s. 6d. Western Flour 24s. Corn; English 28s. 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 41s. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 10s. 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 62s. Spirits Petroleum 7½d.; refined 1s. 6½d. Turpentine 27s. 6d.

LONDON, August 3.—Tallow 46s. Sugar 39s. 6d. Linseed Oil 27. 6d., Turpentine 27s.

ANTWERP, August 3.—Petroleum is quoted at 51½f.

HAVRE, August 3.—Cotton sold at 164f. on spot.

NEW YORK CITY.

Tammany Society Resolutions on the Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 3, 1869.

The resolutions passed at the Tammany meeting last night, held that the question of the British rejection of the claims of the Irish-American citizens presents an international question between this country and Great Britain superior to those arising out of the conflict between the two countries on the belligerent rights of the North and South on the Alabama claims; that the sympathies of the Democratic party are with the Cubans struggling to overthrow the exactions of the Spanish revenue officers, and the bloody tyranny; and with the Patriot government for native Cubans, so far as we can, without rendering ourselves amenable to the neutrality laws, will endeavor to succor and comfort the struggling people of Cuba; that if the administration, on the subjects involving the sovereignty of American citizenship, would only exercise the alacrity which it has observed towards hunting Cuban refugees on Shelter Island, and detaining them in Fort Lafayette till they took the oath, our national honor would be better vindicated, and the just demands for the sympathies of the American people be widely gratified.

That the recent outrages by the Spanish government in Cuba in the execution of American citizens without form of trial, should have received the most instant and urgent attention at the hands of General Grant's administration, and such as would have been given in behalf of the outraged American people, had the Democrats been at the head of the government.

That in vain would the administration, against the wishes of the Cubans, acquire their island by purchase, and so make them citizens of the United States, if the oppressed inhabitants of that unhappy isle who come to seek Americanship so recklessly be regarded by our Federal Administration. It is the duty of every patriot to demand that the government awake from its reticent imbecility and endeavor at once to right the American nation upon these questions of outrage by British and Spanish officials in the sovereignty of American citizenship.

Governor Hoffman sent a letter, saying our Government has been disgraced by its failure to protect American citizens against injustice, cruelty and oppression, whether in Great Britain or Cuba. It is the mission of the Democratic party to wipe out that disgrace, and that they will do it the next administration. Let us have peace, when the rights of American citizens are trampled upon.

CINCINNATI.

Opening of the Textile Fabric Exposition.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The great exposition of textile fabrics opened this morning. Two adjacent storerooms of three stories, in Linton's magnificent new block, are filled with goods. The variety of fabrics is great and the quality very fine. Business men inspecting them confess that hitherto they have been ignorant of the extent and perfection of woolen manufactures in the West. The entries have been made by actual manufacturers, with very few exceptions.

A large number of people have come from abroad and more will come to-morrow and Thursday. The citizens are elated by its success, which far exceeds the most sanguine expectations. Throngs visited the exhibition to-day and all expressed unqualified satisfaction.

At three this afternoon the formal opening took place before a large crowd of people. Governor R. B. Hays was introduced by Mayor Torrence and made and address of welcome.

There are nearly three hundred entries, sixty since last night. To-night the books close against entries. Four power looms will work to-morrow.

The Committee on Reception, to-morrow, will show the visitors the suburbs, visiting Geo. H. Pendleton, Messrs. Probasco and Reso. On Thursday Eden Park will be visited; also Walnut Hills and Avondale.

Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, Secretary of the Wool Growers' Association of the Northwest, spoke at the opening of the Textile Exposition this afternoon.

James H. Laws gave a reception to contributors to the Textile Exposition to-night. Gov. Hayes was among the guests. The party was serenaded.

Two thousand articles are now entered and will be on exhibition to-morrow. Five thousand persons visited it the first hour yesterday. Chicago, New York, Detroit, New Orleans and other cities nearer have sent correspondents.

TENNESSEE.

A Huge Sensation—Report of a Desperate Conspiracy by the Stokes Party.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—The *Courier-Journal* has advices from Nashville which purport to be from a reliable source, making some startling disclosures concerning the plans of the Stokes party in Tennessee. These advices assert that it is the intention of General Stokes to assemble a Legislature of his own at Nashville to organize a separate State Government and to call upon Gen. Cooper of the militia for his assistance. Cooper is said to be committed to the conspiracy. The Federal office holders and the Republican municipal authorities of Nashville are also a part of it. The scheme is attributed to Horace Maynard, but it is said to have the approval of Boutwell and other Republican leaders at Washington. In lieu of the militia, which are disbanded, Cooper is expected to be backed up by the Grand Army of the Republic. The object of this movement is to create a conflict, calling for the interposition of Congress, which will be memorialized in regard to the subject. It is expected that the administration will protect General Stokes and his party until Congress meets.

Election in Alabama.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MOBILE, August 3.—The vote in this city for Congress is as follows: Mann, Conservative, 4,108; Buck, Radical, 2,848. Mann's majority, 1,260. Frasequer, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, August 3.—This city gives Buckley, Radical, for Congress, 3,082, and Worthy, Democrat, 1,015; Buckley's majority, 2,067.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1869.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The following was to-day issued from the Treasury Department:

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, August 3, 1869: The following regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are published for the information of officers of Internal Revenue, and all others whom it may concern.

[Signed] C. DELANO, Tres. Dept.

The following additional regulations relative to claims for the refunding of taxes is hereby prescribed:

No claims or application hereafter made for the refunding of taxes will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unless the same shall be filed with the Commissioner within two years from the date of the payment of the tax, or in case of claims already accrued within two years from this date.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Sect'y of Treasury.

FROM CUBA.

Letters have been received in this city from leaders of the Cubans, dated the 26th ult. These letters give the following items of news from the insurrectionary districts: The recent engagements have placed in the hands of the Republican leaders a large number of prisoners, and they are now in a position to prevent the wholesale massacre of Cubans and their friends, which have taken place through the power of the volunteer organization, as it is understood the prisoners in the hands of the revolutionists would be held as hostages for the proper treatment of Cubans who might be captured in battle. This fact has caused a cessation of the execution of prisoners, which has hitherto been the policy of the Spanish commanders. General Quesada has completely destroyed all communication between Puerto Principe, and the coast and the telegraph communication with Havana, and were it not for the unhealthy condition of the city he would have occupied it some time ago. Every effort of General Letona to open communication has been defeated, and in these attempts the Spanish loss has been treble that of the Cubans. The loss of the Spaniards in these encounters is so great that it is reported the effective force of General Letona at Neuvitas and the entire district does not exceed 4,000, while that of Gen. Quesada is near 9,000 men in good discipline, well armed, and fully prepared for a forward movement when the healthy condition of the country adjacent to the coast will permit. There have been a number of minor contests in Gen. Jordan's district. In each case the Spaniards have been the aggressors, but in every instance they have been repulsed with great loss, while the Cubans have suffered little. At Villa Clara the loss of the Spanish was two hundred, with their arms, ammunition, wagons, ordnance and provision trains.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Col. Haynes, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the regular organization of Texas, has addressed an appeal to Mr. Cladin, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, against the recognition of the Houston organization which nominated Gen. Davis. He publishes a letter of Gov. Pease, in which he states that President Grant assured him he would not interfere with the Texas election.

THE CABINET.

It is understood no regular Cabinet meeting is to be held until about the first of September. Secretaries Rawlins and Cox are the only members of the Cabinet now in the city.

Postmaster General Cresswell expects to return home next Monday. A letter received to-day states that he is recovering from his late injury.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Commissioner has information that the Kiowas, Camanches and Arrapboes, in the south west, are doing well on their Reservations, with prospects of improvement. A portion of the Special Commission, Messrs. Brough, Dodge and Bishop, are now among them.

BAY OF SAMANA.

A special says: The negotiations between the agents of the Dominican Government and the United States have been brought to a successful issue, and we shall soon own the harbor and peninsula of Samana.

LOUISVILLE.

Serious Accident—Humors of a Riot at Danville, Kentucky—Anarchy in Casey County.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—A serious accident occurred at the Ohio Falls bridge, about 11 o'clock this morning, by the capsizing of a yawl belonging to the steamer Mollie Ebert, which resulted in the drowning of a man named Murray and the narrow escape of Capt. Pink Varble, the Falls pilot, and four others.

Reports were rife this morning that a serious riot had broken out at Danville, Kentucky, but telegrams from that point this evening flatly deny them.

The Evening *Express* contains the following:

We have ugly reports from Casey county and that region. The regulators, according to this rumor, have been at work and blood has again been shed. We are told that a gang of some thirty men made an attack on a house of one of the Rowz party, in Caseyville, and shot and killed three men and one woman. There are no other particulars. This is the same gang that have been operating in Anderson, Mercer and adjoining counties. They are a band of scoundrels and should be brought to justice.

An official order has been received from the Adjutant General's office, at Frankfort, addressed to Major Allen, of this city, to hold his battalion of militia in readiness for service. It is contemplated by the State authorities to send this militia to Doyle and Mercer counties to destroy the bands of roving regulators that are depredating in that portion of the State.

CHICAGO.

The Whitehouse-Cheney Case—Injunction Against the Ecclesiastical Court Sustained.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The public announcement that Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court, would this morning render a decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction against the Ecclesiastical Court, convened for the trial of Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, of Christ Church, brought a large audience to the chamber at an early hour, including a number of prominent lawyers, clergymen, &c. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, Judge Jameson announced his decision. It occupied about half an hour in its delivery and was listened to by the crowded audience with marked attention. His decision was against the dissolution of the injunction.

The old maxim, embodied in 24th of Henry VIII., that causes spiritual ought to be tried by spiritual judges, and causes temporal by temporal judges, the Court admitted in its fullest force; but it was because here is a temporal cause, a right of property, a civil right, threatened, or, upon the statement of the bill, a civil right is threatened by the action of the ecclesiastical court, therefore, this court interferes to protect it, and this is acknowledged to be within the jurisdiction of a temporal court. While an ecclesiastical tribunal is engaged in the trial of an offender on an act of discipline, or the rules and canons of the church, if they proceed according to the canons, a civil court has no right to interfere; but if it transgresses its own rules and regulations, and if the effect of that transgression be to seriously injure the temporal rights of the party accused, then the civil courts have a right and it is their duty to interfere.

What, then, is the wrong in this case? Stated briefly, the respondents are here charged with sitting, or attempting to sit, as an Ecclesiastical Court to try Rev. Charles E. Cheney, and that they are proceeding outside of and in violation of the rules and canons. An Ecclesiastical Court, in this country, is nothing more than a mere voluntary association of individuals. Not to state the fact invidiously, it is perfectly clear that an ecclesiastical tribunal, or church association, is no more in the eyes of the law than an association for any temporal purpose whatever, a base ball club, a lyceum, or an organization for the construction and operation of a railroad, and the courts place the right to interfere in these cases upon the violation of the contract or stipulations which constitute the association. It is charged here by the Rev. C. E. Cheney that the so called tribunal is proceeding to try him in violation of its own canons and ordinances. If that be so, then the civil court is authorized to interfere for his protection, and it is its duty to do so.

Several objections have been made by the complainant in the case against the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, and I may state that every one of the objections raised by Rev. Mr. Cheney is, in my judgment, sound, and should have been sustained by the Court, a statement that perhaps could not be made in a similar tribunal in one case in a thousand.

The first objection that was raised was that the Bishop who instituted the proceedings in this case was attempting to do so in violation of the canons of the church; that the commission designated by him on its face was a violation of a canon of the church, and he had no jurisdiction, or the presenters, or the Court, to try him. Canon 20 of the Diocese of Illinois provides that the Bishop may institute proceedings for trial for offences on information coming to him from either of three sources, from a majority of the Vestry, from three Presbyters of the church, or from public rumor. It has been held by this Court, in the Hager case, and the Court thought with perfect justness, that this canon and ordinance of the Church presents or affords an exclusive rule for the Bishop; that he had no right to proceed outside the canon, and should have proceeded on one of the three grounds mentioned. The call or commission for this Court does not purport to proceed on such information, but upon credible information. The Bishop says, being credibly informed that Charles E. Cheney has done so and so, I have appointed, &c., &c.

The Court holds that this being the foundation of the whole Court, unless the Bishop brings himself inside the provisions of the canon, he has no more right to proceed to try the Rev. C. E. Cheney than any four men who may meet in the street and say to each other, he has done thus, and so let us proceed to try him.

The Court had no doubt that this restriction upon the Bishop was meant as a guard, and he had no more right under such a commission as has been issued to appoint such presentation than anybody else, and of course the presenters have no right to act. The coming together of the five persons, and assuming to act as a court, the Court thought was a violation of the canons. The canons require that the Bishop shall select eight persons, out of whom the accused shall have the right to select five, and, as he construed the canons, the party accused has a right of a notice from the Bishop and of twenty days in which to make this selection. Then there is, according to the canon, necessary a notice of thirty days of the trial. This also constitutes a jurisdictional fact. The fact is that only seventeen days, even by the extension granted, were allowed Mr. Cheney to select these parties. It is true there is some difference of opinion among counsel as to the construction of that canon; but in my judgment it is impossible for it to be construed other wise than as I have stated. The facts coming together, if it is alleged by the bill, that they were selected by the Bishop, or assisted by the Bishop, to convince that the Bishop had prejudged the case, and was biased against the complainant, and had intimated to him that in case his contumacy led to his being brought before a court for trial, there could be but one result, deposition; and he further stated that it should be so, for the cause that in this decision no one would be competent to sit on the court who had signed a certain protest, upon which also was the name of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, and the right to sign which was a part of the offenses, or involved as an issue in this case.

It was claimed there should be allowed the right of challenge, the right to ask members of the court whether they had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused. This right of challenge was overruled, and I may here say, that, according to the best legal authorities of the Church itself, it was wrongful, and I might say impressively overruled. There is probably not in the world a tribunal, certainly not a civil one, and I doubt if an ecclesiastical one, which would overrule so summarily an objection of this kind. The right of challenge is a God given right, which cannot be taken away. That also was one of the objections which should have been sustained by the court.

Another objection also that was raised by the accused was, that the presentment, the paper which stands in an ecclesiastical trial the same as an indictment at common law, namely the specification of the offences for which the party is to appear and stand his trial, was insufficient. The Court had no right to proceed to try him on such an objection. This also was overruled. The objection was that the alleged offence was stated as having omitted the word "regeneration" in infant baptism on divers occasions within the past two years, and, as stated in another place, within the past six months, not specifying the dates of the commission of the offence or names of persons to be called as witnesses against the accused. Now, I must here express my astonishment at a court overruling an objection of this kind. Even Mr. Hoffman, the great authority of the church in this country, says that such an indictment is bad in all kinds of law, common, military, civil and ecclesiastical, and I may add that it is opposed to the plainest dictates of common sense. Mr. Hoffman also characterized it as absurd and illegal.

Now some of these, if not all, were objections that went to the very foundation of the jurisdiction of the court and its jurisdiction over the subject matter, and if not wrongfully accused, the court was proceeding outside its canons and had no right to do so.

Now here is a very important question, whether the wrong complained of is such as a court of chancery has jurisdiction to inquire into and redress? This is the wrong complained of on the part of the ecclesiastical court. To state in a few words my views upon that point, the court here, and the counsel here, must show two circumstances to exist and coexist in order to justify the taking of jurisdiction in this court. There must be, as the inevitable, natural or proper result of the ecclesiastical court, an injury to the civil rights of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, or to his rights of property, and the injury must be, as the court accounts it to be, irreparable in its nature. Was it the inevitable consequence that there would be an injury to the properly rights of the plaintiff if the Court were allowed to proceed? The bill sets forth that the Rev. Mr. Cheney has for many years been a presbyter of Christ Church in this city, in this Diocese of Illinois; that he was educated for such office; that he is in receipt of a salary of $4,500 per annum; and also that he enjoys certain emoluments in the shape of a parsonage rent free from the parish. Now what would be the consequence of the Court, in this instance, proceeding with this trial? It is said that the consequence would not necessarily be the deposition or the suspension of the complainant. It is said that there has been no sentence. Yet my view is this: that this is a Court proceeding in viciation of its own canons, outside them, and without any jurisdiction. It must be presumed to intend to do all that may befall in the prosecution of the case, even the worst that may befall. They must be presumed to intend the deposition of this party, because they put him, without right, to the risk of deposition, and the bill, I may say, goes farther, and states that the Bishop has made a threat, or what has been so taken and understood as a threat, that there shall be a deposition in this case. It is true that the Bishop denies this, but it is a significant fact that the respondents do not deny it. They make no answer to the allegation in that portion of the bill, and so far as they are concerned, I am disposed to consider it as not denied. Having, as I said, no right to proceed at all, the presumption of the law is that they intend all that may befall, even the worst consequences, under the canons of the church. If that be admitted, the only remaining question is whether there is threatened such a damage to the property and rights of this complainant as that a civil court has a right to intervene and put a stop to the action of the court. To give this right, the injury threatened must be irreparable.

The Judge discussed at some length what may be considered an irreparable injury in the legal sense. A man may own five estates, worth $10,000 each, except the fifth, which may be worth two thousand and have the right to come into Court and allege an irreparable injury to the fifth. An irreparable injury is confined to that which is threatened, and may be in the main small. It is that which threatens to destroy or render valueless to the owner something which he possesses, whether an heirloom or an estate, and has no reference to the rest of his possessions, or what is modified or affected by them. An irreparable injury may be such either directly or indirectly. If the direct and immediate consequence be to destroy the estate or interest, it is directly irreparable. If such that a court or jury, although recognizing its existence, still could not accurately fix the amount of the damage inflicted, then it is indirectly irreparable. The right here involved is the right to continue to be a minister of the gospel in the Episcopal church, as a pastor of Christ church; in receipt of the salary and emoluments of that position. Is it no pecuniary injury that a man should be cut off from the profession or business with which he is connected, even supposing that he can go abroad and connect himself with another church? But the question is not so simple as that. Under the canons of the church, if this Court depose or indefinitely suspend him, he is absolutely cut off from all the churches of the same denomination in the land. He cannot officiate, either in this country, or probably not even in England. He cannot fill the position or pursue the career for which he has been especially prepared by years of education and adapted by experience and ability. It is, so far as temporal rights are concerned, very much as if his arms were clipped off, or his brain paralyzed by this Court.

The Judge concluded by saying: I feel that it has been made my duty to interfere in this case, and the rules under which I do so have been laid down long years ago by the sages of the law. It has been a painful case, one I would have gladly avoided. It has been my pleasure to be a vestryman in the Episcopal church, and it is with regret that I find myself compelled to act in this matter. But, whatever the consequences, I feel that it is not my duty to shrink from them. I have gone thus far into the irregularities of the Court in question toward the canons of the church, in order that, if the advisors of the Episcopal authority in this case think there should be another trial, some of the objections raised may be sustained. A court declining to be examined as to whether it has committed itself in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or giving him due warning of its causes of procedure, is so manifestly unjust, that I must express my astonishment that four or five gentlemen of intelligence should be found in this diocese who would take such action. Not a similar tribunal has existed, nor none been guilty of such injustice, since the days of Scroggs and Jeffreys.

The attorneys on both sides of the case had a consultation immediately after the opinion had been rendered, and the counsel for the Bishop requested leave to file an amended bill before the Supreme Court at the September term. The Supreme Court will not reach a decision before January next.

CUBA.

Reported Negotiations by Gen. Sickles, American Minister, for the Independence of the Island.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Sun* asserts that the Administration of President Grant has opened negotiations with the present Government of Spain for the independence of Cuba. Gen. Sickles has already presented the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid, and two bulky telegrams have been received at Washington in consequence. The proposition which General Sickles has laid before Marshal Serrano and his associates is as follows:

First—Spain shall recognize the independence of Cuba under the Government of Cespedes.

Second—Cuba shall pay to Spain an indemnity for resignation of the rights hitherto exercised by the mother country, the amount of this indemnity to be specified in the treaty.

Third—The indemnity, whether fixed at one hundred millions, fifty millions—or twenty millions of dollars, to be in bonds of the Cuban Government, payable with interest at the expiration of a convenient period.

Fourth—These bonds to be guaranteed by the United States.

Fifth—An armistice to be proclaimed between the patriots and the Spanish troops in Cuba immediately upon the execution of the treaty; the island to be evacuated by the Spanish forces as soon as the treaty is ratified by the representatives of the Cuban people and the guaranty of the bonds approved by the Congress of the United States.

Sixth—If the terms are not at once accepted by the Spanish government, the United States will without further delay recognize the independence of Cuba.

American Dental Association.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—The American Dental Association commenced its ninth annual session at Union Hall ball room this morning. The Association was called to order by Jonathan Taft, of Cincinnati. Delegates were present from all parts of the country, including Vice President Homer Judd, of St. Louis, Secretaries Jas. McMannus, of Hartford, and Edgar Park, of St. Louis, Treasurer W. H. Goddard, of Louisville; also leading dentists of Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. J. G. Ambler, of New York, made an address of welcome, ending with a poem. W. H. Atkins, of New York, read a paper on dental pathology and surgery.

At the afternoon session the discussion of dental pathology continued, Drs. Atkinson, Witherbee, C. R. Butler and W. P. Pierce participating.

Turf Meeting at Buffalo.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, August 3.—Great interest is manifested in the annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association, commencing on the 10th instant. A large number of fine horses will be in attendance, on exhibition and for sale. Among the horses which arrived to-day were the American Girl, Lucy Bradley, Confidence and two green ones in charge of Dan Mace, Goldsmith Maid and Dot in charge of Doble and Henry. From the West a number of other fast horses are also on hand and in splendid condition. Lady Thorn is expected to-morrow. The trot for $10,000 will come off on the 12th.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—Receipts—wheat 70,000 bush, corn 30,000 bush, flour 6,000 bbls. Shipments—wheat 40,000 bush. Canal freights to New York very dull at 12½c on wheat, 10½c on corn and 7½c on oats. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; sales 1,500 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1,43; 7,500 bush at $1,42½; 7,600 bush No. 2 Chicago at $1,41. Corn firm; sales 8,000 bush No. 2 western at 90c; 8,000 bush No. 1 kiln dried at 94½c. Oats nominal at 68c. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Highwines nominal at $1,07@1,08. Pork firm at $34. Lard firm at 19@19½c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Cotton entirely nominal, sales of 80 bales; the first bale new crop came overland to-day from Texas. Gold 135¾. Sterling 41¾. New York sight ¾ premium. Flour dull, superfine $5,75; double extra $6,37; treble extra $6,50. Corn, white $1.10. Oats 71c. Cran $1,05. Hogs 29@31c. Pork $35,50. Bacon, retail trade only, shoulders 16c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 19½c; hams 24@25c. Lard unchanged. Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Whisky $1,02@1,02¼. Coffee unchanged.

CHICAGO, August 3.—At open board in the afternoon there was only a limited business done in the grain market. Wheat: No. 2 spring sold at $1,34@1,34½, and $1,34@1,34¼c, seller August, and closed dull. Corn inactive and nominally easier, at 86c, seller the month, and 89½c, seller last half, for No. 2. Provisions and freights dull. In the evening the market was inactive and nominal.

OSWEGO, August 3.—Flour in good demand and market unchanged. Wheat unchanged; sales 2,500 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1.50, and 4,000 bush. amber Michigan at $1,53. Corn is held at $1,05 for No. 2 kiln dried. Cornmeal 23c. Mill feed steady. Canal freights: wheat 8½c, corn 7½c to New York; canal exports 14,600 bush. wheat.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—Wheat has declined; red $1,10, amber $1,15, and white $1,20; coming in freely. Flour: sales of 250 bbls choice family.