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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Hewitt.

Thos. Hewitt, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, No 24 Federal street, Allegheny City. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M.; 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. sel2-1wd

Emma and Ida Webb.

The two most accomplished young ladies in the theatrical profession, will appear at the Opera House next Monday, and every evening during the week. 14:3

Silks.

To those in pursuit of Silks or Moire Antique, black or colored, we are prepared to exhibit an unusually choice selection, at prices ranging from $1 to $7 $ yard. J. W. BANKEN & Co., sel13-3t 59 Market street.

Flannels at Wholesale.

As well as retail, at less than manufacturers prices. We can also offer great inducements in Goburgs, Alapaccas and other Dress Goods; also Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, &c. Remember the place, on the north-east corner of 4th and Market streets.

C. HARBON LOVE & BRO.

The Sale of Lots

At McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, on Monday last, was well attended, and the bidding was spirited, resulting in the sale of some twenty lots, when the rain came on and the sale was adjourned till Monday, the 18th inst., as advertised in another column.

Flannels! Flannels! Flannels!

We have just received a large and well assorted stock of Flannels, which were bought previous to the advance of goods. Our stock consists of all colors, styles and qualities, and we are selling them less than manufacturers prices.

PERLEY, LUKEN & CO., 135 Federal street, Allegheny.

French Merinoes,

And French Cashmeres, Alpacas, Alapaccas and other Dress Goods from the large New York Auctions at less than half just cash prices. Also Flannels bought before the late advance, and will be sold very low, together with all kinds of cotton goods. Remember the place, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARBON LOVE & BRO.

New Style

All-wool Reversible Plaids, Polka Spots; also Silver Polka Spot Poplins, on black, brown and blue grounds, and handsome Plaids, &c.; also double-width Delaines; French Merinoes and Cashmeres at a great bargain; Flannels and other domestic goods. Remember the place, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARBON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods

Of every description, purchased for the ready money at much lower prices than they could now be bought, and will be sold at a very small advance on the New York auction, or importers or manufacturers' price, wholesale as well as retail. Buyers will please reflect the place—on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARBON LOVE & BRO.

Remember the Great Sale

Of valuable building lots at Braddocksfield, will take place on Saturday, September 16, at 1 o'clock. Train will leave the Connellsville Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, precisely at one o'clock, to convey ladies and gentlemen to and from the auction of chicken fricassee. Notice required.

A. HOLLWANE, Auct'r. B. McLEAR & CO.

To Country Merchants.

Full stock of Cambrics, Poplins, Repps, Paramatas, Coburgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Mohairs, Black and Colored Silks, De Laines, Barathea, and other Dress Goods, just opened, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street. also Prints, Muslins, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Corsets and other Fashids, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Notions, &c., at much less than Eastern prices. sep2-3t

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that it concerns your interest to read them fairly first. If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in our country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and the sound stamina with which nature has blessed you, with this peerless Vegetable Tonic.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means, the strength which unassisted Nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and renovates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere.

Recruiting.

Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchase of spring and summer goods at about one-half of the gold prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Let Allegheny friend should give him a call.

Afraid to Laugh.

Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the discoloration and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant SOZODONT. It will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical State Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

THE Cleveland *Leader* states that a part of the Democratic programme in that State is yet kept scrupulously secret, but nevertheless fully resolved on by those "in the ring." It is nothing less than the carrying of the next Legislature and the election of Clement L. Vallandigham as the next United States Senator from Ohio. The Democracy do not, of course, expect to carry the State on the general ticket, nor will they attempt it; but they will lend every effort by colonizing votes, by trading votes, by spending special labor on every district that can be possibly carried by a Democrat, to obtain control of the next State Legislature, and thus elect Vallandigham.

NEWSPAPER PUNCS.—A very active controversy is going on among the newspapers of Chicago, involving the ethics of journalism. One of the leading papers, it is alleged, is in the habit of publishing editorial articles upon matters of a private interest for pay. The other journals denounce this practice, but have not succeeded in extracting an admission or denial from the alleged culprit. The practice, we presume, is not wholly unknown outside of Chicago; but we believe it is generally confined to those journals whose editorial opinions are not deemed of any special importance, or whose agent at business fails to pay expenses.

LETTER TO HON JAMES HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior.

TO THE HON. JAMES HARLAN, *Sir*:—My attention has been challenged by your letter to the Hon. Geo. B. Edmonds, in explanation of your views in relation to what is called the President's policy of reconstruction of the rebel *States*—if the word is not inadmissable as to the *Union* itself. From it I learn that your political friends in Iowa, who are admitted to have adopted "as a plank of their platform, a recommendation of negro suffrage," are not satisfied with your approval of a policy which, as they affirm, has been indorsed by "the Copperhead Convention" of that State, and which, you are pleased to remark, is *assumed* by them to be in opposition to that kind of suffrage.

You protest that it would give you pain to differ with them, and that they misapprehend the position of the President as well as your own, and that of "the Union party at large," and proceed to insist that the real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive the authority from the general Government, or from the State governments respectively. There are other points in your letter to which I will refer hereafter.

It have not the honor of being a citizen of Iowa, and know no more of the doings of its Conventions than what I glean from your letter. I claim, however, to be a member of "the Union party at large," while you are a part of the administration which it has placed in power, and in a condition, therefore, to declare the opinions and policy of that administration, as you profess to do. Whether you have met the objections of your friends at home in such a way as to satisfy them, I do not know. I trust, however, that you will excuse me, as a Pennsylvania Unionist, for saying that you have not satisfied me that their alarm was groundless, and that I do not like the veil which a man enjoying so much of their confidence, has so dexterously thrown over the great issue of the day. I do not mistrust the judgment of the people when they are forewarned of danger, but there is nothing I dread so much for the country as the flattering anodyne that would drug the justly apprehensive into a false security.

You think that the position of the President is misapprehended; I wish you could convince me that it was so. To show this, you set out by stating what you say is *not* the question at issue between him and the friends who differ from him. That question, about which you say that there is no dispute, is whether the negro shall be allowed to vote or not. The only point in controversy, as you suppose, is as to the source from which the authority is to be derived,—whether from the General Government, or from the State Government respectively; and here you think that the President will be found in harmony with the Union party of the State of Iowa, who are now endeavoring to extend the right of suffrage to the negro within their own jurisdiction.

But how do you make this out? The President has a policy of his own. It is announced in his Proclamations. You know what it is. I understand you to endorse it. I will not trouble you now with the inquiry, although I would be glad to be informed wherein lies your dissent from Mr. Seward or the Attorney General, what right he has, as the Executive functionary of this government, to have any policy at all—either to take the initiative, or to interfere in any way with the question of the reorganization or reformation of a defunct State Government. He has a policy, however, as you admit, on which he is proceeding, in the recess of Congress, and without advice, so far as I know, from any body—and which, if not exactly palatable to his friends in Iowa or here, has met at least the hearty approval of all the enemies of the Government—his enemies and our own—as well the infamous murderers of unresistyle soldiery, whom we are supposed to have subdued, as their faithful Democratic auxiliaries of the North, who without the courage of their Southern brethren, still secretly lament the issue which they have equally labored to avert, and are equally intent with them on turning the fruits of our victory to ashes.

That policy looks to the reinstatement of those States by the same element precisely that governed them before. It excludes the negro as a party altogether from the arrangement. Though constituting, in some instances, an absolute majority of the whole people—though altogether the only survey loyal man in the South, and the man also to whom the President himself is indebted, in a large degree, for his own power to act this very proceeding on foot—and although his interests are admitted to be a distinct question, and his stake in the result immeasurably greater than that of any other element, he is to be allowed no voice in the preparation of those constitutions on which his very liberties are to depend. It is a foregone conclusion that he will not be allowed to have any more to say upon the question of their adoption by the people. The men who make them will follow the indications of the cell, and legislate, of course, for their own advantage. Nobody expects—the President does not—you, Mr. Harlan, do not—that with these high prerogatives committed to their own hands exclusively, they will ever consent to share them with a class whom they not only look upon as their natural inferiors, but as successful rebels against their own authority. History shows no case, I think—it does not, Mr. Harlan, can turn to it—where a privileged class has ever surrendered such an advantage except at the point of the sword. When the President decided therefore upon the qualifications of the Elector—and act by the way involving more than kingly powers—he decided by necessary consequence that the negro should not be allowed to vote under the Constitutions either whether he intended it or not. It would be no strained inference to say that he intended it. If he had intended we could have adopted no surer process to forestal the public sentiment of the North, and the action of its Representatives. He has not declared himself directly, so far as I know, upon this subject. He has his own prejudices perhaps, as a Southern man. He may be of the opinion that it would not be safe to give the ballot to the black man. He has apparently, a large charity, a confidence in the honor and magnanimity of his neighbors and old associates in council where perfidy of the rebel leaders, the wide-spread hatred of the Yankees, and the untold horrors of the Andersonville prison have not permitted us to be certain. Nobody has ever supposed that he was either deficient in understanding, or was not likely to foresee what the work would be, when he was himself laying the foundation, and collecting the artificers. Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? And yet you think, or you have left your friends in Iowa, that the policy which does exclude the negro in the first instance and has been so instinctively apprehended, and so promptly espoused, and indorsed by the Copperheads everywhere, is in opposition to negro suffrage, when that is its one distinct and characteristic feature!

Taking it then as shown, that the first and most important step in the President's process of restoration—"and it is always the first step that costs"—involves a clear and unmistakable denial of that very right about which you say there is no dispute, will you allow me to ask what is it that you mean when you assert that there is no question at issue between him and his own friends upon the policy of allowing the negro to vote? Do you intend that there is no dissent from him on this point, or was it your purpose to convey the idea that it has ceased to be a question, because it has been already decided by the Executive? You cannot mean that "the Union party at large" has acquiesced in this policy. You will scarcely insist that it is *res adjudicata*, and no longer open to inquiry, on the ground that it is an exclusively Executive function to organize a State. Allow me to say that as the case stands now, it is not so much a question as to the source from which the authority is to be drawn, as it is a question whether the negro shall be *deprived* of the right to vote—as he has already been—by the assumed authority of the National Government. Take it that the President's position is a sound one, and his plan accepted by the party—as it has been by the so-called Democrats—and there will be no dispute whatever between the General Government and the States—no question as to the reservoir from which this well-earned bounty is to flow, or the hand which is to lay the accolade upon the shoulders of the black man. His position in the State—his destiny as a man—will have been fixed—irremediably by other process than revolution—by the fiat of the Executive.

But who is it, let me ask, that has raised this issue of power between the General and State Governments, which you describe as the real and only question of the times? I know of no dispute on this point. I have never seen the man who pretended that the standard of elective qualification—*under the Constitution*—was referible to any other authority than that of the States themselves. You seem to realize the fact—which the Proclamations confess—that there is no State Government, or State law, for this particular case. If there were, we should be entirely agreed, that neither the President nor Congress could order Conventions, or determine who should constitute or elect their members. But as we are agreed that there is not, I am at a loss to understand how it is that you contrive to get up an issue *without parties*—between two powers, of which the one is existent, and the other only in *potentia*. That issue will be a possible one, after these States shall have been duly re-organized and re-admitted as members of this Government, although you have left no room for doubt as to your opinions either upon the question of their admissibility without negro suffrage, or the power of the General Government to interfere with the elective franchise in the case of a State that has been once admitted into the Federal family. For the time being, there can be no issue but between the *Executive* and the *people* of the loyal States, or their representatives in Congress, and that only on the question as to the power that is to organize, or to assume the right of saying who shall have a voice in their construction, upon which, of course, the whole character of the Constitutions themselves must depend. Under the policy which you approve they will present themselves, without negro suffrage. But what do you propose in the contingency?

You tell the people that President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to *interfere primarily* with the question of negro suffrage in any of the states of the union, but that it may arise and properly be decided by Congress when Senators and Representatives present themselves for admission, and you are careful only to *infer* that if any state should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage which would *clearly* show the state government to be other than Republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would in their judgment be necessary to carry out the guaranties of the Constitution.

Upon the first of these propositions, to wit: the assertion of the doctrine that the Federal Government has not the right to "interfere primarily" with the question of suffrage in the States, the question will naturally present itself to everyreader, why is it that the executive public has departed so widely from the doctrine of non interference *in the first instance*, in the assumption of the right *in the very initiatory step of* the process of organization, to determine the whole question of suffrage. Is it because he is clothed individually, with powers that do not belong to the Federal Government, or (because the seceding members are no longer States of this Union? In the latter view, which, however, it may be considered in theory, has at least the support of the whole practice of the Government in its dealings with these members, there would be no great difficulty, I should think, in finding in the legislative branch of this Government, all the powers which have been exercised by the President. Upon the theory, however, of his legal adviser, that a State Government which is admitted to have been destroyed, and is therefore no where—is still in the Union, I am at a loss to understand how it is that he has undertaken to abridge the right even of white suffrage, as it has been heretofore enjoyed. Perhaps you can explain.

While you comfort the people, however, with the Executive opinion that if Congress cannot take the initiative, as well as the President, it may at least *follow it after the fact*, by a sort of legislative *veto* on what he has done, and by your own inference that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of negro suffrage, that would *clearly* show it to be other than Republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject the applicants, you do not state whether the exclusion of the negro would be so *clear* a case as would to you seem to authorize the application of this remedy. As you suggest it has a tonic of consolation, it was but reasonable that you should assure them that it could be relied on! I have too much respect for you to suppose that you would mock them with the offer of a nostrum, which you knew would fail of its effect, and yet your reference to the admitted right of the State of Iowa, to extend the elective franchise to the negro, if she chooses, and the inability of the Federal Government to compel a State to think proper to refuse, seems to be indicative of the opinion that this experiment would furnish no relief. If this was not your meaning, why insist on the unquestionable right of a loyal State to extend suffrage, and to antagonism between those who admit the power of extending the right of suffrage there, and those who would exclude the negro in the States that have lost their share of the forfeited their privileges by the rebellion? If it was your meaning—if you really think that the Federal Government has no more power over South Carolina than Maryland—if you admit, as then the case is, in your judgment, without remedy from any direction, and you ought to have said so. But those who listened to you, would have expected you, on that hypothesis, to have prepared to show by what authority the President has seen his Lieutenants to govern the former, and undertaken to create new Governments over them, and to name the whole body of the electors.

I do not propose to enter into the question whether the negro ought to be admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise or not, either *for his security or his own*, because I do not understand that there is any difference of opinion between us on this point. I remark, in the conclusion of your letter, that if you were to blame you would vote to extend to him the right of suffrage there, because you do not believe that the liberty of any class of people can be considered safe who are to be permanently deprived of the exercise of this right. In this you do—in effect that the liberty of the black man is not secured, and the work of emancipation, therefore, not yet complete, while this remains undone. In that view it would be treason, as proper to make him a voter by proclamation as it was to make him free, and to bind the elector to its recognition, by a like oath with that which has been exacted to secure his enfranchisement.

But I will not pursue this topic. All that I have intended was to show that the policy to which you have lent your pen and voice was fraught with disaster to the nation, and must result in the overthrow of all your hopes and mine, unless the people of the loyal States can be awakened to a sense of its true significance in time to pass the word to their sentinels, that *their will*, and *theirs only*, is to give the law to the territory that they have conquered by their arms, and that their Representatives will be expected to look to it, that if the sins of three people are blotted out, and there is to be no indemnity for the past, there shall be at least security for the future.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't. W.

A Remarkable Will Case.

A remarkable will case, in which the widow of Ex-President Tyler does not appear to the best advantage, and which has turned out decidedly to her detriment, has just been decided by the surrogate or Judge of Probate of Richmond county New York. Her mother, Julianna Gardiner, had one other child, a son, named David L. Gardiner who had lived with his parent for many years. In 1858 she made a will giving him more property than to her other heirs, because, as she stated, he had managed her property for her. In November 1863, Mrs. Tyler and her children came to live with her, mother. In the following February David was requested by letter from his mother to come home to which he did at once. The letter was interlined in one or two places by Mrs. Tyler. Mrs. Gardiner died on the 4th of October, 1864, Mrs. Tyler having remained with her until her death. The day previous to the old lady's decease, Mrs. Tyler sent instructions to a lawyer named Clark, to draw up a will for Mrs. Gardiner, giving instructions as to its provisions. Mr. Clark came to the house, and told Mrs. T. that the instructions must come from her mother. Next day he saw Mrs Gardiner, who asked him if he had not received instructions from Mrs. Tyler, and then repeated substantially Mrs. T.'s programme. Mrs. Tyler was present during the interview, and assisted her mother, who was very weak. The will was executed, and in three hours the testatrix was dead.

By the first clause of the will she gave Mrs. Tyler her entire personal property, and the house and grounds in which she resided. By the second she gave her son David all the advances she had made to him from time to time as a farm at Northfield. By the third she gave one-fourth of her town property to a grandson Henry Berchman, and divided three-fourths between Mrs. Tyler and David, but gave the rents for David's portion to Mrs. Tyler for life, or until the damages and losses to her property in Virginia had been reimbursed by the National Government.

It appears by the evidence that the will was made under a misapprehension of facts. First, she was under a belief, at the time of execution, that the son had received advances from her to buy his farm, and was indebted to her for other claims, and that in relinquishing these claims she was virtually bequeathing to him as interest of considerable value. But this was sworn to be a mistake by the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Gardiner, strengthened by the presumption growing out of her former will, and statements made at the time.

David had bought the farm in 1853, with funds of his own earned by him in California, whence he came in 1851 to live with his mother. He had labored earnestly for her comfort and saved her much money. He is now comparatively poor, while Mrs. Tyler is the owner of two residences and 1,500 acres of land in Virginia. It was shown, however, that Mrs. Gardiner had come to the belief that Mrs. T. was poor, while David was rich. Mrs. Tyler was not brought on the witness stand, but it was shown quite clearly that the testatrix was not of a sound disposing mind when her last will was made; that Mrs. Tyler, the person most interested, was present when the will was made, and had exercised an influence over her which it was difficult for the old and feeble lady to resist. It was brought out indirectly in the testimony of one of the witnesses that shortly before Mr. Gardiner left his mother's house, she heard Mrs. Gardiner in answer to a question put by one of Mrs. Tyler's children, "Grandma, why don't you send Uncle David away?" answer by saying "He is my child."

The Surrogate summed up the evidence at length, concluding as follows: "From a careful examination of the testimony in this case, I think it is brought within the rule against admitting instruments to probate as wills. It was obtained from a dying woman, in contrary to testamentary dispositions made by her in health, was procured by creating a misapprehension of facts, as to the value of property bequeathed to her son—and I, therefore, refuse to admit the will to probate, and order and decide, that the instrument offered for probate is void, and of no effect, as a will of real and personal estate, and it is further ordered and decreed, that the fees of the Surrogate and Surrogate be paid out of the estate of said deceased.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Re-establishment of the Civil Courts.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Dismantling of Forts around Washington.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1865.

Most of the delegates elected to the South Carolina Convention were rebels, and many were soldiers in that cause. There were, however, a few Union men chosen, and at least and decided republicans.

Governor Perry has issued a proclamation announcing the re-establishment of civil courts, civil officers and municipal authorities pursuant to agreement with Generals Meade and Gilmore, but also stating that the military courts will take charge of all matters relating to freedmen.

President Johnson has issued an order directing that the pardon granted to rebels shall not be understood to extend to the surrender of abandoned or confiscated property, which has been set apart for refugees or freedmen, in use for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of military occupation, formerly slaves. This order is quite sweeping and embraces an immense amount of property.

All the forts around Washington will soon be dismantled, and most of the troops there, will be mustered out of the service. The disbanding of the colored troops all over the country, bids fair to be general. The orders already issued will muster out most of them. A large number of staff officers have been mustered out. President Johnson is determined on retrenchment in every way. W.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Two Days Later News.

ANOTHER NEW ATLANTIC CABLE COMMENCED.

Cyrus W. Field Coming Home.

SPREAD OF FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

THE "FEELS" AT PORTSMOUTH.

CROPS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

The War between Brazil and Paraguay.

The Foreign Markets.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 3rd, and Queenstown on the 3rd, has arrived. Her dates are two days later than those already received. She has fifty-two passengers for this port and ninety-eight for Boston.

The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York at midnight on the 4th.

Mr. C. W. Field leaves England on the 9th.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have unanimously accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable, and complete the present one, so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and New Foundland next summer. The manufacture of the new cable has commenced, and the work is being done with the utmost care. Captain James Anderson received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company for the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and accepted of it.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is stated that in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regiments in the south of Ireland is to be increased.

The report that Mr. Bright is to visit America on an official invitation, is pronounced to be without foundation.

The Board of Trade returns for July show a continued slight falling off in British exports as compared with last year.

The *fêtes* at Portsmouth in honor of the French fleet progressed in the most splendid manner and concluded on the 1st inst. The whole celebration was exceedingly fine and everything passed off in the most happy manner. Operas, reviews balls and illuminations followed one after the other and all were alike brilliant and successful. The reception accorded to the French officers by the English people was exceedingly warm and enthusiastic.

At a grand banquet given by the Duke of Somerset, in behalf of England, and by M. Chassepat, in behalf of France, an earnest desire was expressed that the two nations might ever live in peace and on terms of the most cordial friendship and good will. This exchange of naval hospitalities between France and England is pronounced a memorable episode, not only in the history of these two great powers, but even of the civilized world, and is universally regarded with great satisfaction throughout England.

The crop estimates claim much attention, and the leading authority in the London *Times* summarizes the estimates throughout the country as follows: Wheat average 29 bushels per acre or 4 bushel below the average; barley 33 bushel per acre or 4 below the average; oats 34 bushel per acre or 14 below the average; peas and beans will yield their average crop; potatoes will yield unusually well; hay will give an average crop. Pasturage is singularly abundant.

FRANCE—Count Wolsonnept tendered his resignation as a senator, and it was accepted.

The Emperor Lad received M. Now, the new Spanish minister. He said that he attached great value to seeing France and Spain advancing together, and the French government would always be found ready to strengthen the bonds which unite the two countries.

The Paris papers say that the French imperial government, and all the precedents of its policy, compel it to refuse its approbation to the Austro-Prussian import at Gaster. What has predominated in the arrangement sanctioned at Salzenburg, has been the interest the strongest and the annexation of Lunenburg to Prussia, arises another constitutional question.

The Empress Eugenia had arrived at Fontainbleu.

The returns of the Bank of France show a reduction in cash of about a million and a half of francs, and a great increase in discounts. Bourse closed firm on the 1st inst. at 69f. 20c.

BRAZIL.—The new Minister has not yet arrived.

It is officially announced in the Cortes that France Amadras did not visit Lisbon to represent Victor Emanuel at the baptism of the infant Prince. The Portes granted leave to the King to travel abroad. He and the Queen will visit Italy. Don Fernando, acting as Regent during the absence of the King, has recently demoted has excited public surprise.

Lisbon.—The new cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Visconnt Da Castree.

BRAZIL.—The mails have been forwarded by the Asia. The commercial news has already been published.

The war between Paraguay and the Argentine republic, shows no signs of a termination. The rains had retarded the military operations. Hostilities were about to commence on an imposing scale. Large armies were being raised by volunteering and conscription.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The regular Liverpool cotton market was received by the steamer at Farther Point.

Liverpool Breadstuff's Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield Nash & Co. report flour heavy and declined 6d@1s per barrel, western 24@25s 6d; corn flat, mixed 30s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—England, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co., report Beef firm, Pork, active; Lard; the market is bare, and quotations nominal at 80@84s; Tallow has advanced in advancing tendency, and is quoted at 46@47s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes inactive; Sugar buoyant, with a partial advance of 6d. Coffee steady, Rye firm and active; Linseed easier, with a more active demand; Petroleum has an upward tendency; refined 2s. 6d@2s. 8d.

Wreck of the Steamer Shooting Star.

CAIRO, Sept. 14.—The New Orleans papers of 8th inst. contain an account of the wreck of the steamer Shooting Star, on the night of the 16th ult., fifteen miles west of the Timbelier Lighthouse, while en route from New Orleans to Galveston. The ship and the greater part of her cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost. It is feared the heavy gale swept over the Gulf of Mexico, as no vessels had arrived at New Orleans for three days prior to the 8th inst.

LATE ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Colonization Schemes of Rebel Officers.

MAXIMILIAN'S POSITION TOWARDS AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent says: There are at present in this city about 40 rebel officers of different grades, among whom may be mentioned Generals Price, Magruder, Shelby, Wilcox and King. They all associate with the American citizens here who have maintained a loyal attitude with the utmost cordiality, and no bitter vituperation of the Yankees is heard.

Many schemes of colonization are proposed by them, of which the most memorable is Duke Gwins' Sonora project, which came to an untimely end. Among those now forced upon the attention of the Government, the most feasible and important is that the Government cede or donate a large tract of land in the vicinity of Cordova for founding a large colony. If the donation is obtained, it is proposed to issue a circular for general circulation, particularly throughout the South, under the signature of Kirby Smith, Price and Magruder, and it is confidently asserted that this will induce large numbers, particularly those who have served under these officers, to emigrate from the States.

Notwithstanding the persistent refusal of the Government of the United States to recognize the Imperial Government of Maximilian, the only government *de facto* existing in the civilized portions of Mexico, this Government has very carefully maintained a position of impartial neutrality throughout the late war, and now it declines to accept these propositions for various reasons, not the least of which are that it might appear to our Government an abandonment of this neutral position by extending too much protection to disloyal Southerners, and also it might appear to be preparing for any future emergency by inducing them to come.

Massachusetts Republican Convention and State Nominations.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 14.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, and is largely attended. The Convention permanently organized by choosing Charles Sumner President, two Vice Presidents from each Congressional district, and a large number from the State at large. Among the latter is Major General Benjamin F. Butler. The several Committee's on Resolutions, Finance, &c., were appointed, when Mr. Sumner addressed the Convention at length.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 14.—In the Republican Convention to-day, Hon. Amasa Walker presented resolutions which were unanimously adopted, expressing regret at the death of Richard Cobden, one of our country's most devoted friends, and recognizing how much we owe to his coadjutor John Bright.

The State ticket was then nominated with great unanimity as follows: Governor, A. H. Bullock; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Claflin; Auditor General, H. S. Briggs, of Pittsfield; State Treasurer, Andrew H. Ladd; Attorney General, Chester I. Reed, of Taunton; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton.

A series of resolutions was read and adopted: First, Recognizing the Divine hand in leading our armies to victory; Second, Congratulating the country on our brave soldiers and sailors; Third, Extending a cordial welcome and confidence to President Johnson, pledging him the unanimous good will and support in his efforts to establish the government in the South on a basis of exact justice to all; Fourth, Reaffirms the platform of the last National Convention on the subject of slavery, and asks that the amendment to the Constitution by Congress or the Administration of vigor or rigidness be pushed to the extent of the revolted States, which puts at bay and the rights of the people to whom the National faith is pledged, or which leaves in Southern society the seeds of National crime. Slavery. The fifth agrees with the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the people lately in rebellion cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights they have forfeited until they have secured to all men within their borders the inalienable right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and calls upon Congress to see that loyal people, white and black, shall have the most perfect guarantees for their safety, before any people of the South to their forfeited rights. The sixth declares that no part of the power of the Government can be safely committed to Southern men lately in rebellion and arms, or to Northern men, who, at Chicago, declared the experiment of war to restoration a failure. Seventh, No confidence ought to be placed in the professions of Southern men who have declared the necessary protection of the polls from the assaults of ruffians and traitors, a shameful violation of the Constitution which ought to be retaated, and that now seeks to reinstate itself into power, by the nomination of soldiers, and passing resolutions of confidence in the Republican administration. The eighth says: We know of no theories in relation to negro suffrage, but opposes allowing the elective franchise to rebel soldiers and traitorous politicians, while those who have been in the army and shed their blood in defence of the nation are excluded by Congress, should maintain public faith towards the Freedmen, while it provides for the peace, solvency and security of the country.

After addresses from General Butler and others, the Convention adjourned.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Stock Market is, upon the whole, in an unsettled condition, and there is a prevailing disposition to sell. The railway list was steady on the opening of the board, but the market was dull except on Erie. At 1 o'clock the Stock Exchange there was scarcely any change in quotations, and transactions were generally on a very moderate scale. The market was dull and weak this evening, both at the regular and last boards. Erie, Pittsburgh, the North-west shares, and Ohio Certificates, were the weakest stocks on the list. Ohio Certificates were decidedly firm. There is a steady demand for old 5-20s. Which is met to a large extent by exchanging for the new issue with financial institutions. State bonds are better. Other miscellaneous stocks are unchanged.

The Gold Market is been steady during the day, with small operations, gold ranging from easy at 5@6 per cent., and the demand from stock brokers is moderate.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The expected proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund a portion of the interest-bearing currency into 5-20 bonds, is regarded as being probably the inauguration of a policy of contraction, intended to bring affairs back to a specie basis. At the same time the probability of the banks of the leading cities adopting a plan for enforcing the Compound Interest Law, which is a decisive check upon the tendency to bank and currency expansion.

There are at work, elements which have an opposite tendency. One party is assuming shape and consistency, whose purpose is to operate powerfully upon the next Congress, for securing a large extension of national banks, increasing bank circulation, making currency legal tender, and requiring the government to assume the responsibility of redemption, holding as security bonds deposited by the national banks, and withholding the interest therein as a compensation. This party is headed by a prominent financier, who has considerable influence with the national banks.

Another Railroad Accident—One Soldier Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—An accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Princeton, at 3 o'clock this morning, between the train known as the Adams Express Washington fast freight train, coming from Washington, and the train coming from Kensington at midnight. The former runs on slow time, and although on the new double track, had to run off on a turnout at Princeton to allow the Express to pass. When nearing the latter, the conductor of the former sent a man back with a red light, but owing to a dense fog which was prevailing, the engineer of the express train was unable to see the light in season to prevent the two trains coming together, the Adams Express train not having previously succeeded in getting on the turnout. The concussion forced the rear platform of the mail car of the Express train on to the front platform of the next car, which contained twenty passengers, breaking it up very badly, and yet, wonderful to relate, one person was killed, a soldier named Clinch, of the 156th New York Volunteers. Nobody else was injured, even to the slightest extent. The engine of the Express train was slightly injured, and one car of the Adams train was also somewhat damaged.

The Navy—The Union Prisoners Buried at Andersonville.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *World's* Washington special says: By the close of the year the navy will only have as many vessels as at the commencement of the war. But three of the iron-clads will be retained in service, one at Charleston, one at New Orleans, and one at San Francisco. The rest will be laid up in Delaware Bay, below Philadelphia.

Capt. Moore, who superintended the burial of Union prisoners at Andersonville, in answer to numerous letters desiring to know if remains can be recovered, wishes it stated that a full list of those buried there, together with other information in that particular, will be published on the 1st of October.

The Wirz Trial Postponed Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning, but the prisoner was unable to appear on account of mental and bodily prostration. The Commission adjourned until Monday next.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad—Meeting of Stockholders—Election of President.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14—Richmond papers of to day have been received.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville railroad, held on Wednesday, by the United States of the Piedmont branch of the Richmond and Danville railroad, as contrary to right and justice, and there is no ground on which said railroad or other property can be withheld from said company. A committee to wait on the President and request his assistance in recovering the road was appointed.

The stockholders of the Danville railroad met on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a president. General J. E. Johnston, late of the rebel army, and A. S. Buford, who was a member of the Virginia Legislature during the rebellion, were the nominees. After a lengthy discussion as to whether General Johnston would be acceptable to the Government authorities, an adjournment was made to await the arrival of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington in answer to a question propounded by Gen. Terry, as to whether the Government would object. No dispatch was however received.

One of the stockholders said Gen. Terry was perfectly neutral in the matter, but no response was received. The stockholders might consider that the authorities at Washington did not assent to the selection.

Another stockholder stated, that in reply to an interrogation as to the propriety of electing General Johnston as President of the road, Gov. Pierpoint said, while he had very great respect for Mr. Johnston, he believed that his selection at this time would be exceedingly injudicious.

After further debate and strong advocacy of the claims of Mr. Johnston by the several stockholders, and appeals to vote for him, the vote was taken with the following result: A. S. Buford, 2,875, and J. E. Johnston, 1,725. Buford's majority was 350. The vote of the stockholders stood for Johnston 1,727, and for Buford 676. The vote of the State, 1,000, was cast by Mr. Charles Palmer for Mr. Buford.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President and directors to name such amount as may be necessary to put the road in thorough repair, and provide the necessary rolling stock. Also one authorizing a pledge of the net earnings of the road for the payment of any obligation created under the resolutions.

The Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 13.—A treaty of general amnesty and peace was submitted to the Indians to-day, and until to-morrow given them to examine it. Gov. Colbert, of Arkansas, has arrived and reports large numbers from different tribes enroute here. The Seminoles presented papers showing their relations with the rebellion.

LATER DISPATC