THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Hewitt.

Thos. Hewitt, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, No. 84 Federal street, Allegheny City. Office hours: 6 to 10 A. M., 1 to 4, and 6 to 8 P. M. sept-lwd

Linen Goods.

BATES & BELL, 71 Fifth street.

Confiscation Sale

Of Tobacco and Segars, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at McClelland's Auction; also at 11 o'clock a quantity of choice Furniture, Mattresses, Paintings, &c.

Cotton Batting, Office Desk, &c., at Auction.

On Tuesday, Sept. 19th, at McClelland's Auction, in connection with the Confiscation Sale, will be sold 500 Bales Cotton Batting, Office Desk, Window Sash, &c.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

Opera House.

The charming and piquant actresses, the Webb sisters, this evening, make their first appearance in this city for several years. They appear at the Opera House, and judging by their bill for this evening, fond stars do not generally put their strong bills up on the opening night, we should judge that they *expectedly* to be more extensive ones. Secure seats during the day.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

Dunlap, Luker & Co., 138 Federal street, Allegheny, have received a very fine assortment of Dry Goods, which they are selling at very low prices. Having purchased them previous to the advance on goods, they are able to sell them as cheap if not cheaper than any other House in the city. We would advise persons in want of anything in the Dry Goods line to give them a call before purchasing.

Superior Furniture at Auction.

On Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, in connection with the sale of confiscated goods, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, a quantity of well kept Furniture, comprising rosewood Slab Marble-top Dressing Bureau, Marble-top Wash Stand, three Marble-top Tables, elegant Marble-top Side Board Extension Tables, two setts Sofa Seat Parlor Chairs, two Divans, Cane Seat Chairs, Card Tables, French Bedsteads, high and low post Bedsteads, Ice Chests, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Frames, Spring and Hair Mattresses.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

Linen Goods.

BATES & BELL, 71 Fifth street.

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 interest."

Perhaps so; But it is no less true that *it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines.* 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 Stomach Bitters are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the stomach need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most active and vigorous organization can recruit its treasury. 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 sometimes fails to impart. 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 and physical nervous energy, and regulates 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 persons.

Linen Goods.

BATES & BELL, 71 Fifth street.

Reduction.

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 the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the reaction that would follow, made very heavy purchase of spring and summer goods at probably one-half of the old 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 this elegant establishment. Let Allegheny friend should give him a call.

Linen Goods.

BATES & BELL, 71 Fifth street.

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 became black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

Linen Goods.

BATES & BELL, 71 Fifth street.

Thomas W. Patty & Co.,

Practical State Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh. Residence, facts 79 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 altered after it is put on.

Linen Goods.

BATES & BELL, 71 Fifth street.

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 FORNEY.

Sailor Wirz—Lorceny of Government Horses—Habeas Corpus Suspended—Contract for flour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Capt. Wirz is now privileged to see his wife, she having obtained a pass from the War Department permitting her to visit him. His spiritual adviser, Fathers Hamilton and Whalan, of whom he seeks spiritual comfort, have not yet called upon him. Wirz, to-day, was somewhat better in health. He is incessantly occupied with his case, frequently being engaged in writing until after midnight.

Yesterday a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Wylie, on the petition of Samuel Burch, by his counsel, J. H. Bradley, and commanding the officer in charge of the Old Capitol prison to produce him at 11 o'clock, and the bodies of his father Samuel Burch and his brothers Charles Burch and Orlando Burch, who he represents to have been unlawfully arrested and held. To day Gen. Baker, by whose order the parties were arrested several days since at their homes in Fairfax Court-house, appeared with a writ endorsed by the President, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Sept. 16, 1865.

In the cases of Samuel Birch, Charles Burch and Orlando Burch, named within, the execution of a habeas corpus is hereby suspended.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Another of the family, Elijah Birch, was arrested yesterday. They are charged with larceny of and marking government horses with the brand "U. S." and it is said they were caught in the act. Already, General Baker's forces have recovered over thirty horses so marked, supposed to be with the same brand. General Baker stated there would be no objection to turning the parties over to the civil courts at once if they could be tried immediately, or they would be turned over to be placed under bail. It is probable they will be turned over in a few days to the civil authorities at Alexandria.

The Subsistence Department has contracted for the delivery of one thousand barrels of flour at $9 54 per barrel, and five hundred barrels at $10 37 per barrel. The bids ranged from these figures to $11.

Planters Introducing Foreigners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Some of the original planters are directing their attention to the importation of foreigners to conduct the operations of agriculture. One gentleman in Charlotte has introduced thirty-two Swedes as laborers, who have proved themselves patient, persevering and industrious, but some apprehension are entertained that the climate so far south will operate unfavorably on their health and power of endurance.

FAREWELL TO THE COMMERCIAL.

We do not like wrangling between newspapers professing to be of the same faith. There are occasions, however, when silence would be criminal.

One of these arises out of an article in the *Commercial* of Thursday, in continuation of a previous attack on the late speech of Mr. STEVENS, wherein the conductors of that paper have undertaken to denounce his opinions, and to declare them at variance with the doctrines of the Union Republican party of this State. The same paper of yesterday takes us to account for having sinned in the same way.

We profess to belong to that party, and are, perhaps, older soldiers in its ranks, than the conductors of that journal, who are obviously not posted as to its Pennsylvania phases. We think we know how its heart beats, generally, and we are sure that so far as regards the Allegheny portion of it, which we have had some agency in forming, it is as thorough, as radical, and as earnest in its convictions as any other portion of that great party in America. It counted none of those milk and water gentry, sometimes rather humorously yclept *conservatives*, either when it polled its ten thousand majority for LINCOLN, or when it sent out its ten thousand sons to the battle field, to seal their testimony with their blood. It equally despises now the time servers who would betray the cause of the nation by "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee," and putting in jeopardy the fruits of the great and expensive victory we have won.

The *Commercial* prides itself on being conservative. It has a horror of all positive men like STEVENS, who have opinions, and are not afraid to utter them. It takes no alarm at finding itself as often in harmony with the Pittsburgh *Post* as with ourselves. It may understand the interests of the country better than we do, but if it is Republican then—we are not.

We propose just now, however,—as the opportunity is a good one—to test the question whether it is more Republican than Mr. STEVENS, or whether it really knows anything about the opinions of the party for which it speaks with so much confidence.

It charges that this gentleman's views concerning reconstruction appear to have undergone a *change* since the Union State Convention a month ago, wherein it says he assented "to the pledge to support the policy of President JOHNSON."

It complains that he now advocates a totally different policy—proposing to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces, and to confiscate the property of every man in the South worth $10,000, for the purpose of paying the National debt, and indemnifying loyal men who have suffered loss.

It declares that "it is not and never can be in favor of this plan," but comforts itself with the reflection, "that in view of the fact that no Convention or representative body has yet dissented from the President's plan, which repudiates secession, and holds that no State has been and *never can* be out of the Union, but that all have approved of it, it must be admitted that the prospect of carrying his policy into effect appears rather dubious even to Mr. STEVENS."

It characterizes such shows "rebellion as a new power to the Constitution—treason or nonsense"—calls him a "disorganizer" therefor—thinks that those who will *go back* with him on their action of less than a month ago, are on the high road to destruction—says that "others are free, but it does not intend to follow him"—and winds up with the *cinch*er "that the Republican Union party in Pennsylvania stands solemnly committed in support of the policy of the President, as does the party in every other State."

It would be almost impossible to embrace within the same compass, a larger amount of ignorance or a series of grosser blunders than it has here perpetrated, under the hallucination that it was really in the interests of the Republican party, and understood its policy.

It is a curious fact, as we shall show now by the record, that while it is not true that the Republican Convention of this State has committed itself at all in favor of the policy of the President, but that it has on the contrary, declared it a *failure*, there is not a single one of the several positions assailed by it in the speech of Mr. STEVENS, even to the article of confiscation itself, that is not directly based on the resolutions of that Convention, and expressly supported by them.

Thus upon the President's policy we have this strong utterance:

3 "That the mild and generous method of re-construction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention *has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot be safely intrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in Constitutional provisions, and securing to all men within their borders the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*"

Here then instead of an approval is a clear declaration that the President's policy *has failed*, and a very significant intimation too, that the rebel States cannot be trusted again with the political rights they have forfeited except on the terms of securing the right of suffrage to the negro—which is admittedly no part of that policy, but the very reverse of it—and this is all that can be shown in support of the position that the party stands solemnly committed in favor of that policy.

Then as to their treatment as conquered provinces, wherein it is so roundly asserted that no Convention has ever dissented from the President's plan, which "holds that no State has been or ever can be out of the Union." We have this resolution.

4. "That having *conquered* the rebellious States, they should be held in *subjection*, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws that are to govern them should be referred to *the law making power of the nation* to which it legitimately belongs."

What does our Republican expounder say to this? If it does not know, the Convention at least did, that the doctrine which it supposes to have been endorsed at Harrisburg, is that only of the rebels and the Copperheads, which once admitted, would authorize these States to return without condition, and render all the proceedings of the President himself the merest of usurpations upon their rights as continuing members of this Union.

Again, as to the confiscation question, in which it is so charitably insinuated that Mr. STEVENS is looking after his own interests, as a sufferer from the invasion of this State.

The *fifth* Resolution declares "that as the late rebellion was want only precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as *forfeited and vested in the Government* the property of all rebels whose estates *exceed the sum of* $10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so *confiscated* should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualities of the war, *to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens*, and to lessen the burden of the national debt.

And thus it appears that there is no one of the points complained of in Mr. STEVENS' speech, which has not the direct authority of the Convention to sustain it.

And yet the *Commercial* says that Mr. STEVENS' views have "changed" since the Convention, that he has made "a new platform without skill or sagacity" that he is a "disorganizer"—"that it is not and never can be in favor of his plan"—"that those who go back with him are on the high road to destruction" and that others may go to the devil by following him, but it will not.

Well, it was a blunder, and a sad one, but the result is, that the *Commercial* quits the camp. There is no hope of its return after the declaration that "it never can be in favor of STEVENS's plan," which is precisely the plan of the Union Republican party of this State. These abominable heresies are not mended by the fact that they are the sins of the party, and not of Mr. STEVENS, and that instead of his having changed, it was the *Commercial* itself that had chopped round under the Federal breeze, while he was really defending the faith that was propounded by the high council of the party.

We are sorry for the mistake of our contemporary, but we have been mistrusting for some time that it was getting a little too *conservative*, and forgetting the doctrines of the Republican party. This is one of the consequences however of bad company. But we are too sad to moralize. So good bye gentlemen, and take with you, if not our benediction, at least our parting advice not to be too heady and impulsive, as the very young are apt to be, but always to "look before you leap" hereafter.

Interesting From Mexico.—Sharp Fight and Victory.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondence of August 31st, says: The certain office of President Juarez will expire on the 30th of November next. The leading men of the Liberal party say that Gen. Ortega is said to be a very fit man for the place at this crisis. He will find himself beset with all sorts of wants, the first among which, is money. The Treasury and army chests are empty. His first care will be to fill them, then to raise a foreign force of from ten to twenty thousand men, about which the Liberal party, thirty to fifty thousand men, may be able to rally. The friends of the Liberal cause in the North are in hopes that Gen. Ortega has been able to do something in New York.

The same correspondent, writing from Camargo, says: The Liberal force, under orders of General Escobedo, has come to this place after a sharp fight with the troops near San Juan river, resulting in a defeat to them of some consequence. General Escobedo marched to the street with a body of men, escorting a products of specie—some $600,000—from Monterey in the direction of Matamoras, the escort left the train at Cadereita to march to the aid of Matamoras, which was closely invested, a command heard was being attacked by a strong force of Imperialists.

On the 16th it was attacked by a column of 4,000 men whom Gen. Escobedo detached from his camp in pursuit. The enemy were drawn up on the left bank of the San Juan river, at a pass called Paso De Lobras; and his force consisted of about 600 men of all arms, two mountain howitzers. After a sharp fight the enemy fled. They saved their artillery, and only a small body, which could not exceed 900 men, kept together.

Among the dead which remained on the field, was found the late rebel General Parsons and six of his men. One hundred and forty prisoners were taken by the Liberal force, besides carts loaded with arms, provisions and other munitions. There was one hundred stand of arms gathered up on the field. The loss of the Liberal force was one commandant and six men killed, and two commandants, five officers and thirty five men wounded; total, forty nine.

It is ascertained that the force is to be gathered along the line of the San Juan River, and it is likely that the corps under command of General Negrete will now come down to unite with him in and about here, in which case a force of seven thousand men could be concentrated. This would be strong enough for an attack upon Monterey and Matamoras. In these two places $1,500,000 could be raised, and with that the Liberal Generals would have the means to increase their forces and march against other points.

The Matamoras correspondent, of the 31st, says: I learn from a direct source, that the force under orders of General Escobedo amounts to about 3,500 men, 500 of whom are in Camargo under General Espinosa, and that place is the present headquarters of the force.

A party of twenty-one young men, who have been in the United States and in the late rebel armies, went up to Camargo yesterday, along with General Escobedo's staff to serve as officers in the Liberal army.

A legion of 5,000 men could be easily raised for the cause. There is a want of ammunition felt by the force in the North, it having only 100,000 rounds of ball cartridges and about 500,000 caps. This would give only fifty rounds for each man, and there is a great deal of firing in Mexican warfare. A fight of a few hours would expend it. I have reason to think that an attack will soon be made upon this place.

Cairo, Sept. 10.—The New Orleans *Times* City of Mexico correspondent on the 11th, says the news from the United States causes great agitation. The Imperialists in the state are in extreme anxiety. The most zealous adherents of Maximilian are discouraged and every one seems to feel increasing despondency. Too Liberal forces are increasing rapidly in every direction. The city papers daily chronicle continued fighting. The town of Santiago, near Orizaba, has declared for Juarez, and recognized Gen. Negrete, Liberal, Governor of Vera Cruz. This place offers great advantage to the Liberals as it gives them in connection with the States of Tabasco, and Chiapa. Various bodies of liberals have united there, seriously menacing Orizaba itself, and the rail road from Vera Cruz. The Imperialists attacked the place twice, but were severely repulsed, which caused a great sensation. The Austrian Count Wersso, has been operating in the mountains near Puebla, and has captured some prisoners of importance. An Austrian detachment in Ahautlan, composed of a company of lancers and another of infantry and mounted howitzers, were compelled to surrender to the Liberals. The Austrian who commanded, N. N. Rynerick, and an Imperialist officer, were shot. The Austrian commander in Michoochan, paroled some republicans in hopes that the Bel lan prisoners would be similarly treated by the liberals. The advantages in that state decidedly favor the liberals.

An official paper from Durango, mentions the re-appearance in that State of Gen. Patrona, who joined the bands of Corina and Collier, their combined forces amounting to 2300 men. The French are awaiting their movements with great anxiety. Gen. Mejia issued an order that all proprietors must arm their laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juarista.

The Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Louis, and the interior. No merchandise can be transported and trade is completely blocked. There has been no movement of the Imperialists in force in Chihuahua, Gerrero, Tobasco, Chiapa and Collws, which States are entirely in the hands of the Liberals. Five thousand Confederates followed the Imperial Army. They expect to get 20,000. Gwin is at the head of this business. It having gained currency that the Empress would visit Belgium to see her father and that Maximilian contemplated going to Yucatan, the French terminated the project on the ground that it would lead to the belief they were leaving the country, and destroy the confidence of their adherents.

The play entitled "The Death of Mr. Lincoln," announced at the theaters, has been forbidden.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Gold continues weak. The demand for customs has been less active during the past week, but the falling off must be considered as only temporary, as imports continue at a very heavy rate, and the activity of business will cause a larger proportion of the arrivals to pass directly into consumption. The receipts for the present week, exclusive of to-day, have been $2,474,424; the price this morning has ranged from 143¾@144. The imports this week are very heavy, being in dry goods, $4,020,412, and in general merchandize $3,817,068 or a total of $7,838,580, the largest importation of any week for this year.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

DISBANDING OF COLORED TROOPS.

Efforts for the Pardon of Cozzens.

MUSTER OUT OF UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

Sentence of Paymaster Webb.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

Fraudulent Conductors and Drivers.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

Allotments of the Reward Offered.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1865.

About 25,000 colored troops will be disbanded under recent orders, being those raised in the North. The Southern colored troops will be retained.

A Board to examine candidates for officers of colored troops, is still at work in Washington, as vacancies constantly occur, though the officers of the disbanded troops will become available for vacancies.

Efforts are being made to procure pardon for Cozzens, the contractor, who was tried by the Doubleday Court Martial, but thus far unsuccessful.

Another order is preparing for the mustering out of a large number of unemployed Generals, and will be issued when Secretary Stanton returns.

Paymaster Webb, convicted of buying soldiers' check books at a discount, has been sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars.

Sales of first rate Government horses will occur at the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Williamsport.

The reason why a great many military officers do not resign is because disbanded officers get their three months pay, while resigned officers do not.

On three of the Philadelphia city car lines, frauds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars have been detected by the managers. The conductors and drivers stole receipts to that amount.

The reward offered by the government for the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln has been allotted by the War Department. Promotions of officers, conspicuous in the capture, have not been made.

No money has been paid to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, because the road is not fit for use.

General Terry has prohibited the sale of articles from Virginia battle fields.

The *Ledger's* special has a batch of canards. He says the Governor of Louisiana will call a new State Convention to reorganize that State; that ex-Senator Hunter is to be pardoned, and so on. All bosh.

W.

Bureau of Rebel Archives—Opening of Southern Railroads—Valuable Copper Mines Discovered—Freedmen Affairs in Arkansas and Mississippi.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The Bureau of rebel archives, under the charge of that well known industrious and meritorious Dr. Francis Lieber, is now fairly organized and at work on the classification of the five hundred boxes of the archives of the late Confederate States. The documents relate to every Department and period of the rebellion, and cover the larger part of its civil and military history. Their classification and compilation by such an able and discriminating gentleman as Dr. Lieber will put the history of the rebellion in a form for future reference. It is called, and it is now called the Archive Office of the War Department, and it will be the emsodian of all important records of the archives of the war, which have been forwarded to the Department. There are now deposited in the Department the official histories of eight or ten army corps, sent by their Adjutant Generals. The archive office now occupies a spacious room of one street, while awaiting the preparation of more suitable quarters. Also, a building about the 1st of January. In addition to the archives there will be deposited there about seven hundred captured flags and numerous other trophies, which will render it historical of the rebellion.

The Postoffice Department will resume its work of restoring Southern mail facilities. A dozen more post offices were reopened to-day, among them Dalton, Oglethorp and Americus, Ga., and Apalona and Bentbon, Miss.

A special to the *Herald* from Washington on the 15th, says: Extensive and valuable discoveries of copper mineral wealth are said to have been recently made on what is known as the Tyler farm, in Hansen's district, Frederick county, Maryland. The copper resembles the virgin ore of Lake Superior, and so often found remarkably rich and in large blocks. Prof. Henry Ernie, chief Chemist to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, visited the locality and examined the specimens, and he considers them sufficiently promising to justify mining explorations to determine the real nature of the agricultural value of the deposits. Should these prove satisfactory, the location will command capital and the wealth of the State be greatly augmented.

Lt. Col. Williams, of the Freedmens' Bureau, who is Inspector, was dispatched upon a tour of inspection through the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, reports extendedly from St. Louis of his operations under date of Aug. 9th. The minus of general interest contained therein, are that there is no lack of employment for the negroes, at $30 per month for males and $15 for females, with board, and in addition that a large number are engaged in cutting wood for the yards along the Mississippi River, from which they are allowed considerable profit, the residue of the proceeds to support the destitute of every nature. Negroes who lease lands for cultivation, are required to pay the same rent that white planters who apply directly to the Treasury Department.

In one locality three freedmen's schools were established in Oct last, with an attendance of 300 pupils, and have been increased to 400 with an average attendance of 500 scholars. The number of orphans requiring support from the Government is reported to be everywhere decreasing.

Teachers engaged in most of the schools for the blacks are paid by northern societies and receive from $20 to $30 per month. Many of the inhabitants who have no lack of food are very scantily supplied with clothing and can scarcely serve through the coming winter without assistance in this regard.

From New Orleans—Colored Soldiers' Health Bad—Skirmishing in Mexico—Confederates Murdered—Gen. Slocum's Order.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—New Orleans files to the 7th are received.

The *Times'* Brownsville correspondent says the health of the colored soldiers continues bad. Sanitary measures had been adopted and strictly enforced.

Though quiet, the Liberals at Matamoras are concentrating a large force, and will soon increase it by a union with the forces of Cortinas. A skirmish took place on the Tampico road, between the Republican troops, under Escobedo, and a part of the Imperialists, under Ziangero, one having a wagon train in charge. The Imperialists were driven back to Monterey, where, getting reinforcements, they went out again, and were met by Cortinas' guerrillas, and driven back.

Four Confederate Americans were barbarously murdered recently by robbers, one of whom is reported to be Gen Parsons, of Missouri, while another report has it Col. Parsons of Texas.

The *Times* publishes General Slocum's order revoking his order regarding the organization of the militia of Mississippi. The *Times* says: We have information somewhat reliable, that important changes will soon take place in Mississippi regarding the power and conduct of the Freedmen's Bureau, which will doubtless form a precedent for all the other States lately in insurrection.

The Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, (Ark.,) Sept. 14.—Col. Parker and Secretary Irwin, who have been detailed from the Commission, leave here on Saturday for Bluff Creek, Colorado, where they will meet other Commissioners, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to treat with the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and other Indians, October fourth; General Sanborn, Superintendent Murphy, Kit Carson, and Wm. W. Bent, will also be there. The Waschitas and a portion of the Cherokees signed the treaty of peace to-day. Delegates from the Camanches, also rebel delegations from Armstrong Academy, arrived to-day.

Mr. Stanton and Dr. Barnes in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Stanton and Surgeon General Barnes are in this city, the guests, of Hon. Samuel Hooper. They propose remaining about here for several days.

From the Old World.—Four Days Later News—Rebel Bondholders Meeting—Cholera Active at Marseilles—Joseph Bonaparte Dead—The Fenian Demonstration—Cattle Plague Ravages—Great Fire at Steamboat—The Foreign Markets, etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The steamship City of Boston arrived today from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown the next day. Her news is four days later.

The Confederate bond holders held a meeting at London on the 4th, and debated their prospects. Some speakers even contended that the Confederate government was responsible. A committee was appointed to meet on the 6th of October. The proceedings afforded as little ground for hope that the bonds declined 1 per cent.

The Liverpool *Post* points out that trade between the Mersey and Southern ports is resuming its old activity; many ships have sailed and many more are on the tapis for cotton ports.

Sir W. Hamilton is dead.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, and the King and Queen of Spain, were about to exchange visits.

The cholera continues active in Marseilles.

In the French markets rentes were quiet at 69f. 15c.

Joseph Bonaparte, prince of Muelgrano, died at Rome.

The reported secret treaty between Austria Prussia, is denied. A vague rumor prevails that Austria is intriguing for the annexation of the Ionian Islands.

The King of Prussia visits Queen Victoria at Arnstadt on the 6th.

A Navigation Treaty, between England and Prussia has been signed.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope, to July 28th, states that Basola was proceeding vigorously—favorable to a free state.

The leaders in the recent Fenian demonstrations at Black-Rock, near Donadalk have been committed for trial at the Assizes. The prosecution was instituted by orders from the authorities at Dublin Castle.

The Mark Lane *Express* fears that three-fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition.

The cattle plague continued its ravages. It is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland, in the county of Donegal. The Common Council of London headed a subscription with one thousand pounds to compensate those who have been compelled to kill diseased animals.

London Money Market—The funds were generally steady and firm. Consols on the 5th were 89 and closed at 90. The demand for discount continues, but the rates were unchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.—Evening—Cotton: The sales of three days were 65,000 bales, 28,000 bales of which was for export and speculation. The market was buoyant at an advance of ⅛ per pound generally, and closed very firm at the extreme prices.

The weather has been very fine for harvesting operations. Wheat was in limited demand at a decline of 2@3 per cent., chiefly on Red Amber. Holders of stock in stores were not pressing sellers. Flour is in moderate request, at the last rates for barrel. Indian corn is in consumptive demand, at a decline of 6d; mixed American 30s 6d@30s per 480 pounds.

Provisions.—Beef, slow of sale; Pork, active, and 2s. 6d. dearer; Bacon, steady at the advance last quoted; Butter, quiet, and 2d. 3s. cheaper; Cheese, in moderate demand, at 1s. per cwt. of a decline; Lard, very firm, but quiet at 55s. for steam; Sugar, firm; the small quantity offering, however, checked business; Coffee, slow, but generally steady. No sales of rice. Petroleum, firm, at previous prices.

LONDON—New wheat flat, and 22f per quarter lower for inferior kinds. Old steady, but show of sale. Flour inactive, but quotations unchanged. Sugars, active. Coffee, quiet.

LATEST COMMERCIAL—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Cotton Import, but closed somewhat quieter. All quotations have advanced to a trifling extent. The weather has been magnificent for crops.

Provisions are steady; butter easy.

Petroleum is firm; holders demand an advance.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Consols for money 89¾@90; Illinois Central 78¾@79; Erie shares 54¾@54¼; 5-20's 69@68¾.

LATEST PER CITY OF BOSTON.—*London, Sept. 7.*—The political news is unimportant.

A great fire occurred at Stamboul. Two thousand five hundred buildings have been burnt; and the fire was still raging on the 6th.

The War in South America—Meeting in Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondent to the 9th of August, contains no accounts of additional fighting, but finds their greatest anxiety unassailable. All the resources of the Paraguayans, with President Lopez at their head, still hold the greater part of the province of Corrientes, in the Argentine Confederation, and also maintained their foothold in the Brazilian Province of the Rio Grande.

The Emperor Don Pedro, had arrived in the latter and issued to the inhabitants a proclamation calling them to arms; and a movement set off the retreat from the Paraguayans was in process of execution by President Flores, of Uruguay, at the head of 50,000 Brazilians and Uruguayans. The forces on both sides are said to be the greatest in numbers ever arrayed in South America, and it was thought that some very sanguinary and severe fighting must soon occur.

The conscription was in active operation in Brazil. All idlers and those who could not show exemption were being gathered up by the police and hustled into the army, and it was thought that exemptions would now be completely swept away, as the Emperor had called imperatively for 30,000 additional men. A review of all the allied armies of Uruguay, consisting of 20,000 troops, took place on the 23d of July, and it is said they were in a splendid condition and presented a fine appearance.

The people of Buenos Ayres are much pleased over the prospect of soon having regular steam communication with New York. The Buenos Ayrean Congress have granted an annual subsidy of $30,000 for the extension of the New York and Rio Janeiro line to that place.

A special meeting of the Masonic fraternity, which was very largely attended, was held in Buenos Ayres in July, to honor the memory of President Lincoln.

Paymaster Found Guilty and Sentenced—Reduction of Quartermaster Depots.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Paymaster W. F. Webb was found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and the court sentenced him to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due, and pay a fine of one thousand dollars and stand committed till the fine is paid. The President has approved the finding and sentence. Among the things proved against Webb was a corrupt collusion with a claim agent here for the purchase of soldiers' check books at an unconscionable discount. Webb will pay the fine and be at once released from custody.

The *Herald's* special says: A general inspection of all the depots for quartermasters' supplies is going on throughout the country, with a view of breaking up a majority of them and concentrating the goods in a few central localities and government depositories. The depots at Frederick, Martinsburg, Stevenson, Clarksburg, Cumberland, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Gallipolis, and Charleston are to be immediately broken up, and their contents transferred to Harper's Ferry and the buildings turned over to their owners or sold on the government accounts, and those having them in charge ministered out or discharged. Similar reductions in the number of depots will be ordered in this department, and the expenses reduced to a minimum. When the goods will not well bear transportation, and fail to come up to the regulation standard, they will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. An immense amount of government clothing is of this class, and seems likely to be turned over to the Freemen's Bureau for distribution and beneficiaries.

Howard and the Freedmen—Rebel General Wayne Pardoned—Inspection of Tennessee Hospitals.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: General Howard expects to leave on Tuesday next, to inspect the condition of the Freedmen's affairs in Virginia, and may extend his trip to some portions of North Carolina.

General Spinner, of the Treasury Department, left here this evening, on his leave for thirty days.

The rebel General Henry C. Wayne, of Georgia, son of Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, and Major and Quartermaster in the United States army before the war, has been pardoned by the President. General Wayne was in the militia service in Georgia, and never took a very active part in the rebellion.

At the Marine Band Concert on the President's lawn, this afternoon, quite a number of rebels were observed among the crowds. They were dressed like ordinary christians and behaved themselves respectably. Several of them were residents of this city before the war, and seem delighted to get back once more.

Lt. Col. A. S. Hamlin, Medical Inspector of the United States Army, has been for a long time inspecting the Hospital property in Tennessee. An immense amount has been condemned and ordered to be sold.

All the female negroes have been discharged from the United States Army general hospitals.

Transfer of Davis's Quarters.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Norfolk *Post* says: Jeff. Davis was yesterday transferred from his Casement Prison to a room in Carroll Hall, in Fort Monroe. The change was made necessary owing to his declining health. Carroll Hall is perhaps the most comfortable place in the Fort.

Stock and Money Matters in New York—The Wholesale Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Stock market made another spasmodic advance about recovering the decline of the last two or three days. There was, however, little activity, and the rise was evidently the result of the clique operations to counteract the drooping tendency. The occasion was seized by the bear side for putting on a small line of sellers' option.

Governments are strong and in good demand, especially those bearing interest in gold. State stocks continue in demand, and there was a further rise, especially on North Carolina and Missouri bonds. There was no activity in Miscellaneous shares.

Gold was quiet early in the day, but there was a firmer feeling in the evening. Money was very easy, the demand being greater than the supply.

The *Post* has the following weekly review: The wholesale market has been quiet during the closed. The transactions have been moderate.

Cotton and Whisky have advanced. For cotton there has been an improved demand from exporters, spinners, and speculators, and with more favorable advices from Europe, prices have advanced. The arrivals have been liberal but have not greatly exceeded sales; the market closes to-day firm at 45½@46 for middlings, and the transactions for the week foot up 21,000 bales, and the receipts were 23,100.

The Flour market has been heavy, and the present prices for shipping brands are far above shippers' orders; with unfavorable advices from Europe, buyers generally anticipate a decline. The decline during the week has been from 20 to 30 cents per barrel, in low grades, and from 30 to 50 cents for better brands. The market closes heavy at $7,600@7.50 for Extra State, and $8 00@8,70 for Ohio shipping.

Wheat—There has been a moderate degree of activity during the week, owing to a decline in exchange and gold, and prices are lower, closing unsettled and irregular, at $1,50@1.62 for spring. Winter is fair at $1,93@2 for Red State. Barley: the supply has increased and the market is easy. Oats have been in fair demand, but at variable prices. The market closes firm at 54@56c for Western. Corn has arrived freely. The greater portion, however, is out of order, and has steadily declined. Bound corn is fair and in good demand, closing at 90c for mixed Western.

Provisions—The demand for Pork has been more general and prices have advanced. A steady improvement with the Southern States and the limited arrivals have given holders the advantage. It closes firm at $32,50@32,62½ for new mess; and $35 50@36 for prime mess. Beef has been in good request, and prices have advanced. The demand was principally for putting into tierces for the English markets; prices are nominal. Bacon has been in more active demand, but at lower and irregular prices. Cumberland cut commands 19c. Lard has rapidly advanced and is firm at the close, at from 25 to 28 cents.

Whisky is active; a speculative demand has prevailed; prices have advanced, closing firm at $2,28@2,30 for Western.

The War between Brazil and Paraguay—All the Armies in Motion—American Naval Expedition Looked For.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—By an arrival from Montevideo, Paraguay, 28th of July, we have additional details of much interest regarding the war between the republic of Paraguay on the one hand, and the Emperor of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Uruguay on the other. President Lopez had taken command of the Paraguayans in person, and was moving more cautiously than at first, owing to the several checks which his troops had received.

The allies claim that the navy of the Paraguayans was nearly annihilated in the battle of Riachuelo, between Paraguay and Brazil, and that the Paraguayans had also experienced some material repulses. The armies of all the belligerents are now in motion, and soon be in motion, and recruiting and all kinds of military preparations were in progress in every direction, but till the rain and cold gave place to more favorable weather, it was thought that no decisive campaign would be commenced. There were 17,000 Brazilians in the field.

A Montevideo paper announces that a United States naval expedition of several vessels soon arrive on the South American coast, accompanied by a commissioner, whose duty it would be to enforce non-interference with the free navigation of the Paraguay River by Brazil and the payment by the Government of that country of four hundred thousand dollars as indemnity for the American vessels destroyed by rebel pirates in Brazilian waters.

A Buenos Ayres journal, however, says that this story has no foundation. In fact the city of Montevideo was said to be in a terrible condition, owing to political intrigues. Political arrests were made in broad daylight, together with the Proposed Empire and Mississippi Amended Constitution—Mexican Affairs—Counterfeit