THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

House and Lot at Auction.

In East Liberty, on Wednesday, Oct. 25th, at 3 p. m., on the premises. See advertisement. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Dry Goods.

Cheaper than they can be found in any other house in the city. Remember we are now on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market street. O. Hanson Love & Bro.

Cheap Furs. Cheap Furs.

Sable Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Mink, &c., &c., in Sets, Capes and Victorines, at Dunlap, Baker & Co's, 84 Federal street, Allegheny.

Cheap Goods.

Good goods, and plenty of them, at Dunlap, Baker & Co's, well known Dry Goods store, 84 Federal street, Allegheny City. Don't forget the place.

Visitors to the Fair,

Will find our stock of Dry Goods very full and complete, and at the very lowest possible prices. Call and see them. Remember we are now on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. O. Hanson Love & Bro.

Wholesale

Dry Goods. A full stock at low prices. Call and see them, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. O. Hanson Love & Bro.

For Trusses, Shoulder Braces

And Supporters, there is just one place in this city that you can find a complete assortment, and at about one-half the price usually asked for them. That place is Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 54 Market street. If you stand in want of anything in this line, give Fleming a call.

Into her Mighty Trumpet

Fame has breathed a new word, Sozodont, and she is making it resound through the civilized world. It is the Greek for teeth preserver, but in plain English, Fragrant Sozodont is the most effective dentifrice that chemistry has ever yet extracted from the Oriental vegetable kingdom.

There Is a Tide in the Affairs of Men,

Which taken in the good tends on to fortune. There is also a chance now for all to get bargains in every description of boots, shoes, balmorals, gaiters, buskins, &c., of every style and all new fresh goods, together with a general variety of dry nautics, prints, flannels, cassimeres, satinets, sheetings, blankets, shirts, drawers, scarfs, woolen shawls, linen handkerchiefs, suspenders, &c., all of which can be found at very low prices at McClelland's Auction Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth st., Masonic Hall building.

Fifteen Years Ago

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was struggling into notice against the prejudices which every thing new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter. To-day it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the only safe stimulant that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Miners' Medicine *par excellence*, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand qualities of a stimulant, and invigorated vegetable stimulant, with the finest application of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any other tincture or extract in the world; they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and vitalize the whole organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

Blankets.

These articles every housekeeper should keep a supply of on hand. The brave boys of our army found them very comfortable of a cold night, and we believe that the loved ones at home will find them no less so. Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, have a very heavy stock of Green Baize, Eastern Shaker and Club Blankets. Hotel Keepers, Boarding House Keepers (who would not freeze their boarders), Housekeepers who would take care of their families, and country merchants who would rival city houses in vanity and price of Blankets, will thank us for calling their attention to Bates & Bell's stock.

The King of Pain,

Like any other medicine, will only perform wonderful cures when it is genuine. In view of the great number of counterfeits of this valuable medicine, you can only safely buy when you purchase it at Joseph Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 54 Market street. Remember the place.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Woolens just received by Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 76 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the rarest and most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready-made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weler a call.

To Dry Goods Dealers.

Mr. William Temple, the well known dry goods dealer, of Allegheny, has now on hand a large and choice assortment of plain flannels, white, yellow and red; plaid and country flannels, cloths and cassimeres, French merinos, delaines and other dress goods; prints, ginghams, tickings, etc., etc. Also, hats, ribbons, flowers, plumes, etc. The stock is one of the largest ever opened here, and Mr. Temple's facilities for keeping up his stock are such as to guarantee to his customers that their orders will be promptly and satisfactorily filled, at reasonable prices. The attention of the trade is specially directed to their house, as among the most substantial and reliable in the two cities.

Thomas W. Patty & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Lauthlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 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.

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.

Nature's Furniture,

Of the mouth, is far preferable to any that art can supply. Therefore, keep your teeth clean and in good repair with that excellent gem, Fragrant Sozodont. Brush them daily with this delicious vegetable preparation, and they will not be likely to crumble or decay.

Just Opened,

Our new clothing House, at 63 Fifth street, where we offer \$20 worth of clothing, regardless of cost, at Gaskin's. oct. 5-tf

C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn Street,

Attends promptly to all business in his profession.

Mercer County Official.

Aud. Gen. Hartranft	8,521	Davis	2,724
Sur. Gen. Campbell	8,520	Linton	2,741
Assembly, McFherrin	8,519	De France	2,721
" Negley	8,563	Bailey	2,623
" Pillow	8,569	Gail	2,728
" McKinley	8,528	Ault	2,726
Treasurer, Grass	8,568	Zahniser	2,732
Dist. Atty. Robison	8,523	McCandless	2,733
Commiss., Smith	8,467	Caldwell	2,728
Surveyor, Gould	8,566	Elder	2,697
Auditor, Clark	8,574	De France	2,741

Soldiers' Home Fair in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The great fair in aid of the soldiers and sailors was inaugurated to-night at the Academy of Music. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated. The ceremonies were witnessed by an immense concourse, including Gens. Grant, Meade and Admiral Farragut. General Meade delivered an address, urging upon all to contribute with generous heart and liberal hand. The exhibition commences to-morrow.

THE EXCURSION TO THE OIL REGIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OIL CITY, Oct. 23, 1865.

I gather up the scattered threads of my narrative of the late excursion to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, necessarily excluded from previous letters owing to the crowded state of your columns. And as the subject is disjointed and straggling, so will this letter prove a rambling one.

The idea of gathering together a party of American gentlemen from all over the Northern States—gentlemen representing, as was estimated, over $50,000,000, and diverse industrial and financial interests, was one not unworthy of its author.

The press of the North, too, was well represented, from the Queen city of the West to "the hub," and from St. Louis to New Bedford, Mass.; the power which, in this free country, is greater than that of Kings, was present. And but few of the members of this great party, thus gathered together as representatives of capital, enterprise and ideas, had yet seen the wonders of Petrolia. Here were skillful financiers, merchants, manufacturers, judges, physicians, preachers, teachers and editors. What an addition was here made to the popular knowledge of the actual condition of the oil fields of Pennsylvania; almost in a day, and all through the genius and the liberality of C. W. Culver, who conceived and executed the princely idea. But it was selfish, after all, some will say, only a speculative investment in market certain stocks. Even admitting the purpose of the great excursion to have been but such an one, still the magnitude of the affair, the unobtrusive character of its chief promoters, and the princely hospitality which every guest was compelled to accept, while every opportunity was afforded to each one to see for himself, and investigate the facts in reference to the great natural products of the region, justifies the assertion that the idea was worthy of a great and liberal mind.

I mentioned in a former letter, our improved routes of travel to the oil regions. The present route is by four distinct Railroads, to Mansfield and thence to Titusville by a fifth; first the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, to Homewood, Brighton, where the traveler reaches the "New Castle and Beaver Valley" road, which leads to the former busy town, thence to West Greenville by the "Pittsburgh and Erie" railroad, and here a change of cars is necessary to the broad gauge track of the "Atlantic and Great Western," which carries us to Meadville. From thence we pass over the "Franklin branch" of the last named road, to Franklin and Oil City, or, following the main stem to Corry, take the "Oil Creek branch" of the same gigantic corporation, eight miles below Titusville, and is being pushed forward towards Bradfordville and Olean. But, while it is possible for passengers from Pittsburgh to reach the Oil regions by this round about route, it is not reasonable to expect that freights will take such circuits, while direct communication can be had via Corry, with Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

I was strongly impressed with the necessity of more direct access to this "Wealth producing region, and I will run the risk of being considered a man of "one idea," in order to urge this upon your readers. If Pittsburgh would increase her trade with these regions—may, if she would retain that which she now has, she must increase the facilities for trade and travel. Cheap river transportation is the best possible for such a product as oil, if we had a river that could be relied on. But, what with the ice of winter, and the low water of summer, all interested know what a poor reliance is the Allegheny. Extend the iron track along its banks to Oil City and the mouth of Pithole, and you guarantee not only the richest dividends upon your Railway shares, but a full share of the oily products of the region.

But will the production continue? Or, is there a probability of the wells drying up, and thus disappointing the public expectations. I think not. Facts seem to warrant the prevailing belief amongst intelligent oil men, that the supply of Petroleum, like that of coal, is, practically, inexhaustible, and that not "until the entire surface of the oil producing region shall have been perforated to a proper depth by wells, each well disturbing its neighbor, and all of them dry," plty of this product of the laboratory of nature is exhausted.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, who has settled in the Venango oil regions, and who has some six months experience in the method employed to develop the virgin product of the earth, made some very sensible and practical remarks in response to a call, while our party was resting an hour or two at Reno. Amongst other things, in his reference to developing the treasures of the earth:

"What is wanted in this vicinity is *associated capital*; not for a man or several men, with a few thousand dollars, to sink one or two wells, and failing to find oil, to have sunk their all; but for associated capital, amply large to develope on an extensive scale, able to start ten, fifty or an hundred wells together, and prosecute the work until abundant success crowns their efforts. To such an employment of capital, success is certain." And if figures can be relied on, such would seem mathematically true. Why are so many of our oil companies' stock selling at a song? Not because their managers have perforated the earth extensively and in vain, but for the most part because the properties have been stocked at too high a figure, and with a working capital entirely inadequate to the development of the latent wealth beneath.

To bore a well, expecting to find oil, is reasonable, if acknowledged oil territory such as that along Oil creek, lower Cherry Run, or Pithole. And yet in these most favored regions the ratio of success is as one in five. If the larger wells are considered, the ratio is less than one in a thousand. What a sublime spectacle of faith is it, then, to see a man invest his entire capital of a few thousand dollars in the first well. A little mathematical prudence would have led him to seek associates in four or five other men, like himself, of small capital, whose united means would have given them ten chances, where limited capital and unaided enterprise would simply have given one.

Another point connected with the subject of transportation, referred to in a former letter, I would venture to advert to here, to press it upon all whom it may concern. In the giddy haste to grow rich, men seem to overlook the surest method of attaining the desired end. Why should not railroads or plank roads interlace each other, and center the entire Oil producing region. I demonstrated the economy of good roads in a former letter, and proved that even if such roads should wear out every thirty days, it were absolute economy to make them. Let the intelligent producer use his wealth to improve his facilities of reaching a market, and thereby he is adding to the value of every gallon of Oil he produces. If Oil is worth six or seven dollars at the tank, and ten or twelve dollars at the river or railroad, the difference is lost to the producer, less the necessary cost of transportation by the most improved means.

Still another point I make with reference to the personal discomforts which one must undergo when he goes to the oil producing regions. Why do so few persons take their families along, and undertake to fix their abode in this vicinity. Is it not the exception to find a family comfortably located, anywhere, between Oil City and the outer verge of Oildom, I will say, to avoid any personality? And why is it? the country is healthy, thriving and populous—a good enough place for young, enterprising men, you will say. I think that the higher aspect of civilization is in danger of being neglected for the merely material. But I see no reason why a man should necessarily become an exile from home and home comforts, when he goes to the oil regions. The region will prosper more when *men take homes with them*. Good roads are a prerequisite, to render access easy; then pleasant villages, with paved or plank walks, gardens and flowers and shade trees, school houses, churches and lyceums, will spring up. Instead of a transient population of men, hastening to be rich, in a hurry to get back to home and a higher civilization, you will find a people industrious, prosperous and contented *at home*, with a high civilization springing up amidst these forests of derrick, stimulated by the unprecedented wealth which associated capital and labor, intelligently applied, will here yield. Surely all good citizens should work together to this end. I see evidence of improvement, in this respect, in the near future. I see horse or steam railways, leading from the crowded sources of the oleaginous wealth, a few miles distant, perhaps, to easy quiet spots, where homes and home comforts await the busy miner, at the close of the day; where, he tells over, he may feel that he is not an exile from all that is worth working for and living for.

In my judgment we have but opened up the first few leaves of this wonderful history of oil. A future far beyond our brightest expectations is in store. Already a productive interest greater than coal and iron combined, what may it not ultimately become.

B.

Change in our Relations with China.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The approaching change in our relations with China, is discussed with earnestness in the English press. The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* states that hitherto the American national representatives have been treated with ill-concealed dislike, and in some instances with contempt. He attributes that fact partly to the absence of an American fleet in the Chinese waters, and partly to the habit of making consuls out of missionaries. Now that a United States fleet is on the road to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the mutual diplomatic relations of the two countries.

The *Times* speculates whether the first introduction of the American fleet will not be of a hostile character.

The American citizen, Burgevine, for whom restoration is an imperative demand, has been made by the United States Consul, is believed to have been either stopped or executed.

The Liverpool *Post* believes that in the future English chances in China will be considerably affected by American rivalry.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM OIL CITY.

Height of Water and Prices of Oil.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, Oct. 23, 1865.

There is two feet of water in the channel. Oil is selling on the creek at seven dollars per barrel. At Pithole five dollars.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Ravages by Rebel Pirates.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

English Liability Repudiated.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 23.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., via Londonderry on the 13th, has arrived off this Point. The news is five days later.

A correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, relative to the responsibility of England for the ravages committed upon American commerce by rebel pirates fitted out in England, has taken place. Earl Russel repudiates all liability, and refuses all arbitration.

The papers generally comment on the correspondence. The *Times* can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted. Decidedly it is the best, if not the only solution, and the could and friendly tone of the argument between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams justifies that expectation.

Other Journals hope for an amicable solution.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has authorized an increase of capital of 100,000 shares of five pounds each.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—The cotton sales for the week were 119,000 bales. The market opened with an upward tendency, but became flat, and closed with an advance of half-penny on American cotton for the week; middling Orleans was 24½d. Friday's market was steady in general tendency, and the sales amounted to 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady. Consols 88½@88¾. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased $4,400,000. Five-20's, 68½@69. Erie Railroad, 59@59¾c; Illinois Central, 86@88¾.

American Securities—Saturday's Circular of the evening of the 11th inst. says: The unprecedented action of the Bank of England in advancing its rate of discount three times during the past week, completely upset all the markets in the Stock Exchange. American Securities participated in the general depression. 5-20's declined more than one per cent, and were last quoted at 68½@68¾; Erie and Illinois Central Railroad shares have also suffered a reduction of one per cent since time said as low as 58½, and the latter at 81¾.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

Great Activity in Military Affairs.

RUMORED DESIGNS UPON CANADA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent says: The members of the provincial government, and their supporters in Canada, are in a state of great agitation in regard to the Fenian movement. The Fenian order is more than ever in full force for years, but has occasioned little concern until the occurrence of recent events. Owing to what has transpired in this country, England and Ireland, the Canadian government has, it is said, organized and distributed throughout the province, a force of spies.

Great activity is reported to prevail in military affairs. Changes in the disposition of troops are being made, garrisons are being strengthened in regions where the Irish predominate, investigations are pending the loyalty of officers and soldiers, being instituted, and arms are being distributed for the use of the citizen troops to be opposed to Fenian designs. The customs authorities are nervous over the recent large importation of new muskets which, it is believed, will ultimately find their way into the hands of the Fenians; and it is rumored that the present movements in Ireland are merely a ruse. And that the grand design is, when England has thrown her forces into that country that the armed force of the order on this side of the Atlantic shall seize Canada, declare it an independent State and place it under the protection of the United States.

The President's Position.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Herald's* special from Washington on the 22d says: The surprise of President Johnson's remark that the Democrats claimed he had gone over to them, intimated that the Democratic party had discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to come up to his standard, and he hoped it would succeed in doing so. He renunciated his doctrine that notwithstanding the secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but that by their rebellious course they had forfeited their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of their city of the time.

This, he says, cannot be done in a moment, but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the result sometimes appears to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever deprive them of their former rights, not even a majority of those who were excluded in the amnesty proclamation, but he intended that they should sue for pardon and thus realize the enormity of their crime.

He is in favor of allowing those negroes who have served in the army, and those who can read and write, and those who are possessed of certain other qualifications to vote, but does not think it is policy or that he has a right to force these conditions on the white people of the South, though he believes that they will concede the privilege ere long on the freedmen.

The President also frowns giving representation in Congress on the number of qualified voters instead of population, as at present.

Matters in Mississippi and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Gen. Meade has arrived here.

The Chapatra, from Boston, Mariposa, from New York, Alabama, from Liverpool, have arrived.

Cotton dull. Five hundred bales were sold at 58c.

Exchange has improved 1½ to ¾.

In the Mississippi Senate a resolution aimed at Gov. Shanley, and restricting the right and privilege of freedmen to what the statute law granted freed negroes before the war, was laid on the table by a large majority.

Gov. Hamilton officially defines the statement necessary to accompany a petition for pardon requiring his endorsement. Gen. Gregory, commissioner of the Texas Freedmen, issued a circular on the 12th, hoping that the emancipation proclamation may be liberally construed everywhere. The officers of the Bureau are to adjust the cause between freedmen and the whites, when State judicial officers, by unassumed codes, do freedmen injustice in judicial justice. The freedmen are enjoined to make contracts with employers of their choice. They must work. Idleness will not be tolerated. Their contracts must be kept.

Gen. Fullerton, assistant commissioner of Louisiana, also issued an address to the freedmen substantially the same as the above. Col. Kirby, a prominent citizen of Texas related to Kirby Smith, was killed by his former employer at Hainstead.

Leading merchants at Houston are projecting a cotton factory.

The North Carolina Convention.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent says of the North Carolina Convention: A singular announcement was made by the Chairman, to the effect that, after a diligent inquiry he was unable to procure a national flag, to hoist over the capital, and had sent to New York for one. Nothing, it is said, but the timely receipt of a telegram from President Johnson, saying that North Carolina should at once and for ever repudiate every dollar of debt, prevented the staving off by the secession members of a vote on the ordinance, completely ignoring that debt, as they had their plans very adroitly laid for that purpose. But on the reading of the President's dispatch, the ordinance was immediately taken up, and passed, amid cheers and great enthusiasm, there being but a few negative votes. The amendment, to submit it to the people, was not adopted.

The ordinance which was passed for the organization in some of the counties, of a militia force to suppress outlawing, has, it is understood, the approval of the National military authorities.

Resolutions were adopted, requesting the President to restore to the people of North Carolina all their constitutional rights, to remove the military, and to transfer civilian prisoners to the civil authorities.

FENIAN GENERAL CONGRESS.

The New Constitution

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—At the session of the Fenian Congress on Saturday night, the Committee on Constitution and Government reported a new constitution, which effects radical changes, abolishing the office of Head Centre and creating a President, Military, Naval and Financial Bureau, with Secretary of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments made by the President, and all appropriations must be ratified by the Senate.

The new Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instrument as their model. Besides the military board at headquarters, the constitution provides for an Assistant Inspector General for each State.

On motion Chicago was recognized as a separate district. On motion, Hynes, Rice, and Captain Walcott of Pennsylvania, were appointed a committee to draft a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention for the use of delegates and information of members of the various circles throughout the country.

The Congress re-assembled at nine o'clock this morning. Col. John O. Mahony was in the chair, who addressed the Congress, impressing upon the minds of the delegates the great importance of the business to be transacted during the day in the selection of a President and members of the Senate of the Brotherhood, and he suggested that some person, other than the President and Vice President, be elected to preside during the day. B. D. Killon, of Missouri, was unanimously elected President.

Adjutant General Downing presented his report to the Congress, and on motion it was referred to a committee consisting of the last sub-committee on military affairs.

A committee was appointed to draft an address and embody therein a recognition by this Congress of an Irish republic, the address to receive the signatures of the delegates from all the circles represented.

The following gentlemen were elected Senators of the Fenian Congress: W. R. Roberts of New York, President of the Senate; B. D. Killian of Missouri, James Gibbon of Pennsylvania, Michael Scanlin of Illinois, B. B. Daly of Indiana, R. Hullen of Tennessee, Wm. F. Fleming of New York, P. Stanton of Kentucky, P. J. Mohan, of the *Irish American*, New York, A. Ryan of Massachusetts, J. W. Fitzgerald of Ohio, B. J. Mohan of the Toledo *Commercial*, Ohio, P. O'Rourke of New York, Wm. O. Sullivan of Ohio and D. O. Sullivan of New York.

The constitution also provides for a House of Representatives to be composed of the delegates assembled in Congress. They hold their first session this evening. The House was called to order at six o'clock. On motion, Col. McMurphy was elected Speaker of the House, and P. A. Collins, Secretary.

Col. John O. Mahoney, of Wisconsin, was declared, amid long and enthusiastic cheers again and again repeated, the unqualified choice of the Joint Houses, for President of the Fenian brotherhood of North America. After taking the oath of office prescribed in their new constitution, the President delivered a brief and cheering address, which was received with marked approbation and applause.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Senate having retired, the House adjourned to reassemble to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. It is supposed that the proceedings of the House will be closed on Tuesday night, when the delegates will return to their homes.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES BY REBEL PIRATES.

Miscellaneous European Items.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 23.—The following summary of news is received by the Hibernian in addition to that already sent:

Important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American minister, and Earl Russell, is published. The correspondence begins with a letter from Minister Adams, dated the 7th of April last, in which he calls the attention of Earl Russell to the official reports respecting the ravages of the Shenandoah, and announces that for the damages caused by such cruisers, his government cannot avoid entailing the responsibility upon Great Britain.

The reply of Earl Russell dated May 4th, says that the responsibility of Great Britain towards the United States is not measured by the injurious consequences of the latter may have sustained. The debt of Great Britain to the Queen's government is simply whether the second resort to reputation, it is thought that Mississippi has had enough of this, and will not again try it, except so far as regards that portion of her indebtedness contracted to assist the rebellion, all of which, it is believed, will be ignored.

Another knotty question with which the members will have to deal is that in relation to admitting negro testimony in the courts. A majority of them are said to be in favor of this concession, as indicated by their election of Governor Sharkey, who insists on it, to the position of United States Senator, and by their choosing for State printer a gentleman who was formerly suffered to depart from Liverpool. An interval of three months elapsed between the above letter and Earl Russell's reply to it.

In response Earl Russell proceeds to justify the course of her Majesty's Government in recognizing the belligerents and reasons assigned for doing so, and says that there was no difficulty in giving orders to prevent fitting out of vessels of war partly fitted up in the United Kingdom. A very important point is referred to in this letter. Earl Russell notices a statement in a letter from Mr. Adams, in 1863, as to the Government at Washington being ready to refer these disputes to arbitration.

Earl Russell declines the offer, and says it is a question in the first place whether the Queen's government have acted in good faith in maintaining their neutrality, and in the second place whether the law officers of the Crown have correctly interpreted a British statute. The Queen's government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration. The words used by him are as follows: Her majesty's government are the sole guardians of their own honor; they cannot admit they have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the Crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be.

Her Majesty's government must therefore decline to make reparation and compensation for captures made by the pirate Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign state. Her Majesty's government conceive that if they were to act otherwise, they would endanger the position of England in all future wars. Her Majesty's government are, however, ready for the appointment of a commission of eight, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commission.

The reply of Mr. Adams is dated 18th of September, and is very serious in its tone. Mr. Adams considers that there is now no dispute as to the fact that the recognition of the South as belligerents was such an act as was never done by one nation towards another in a state of amity. He charges the British Government with having acted without knowledge and upon mere presumption in assuming that the evidence of the blockade of the Southern ports was imperfect. The blockade, he says, was the consequence, not the cause, of British policy. He thinks that the only excuse for the British Government is that its conduct was precipitate. He then intimates that if the doctrines and practices of the British Government are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be at peace to insure thereby. Mr. Adams does not appear to think that the proposal of Earl Russell, to refer the questions in dispute to a commission, will be accepted by the United States Government.

The *Times* and *Post* are silent on the correspondence.

The *Daily News* says in the magnitude of the questions affecting neutrals, the matters in dispute are closely connected with the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America.

The *Star* referring to the escape of the Alabama from England, remarks: This may, perhaps, be negligence, without such gross culpability as to render us liable for all the damages which she escaped private perpetrated. But if our views on these questions should differ from those of the United States, and they insist as peremptorily upon their claims as we upon our denial of responsibility, what then, are we to run the risk of rupture rather than consent to arbitration?

The *Star* awaits the instructions from the United States Government with much apprehension, and dares not say what effect it will have upon the temper of England, nor what disastrous disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries, may not result from a deliberate attempt to appraise the losses caused by the Confederate cruisers upon England, and to exact payment for them.

Arrests for Fenianism continued in Ireland. Thirteen persons were committed for trial at Cork on the 11th instant, and a number more had been committed in Dublin. It was reported one of the Fenians would become an informer.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION

Election of New Bishops.

[illegible] Convention [illegible] on Saturday, was as follows: Clergy—Laymen [illegible] nays, 5. Diocese—Ayes, [illegible] nays, 6; [illegible] voted, 1.

The committee on canons reported instructions, an amendment to the Canon in reference to Foreign Missionary Bishops was adopted. The committee on Canons further reported in reference to the ministrations of men not ordained in the Episcopal Church, that they consider existing legislation sufficient, and further action inexpedient.

The Committee on closing services were instructed to ascertain when the House of Bishops will be ready to adjourn.

A resolution, appointing a Joint Committee on a *standard prayer book*, was adopted.

Mr. Welsh called up the order of the day and introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the House proceed to ballot by dioceses and orders for three missionary Bishops, separately, in the order named in the message from the house of Bishops.

After considerable debate, Mr. Welsh's resolution was adopted.

A ballot was first had in the case of Rev. Robt. Clarkson, D. D., who was declared elected by the clerical vote.

The next case was that of the Reverend Miller C. Lightner. The clerical vote stood as follows: Twenty-six Dioceses voted. Of these, one voted yea; eleven voted nay; two dividing and one blank. The vote of the laity were as follows: Two Dioceses voted. Of these, twelve voted yea; nine voted nay and one divided. The chair announced a new concurrence of orders.

Rev. Dr. Wharton moved the House go into a second ballot with closed doors. There were but few present from all parts of the house, and the chair rules that the only question before the body was on Welsh's resolution.

Before proceeding to a third nomination there was adjourned call of the House, resulting in twenty-six of the dioceses answering to the call of the clerical delegates, and twenty-two of the diocese answering to the call of the lay delegates.

A ballot was now taken for the nomination of Rev. Robert J. Parven. The vote was announced as follows: Clerical vote, 29; Dioceses voting, 29; ayes 29, divided 1; Lay vote 32; Diocese voting, ayes 32, divided 1. The chair announced that the House had refused to concur in the nomination. The House then proceeded to vote for missionary in the case of the Rev Dr. Clarkson, the only successful nominee.

At the session of the Episcopal Convention tonight, Dr. Randall was elected Bishop of Colorado, Dr. Howe, Bishop of Nevada, and Rev. Mr. Williams, Missionary Bishop of the Church.

The Convention then adjourned.

Congregational Deputation Call upon the President—His Reply to their Address.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A deputation of Congregationalists, consisting of the pastor and selected members of the new church, recently formed in this city, called upon President Johnson, this day, in pursuance of resolutions recently adopted by that body, and expressed the wish that he will appoint and set apart Thursday, the thirteenth day of November next, the day annually observed annually by most of the States of the Union as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

The President, in reply to the address of the deputation, observed that whatever he could say on this occasion, must necessarily be a recapitulation of what he had previously uttered. He, however, tendered his profound thanks for the expression of the kind wish and the society, and remarked that he should be guided by the same principles of right and justice, which he had formerly, and emphatically declared, and which lay at the foundation of all good Government, and of which religion constitutes the most and important part. He should exert himself to the best of his ability, to keep the political ship into such channels as would be best calculated to preserve our honor and the national integrity.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Gold at New York yesterday was inactive at 145@145¼, closing at 146.

The loss of the American ship Eagle Speed, at the mouth of the Mullah River, is confirmed. Two hundred and sixty-five Coolies are missing.

The President granted 181 pardons yesterday, mostly to South Carolinians.

John Mitchell has not been released, as was reported.

A construction train on the New York and New Haven railroad came in collision with a milk train near Darien, on the Danbury and Norwalk railroad on Tuesday night. The passenger cars the latter were smashed, and both engines demolished. A baster from Bethel named Hulbut was killed, and several others injured.

The reports of the extent of damages caused by the late earthquake in San Francisco are said to have been much exaggerated.

The Treasury Department commenced the issue of new gold certificates yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Dwight, long regarded as one of the ablest Congregationalist clergymen in the New England States, died at Andover, last Sunday, aged 71 years.

The Richmond *Republic* says Gen. Grant has written a letter to Judge Toby Smith, granting him permission to return home on parole on the same footing as other Confederate officers of his rank. Gen. Smith desires to return and renew his allegiance to the government of the United States.

It is believed that the amount of $50,000,000 of $-20 bonds advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, can be obtained at the conversion of compound interest notes and other interest bearing securities.

The War Claims Commission were yesterday deliberating upon the testimony, which covers five thousand legal cap pages. It is supposed they will make up their findings by Wednesday.

The steamers Rhode Island and Howard have left for Havana, to bring the rebel ram Stonewall to Boston.

Ex-Senator Pierre Soule had a private interview with the President yesterday morning, continuing for about an hour.

Gen. Dix is expected here in the ante-room waiting to see the President.

A list was posted giving the names of eighty or ninety persons whose pardons were ready for delivery yesterday and saying Among them were Wm. C. Preston and Robt. J. Breckinridge and W. C. Bullock, of Kentucky.

The new woollen factory of Shuler & Banninghoffer, at Hamilton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed yesterday afternoon. The fire was several times communicated to the extensive steam engine and saw mill works of Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., adjoining the buildings. Total loss about $80,000, insured for $20,000.

DIED.

GRUNDY—On Sunday evening, at half past 10 o'clock, PETER GRUNDY, late of the 7th Pa. Vols.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of John Nicholls, No. 237 Federal street, Allegheny City.

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PINE RUN FARM,

containing four acres, situate on Pine Run, between Pit Hole and Oil Creeks. These interests are very desirable, as the situations are all bottom lands. Enquire of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys, No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR WINTER.

RICH DARK PAPERS, with gay Trimmings, for Libraries and Sitting Rooms; LIGHT TINTS AND GOLD FIGURES with French Trimmings, for Drawing Rooms. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 67 Wood street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET,

A BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE,

At Oakland, within fifteen minutes' walk from the Oakland Station. A good well of Water, and plenty of Soft Water; Fruit Trees, &c. Inquire of ISAAC NOCK, 115 Fourth st.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE of hall and eight rooms, with large lot of ground, fruit and shade trees, grape vines, shrubbery, stable, &c., situate on Mt. Washington. The purchaser can have immediate possession, as the house is vacant. S. SOUTHWICK & SONS, 61 Market Street.

CRANBERRIES—Just received a lot of choice Jersey Cranberries for sale by the barrel or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. KENNLAW, corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

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MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

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All the Medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Alcoholants, Stimulants and Carminatives and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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