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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

MR. PATTERSON, one of the Senators elect for Tennessee, has for his wife a daughter of President Johnson. He was Judge of a rebel Court, in the days of the Confederacy, and the natural inference is that he cannot take the Test Oath without incurring the guilt of perjury. But he maintains that he held this office under duress, that is, under compulsion. People get into certain grades of military service against their wills, but it was never heard until now that a man was forced to accept a civil office by an analagous process.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Southern Tour," explains that President Johnson is the author of this coercion dodge. At Lynchburg Mr. Reid encountered a route agent of the Post-Office Department. He had been a magistrate under the Confederacy, and was required to swear he had never been, to get the commission at Washington. He went to see the President, and explained his dilemma. The President told him the word "voluntary" occurred at the beginning of the Oath, and its force ran through the whole of it, and applied to every clause. "Now sir," said the President, "it's with your own conscience to say whether you took that office voluntary or not." The fellow answered, "Of course, I didn't, for I was compelled to do it in order to keep out of the army, and so I told the President I would take the oath at once." The President responded, "All right."

Under that interpretation neither the President nor his backers need concern themselves to get the Test Oath repealed. There are not a hundred rebels but can take it.

THE New York *News* says:

"Any attempt in the Philadelphia Convention to obliterate distinctions as regards the Southern people, founded upon their record, as individuals, during the war, should be frowned upon as fatal to the Conservative cause. In fact, the chief object of the Convention, in respect to organization, is to develop and apply the political strength of the South in behalf of the Conservative principles enunciated in the call; and the political strength of the South dwells with those who participated heart and hand in the rebellion. This essential truth must be accepted at the start, for to ignore it would be to discard the surest auxiliaries to success. As we are contending in behalf of the interests of the future, we must not be troubled by prejudices that belong to the past."

There is much force in this. The Philadelphia Convention, with the rebels and copperheads excluded, would be worse than the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. If what is facetiously called the Conservative movement shall attain any success, it will be through the votes of the very men it is proposed to shut out of the Grand Council. Hence every body sees that however disrespectful this arrangement may be to those excluded, it is only a temporary dodge, designed, like many other false pretenses resorted to during the last few months, to cajole and reduce as many republicans as possible into a support of the programme. However, the rebels and copperheads need not worry. Having pretty much all the votes of the coalition at their disposal, they will be able to make their own terms, and exact whatever concessions they may see fit.

THE REPEAL OF THE OLD NEUTRALITY LAWS—there was not a vote in the House of Representatives against the bill—meets a hearty approval from all classes of men throughout the country. The general judgment of all other civilized nations, expressed in their own laws, set much narrower limits to the obligations of neutrality, and there is no reason why we should take upon ourselves the actual suppression of expeditions against other powers, while such liberality is far enough from being reciprocal. In the late Fenian movements it was not the British authorities that defended their own territories and beat back the invasion. The governments of the United States arrested it by summary and powerful interposition. The London *Times* acknowledged that our government went much further than the British government and people had a right to expect it would. Now that the neutrality laws are modified a different result may be produced.

IN MANY of the counties of Pennsylvania much difficulty exists in procuring delegates to the mongrel State Convention to be held at Harrisburg. We hear that the Democratic leaders have been driven to such straits as to offer valuable largesses to Republicans of respectable character and standing if they would assume authority to act as delegates. We do not hear that any such persons have consented. Some of the other sort may have accepted the offered bribes.

THE MANNER in which the public health, in New York and throughout the country, has been perilled, by the interposition of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in that city, who are looking to a renewal of their terms of office through popular election, is exciting warm condemnation from the newspapers. The demand is made for such a change as will give the appointment of the Judges to the Governor and Senate.

Mr. S. Cox was a member of the last Congress from Ohio. At the expiration of his term of service he removed to the city of New York, and commenced the practice of law. It is now stated that he will surely be the candidate of the democrats for Congress in the Sixth district, now represented by Mr. H. J. Raymond, who entered the House last December with a brilliant reputation, but has managed to let it pass under eclipse.

THE elevation of General GRANT to the rank of General; of General W. T. SHERMAN to that of Lieutenant-General, and of General W. S. HANCOCK to that of Major General, are expressions of the nation's gratitude for distinguished services, which refute the maxim that "republics are ungrateful." So, also, of the promotion of Vice Admiral FARRAGUT to be Admiral, and of Rear-Admiral PORTER to be Vice-Admiral.

THE CABINET, with the new appointments, stands as follows:

Secretary of State.—William H. Seward.
Secretary of War.—Edwin M. Stanton.
Secretary of the Navy.—Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Interior.—Orville H. Browning.
Postmaster General.—A. W. Randall.
Attorney General.—Henry Stanberry.

HON. R. W. CLARK has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Hillsboro (Ohio) District.

IT is thought that either Schuyler Colfax or Gov. Morton or Mr. Smith will be elected U. S. Senator from Indiana.

CITY ITEMS.

Pure Linen Shirt Fronts
At Bates and Bell's.

Business Steadily Increasing
At Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

New Marseilles
At Bates and Bell's.

$2 50 Will Buy
A pair of English Army Brogans.

Merrimack Prints
At Bates and Bell's.

The Best Boot and Shoe House
In Pittsburgh—Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

New Dress Goods
At Bates and Bell's.

The Leading Boot and Shoe House
Of Pittsburgh—Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Shawls,
At reduced prices, at Bates and Bell's.

Gents' Fine Patent Leather
Stylish boots selling at Gardiner's for $2 75—very cheap.

Travelling Dress Goods
At Bates and Bell's.

English Army Brogans,
The best wearing shoe in Pittsburgh, at Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

New Dry Goods
At Bates and Bell's.

Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store
Is the only place where those justly celebrated English Army Brogans are on sale. Buy a pair.

Bates & Bell
Are opening new goods.

Captured Running the Blockade,
In 1853, and sold at auction in New York two months ago, those English Army Brogans, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Pure
As the morning air in June, is the breath of those who use Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice.

Sold wholesale and retail by JOSEPH J. KLEE, 120, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests,
Four and five minute Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Meat Safes, Bath Tubs, and a full line of goods generally, suitable for the heated term. Our stock is the largest, our variety the best, and our prices the lowest consistent with quality. Call and see, at 194 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth St.
W. W. BRADSHAW.

Great Bargains
At the extensive and fashionable Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 120 Wood street. We are selling off our stock of Men, Boys and Children's Hats, Caps, Men and Boy's light felt hats, Gent's fine silk and cassimere hats, Gents fine felt hats, Ladies' and Misses hats, trimmed and untrimmed, derby, sailor, and sundowns, at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock. Country merchants would do well to call without delay, at No. 120 Wood street.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—
The Three best known tonics, skillfully and lovingly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one drachm of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
mh28 Tdw6m

Pittsburgh Grand Gift Concert.
Owing to the great rush for tickets towards the close of the time appointed for the concert and the fact that the second postponement of the United States Gift Concert at Chicago induced our agents to defer making their reports till the last moment, we were unable to complete our arrangements for the distribution of gifts at the concert on Monday evening. Our arrangements, however, will be perfected by Thursday evening, when the distribution will be promptly and faithfully made. The entertainment of Thursday evening will be more attractive, some of the best musicians, dancers and other performers being under engagements to appear. In the meantime the sale of tickets will continue at our office, No. 70 Fifth street, second floor, *Chronicle* Building.
McDONALD, THOMSON & CO.

Strength for the Exhausted.
Thousands die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. It is asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated restored and restored; the exhausted refilled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of *restoration* as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This is indeed *the* tonic of tonics. As a revitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—the great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inanition, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepid, the nervous, the broken-down of both of sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

Hostetter's Bitters
are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 54 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Twenty-Eight Miles of Skin-Tubes.
It is estimated by Anatomists that there are twenty-eight miles of ducts and tubes in the skin of every adult human body, for the carrying off of perspirable and other effete matter. An obstruction in a single square inch of this surface, is sure, sooner or later, to impair the general health and establish the empire of disease. How wonderful is the human organism, and how well arranged in itself to repair the waste of nature that is continually going on! At the same time, not the least obstruction, or promptitude of this most wonderful mechanism, can occur, without being fraught with danger to health and life.

But more wonderful still is the invention of a remedy whose purpose it is to unlock these sources of life and health, and to allow the blood an uninterrupted passage in its mission to rebuild the broken and crumbling frame. The remedy that will do this is Blood Searcher. Any Blood Searcher? No, a thousand times no! We mean *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher*—a medicine that has cured more disease, and has done more for a higher eulogium than our pen is capable of writing. We care not how deeply the constitution may be affected, how tainted the blood, Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher will restore health and vigor to the organs, give plastic power, and stay the progress of disease.

Scrofula or even Cancer, cannot, in spite of all their ravages and malignency, effect the destruction of the constitution, when their humors are met and neutralized by this peerless remedy in their transit through the blood or in depositing themselves upon the skin, in the form of leprosy or some other eruption. In ordinary diseases of weakness or debility it has cured by the use of one bottle. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, and take no other. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. If your druggist has not got it, remit for whatever number of bottles you want to Dr. Keyser, 140 Wood street, and it will be forwarded by express.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Martial Law Declared for the Protection of Freedmen—Fire Caused by the Expulsion of a Moscow Slave.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day that it has been found necessary to declare martial law in Georgia in order to protect the freedmen from continued outrages.

A fire broke out in College Place this afternoon by the explosion of a kerosene stove. The sufferers were J. C. Barringer & Co., dealers in notions and clothing; Insulated Telegraph Co., C. Worms & Co., dealers in silk and satin, and Isaac Ash, commission merchants. Messrs. Worms & Co.'s stock was valued at $15,000, and will be nearly a total loss. The entire loss will reach $30,000.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer China.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Cholera Appearing in England.

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

HALIFAX, July 30.—The steamship China, from Liverpool July 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d, has arrived.

Austria and Prussia had accepted proposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armistice for six weeks.

Great preparations were making at St. Petersburg to give Assistant Secretary Fox a grand reception.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*Liverpool, July 21.*—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities had caused great buoyancy in all markets, the prevailing opinion, especially among Germans, being that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities.

The Italian answer had not yet been received.

There were no reports of further fighting.

Liverpool, July 22.—In the great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian iron-clad Re De Italie was struck by collision in the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "long live the King of Italy," from the fleet. Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk. A Vienna dispatch says that the Italian fleet was driven back and pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation.

It is stated that Frankfort will have to pay a further war contribution of 35,000,000 florins.

The Stock Exchange was excited. Rentes, 69f. 35c.

The London *Observer* states that Parliament will be required at almost the last moment of the session to give its concurrence to the confederation of the British American Provinces, including a plan for the continuance of Canadian postal subsidies.

Arendake Albrecht had issued a proclamation announcing his assumption of the command of the Austrian army at Vienna.

Correspondence from Vienna states that the Austrian forces gathered together for the defence of Moravia amounted at four hundred thousand men and six hundred field guns. It is said that one hundred thousand men are crowded within the intrenched camp of Florisdorf.

Twenty-sixty to eighty thousand fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined, and everything betokens the renewed conflict as inevitable.

The *Times'* correspondent says: The confidence of Austria is not shaken. A battle on the Upper Elbe is anticipated as the first blow. Success is a necessity for the Prussians. The consequences of a defeat are too appalling. The Prussians have marched five hundred miles into the enemy's country, and left the hostile force in their rear, and their bank.

A dispatch from the headquarters of Garibaldi, dated July 19, says: In consequence of the great engagements and the occupation of Roveredo and the Val di Ledro by volunteers, the Austrians in Fort Cengolla have been compelled to capitulate conditionally, after a short bombardment.

The Prince and Minister of War had congratulated Garibaldi on his mass of good conduct. They received from Rovigo reports that the Austrians had erected batteries on all the navigable rivers of Prussia, and that the Commander of the forces of Venetia had ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with rations for three months.

The Minister of the Interior had had an interview with some of the members of the political parties in Prussia, in reference to the convening of the German Parliament. Some of the principal chiefs of the national party, belonging to the different German States, had been invited by the Prussian government to a conference. The official *Journal* says the Prussian government has no intention of continuing over Saxony the German nation the benefit of its advices, and to consult for that purpose, regardless of the wishes of Saxony, who place nations entirely above all other considerations.

It is a decree had been earlier officially promulgated organizing the administration for Venetia. The Marquis Pepoli had been appointed State Commissioner at Padua, Signor Martini at Vicenza, and Signor Alberti at Rovigo.

The Napoleon arrived at Venice on the 19th.

RUSSIA.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Great preparations are making at Cronstadt for a grand reception to Mr. Bayard Taylor, who left for home from the United States to the Emperor of Russia, congratulating the Czar on his escape from assassination. A special reception committee has been formed.

SPAIN.—The Captain General of Madrid has issued an order commanding all arms to be delivered up to the authorities within forty-eight hours.

Money Markets.—The discount demand is the same and rates moderate. On the stock exchange money was in a slightly increased demand at 6@7 per cent. Bank rate unchanged at 7 per cent. In the House of Lords a bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor to amend the Extradition Act with Prussia.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, in the matter of surrendering French criminals.

The Earl Clarendon said that England had been in the wrong, and progress was made with the measure.

On the 20th, a long discussion took place on the condition of the navy and on the position of Great Britain, in reference to the war on the continent.

Lord Stanly assured the House that the foreign policy of the Government was pacific and observant, but the mode in which the policy was to be carried out must be left to the government.

The London papers generally express great satisfaction at the course pursued by Lord Stanley. The new Foreign Minister of Great Britain stands absolutely undisturbed and authoritatively on the proposals beyond friendly mediation. All the Government has done has been to recommend the Courts of Berlin and Florence to consider terms of armistice.

The *Times* is glad that Lord Stanley is able to state that France has no intention of interfering by force in the continental dispute.

The London *Daily News* thinks there is not the slightest ground for distrusting Lord Stanley's assurance of England's severe direction in the future.

The liabilities of the suspended Preston Banking Company were estimated at a million and a half sterling.

The connection of the bank with cotton transactions caused considerable depression in Liverpool, but no great uneasiness.

The liabilities of the Birmingham Banking Company are ascertained to be £800,000, and their assets are £2,000,000.

Carleton Bros., wholesale warehousemen in London, have suspended; liabilities not stated.

The projected reform Demonstration in London, on the 23d, was awaited with some interest. Notwithstanding the government's prohibition, the projectors had determined to hold it.

Sir Richard Mayne, police Commissioner, personally requested Mr. Beales, the prime mover in the demonstration, to use his influence to prevent it. Beales declined and refused to recognize the right of the police to interfere in the meeting. Several of the papers consider the course pursued by Hyde Park injurious to the reform.

The cholera is making its appearance in many parts of England, and the malady in some cases was rather alarming.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 20th says: Prussia has engaged, at the suggestion of Napoleon, to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days, on condition that Austria pursues a similar course, and within that time the Austrian government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the basis proposed upon. If the reply from Vienna be in the affirmative, and Italy gives consent, an armistice will be signed immediately.

The *Moniteur* of the 21st says Austria has accepted the proposal of Prussia to abstain from hostilities, during which the court of Vienna will have to notify its acceptance on the subject of preliminaries to peace.

Liverpool, July 21.—The Manchester market is dull, with a declining tendency. Breadstuffs very dull; Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour dull and nominal. Wheat inactive and tendency downward; winter red, 10s 9d@11s 3d. Corn flat; mixed 57s@27s 6d. Weather favorable for crops. Provisions inactive. Highland & Co. report beef dull and unchanged. Pork steady. Bacon, small sales and prices nominal. Lard heavy and nominal. Coffee steady. Rice quiet.

London.—Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs dull and quotations barely maintained; Sugar is firm and a trifle higher. Coffee tending upwards and prices is 6d@½c higher. Tea firm. Baring's Circular reports a fair business. The Continental demand had risen 5.20 to 70, but subsequently suffered a decline, and closed with sellers at 69¾.

Money Market.—Consols closed on Friday at 89¾@89⅞ for money; U. S. 5-20s, 69¼@70; Illinois Central, 78@78¼; Erie, 43@43¾.

Liverpool, July 21.—Cotton; sales to-day, 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters; market buoyant and ¼@⅛d higher, at about 14@14¼d for middling uplands. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions flat.

London, July 21st—Afternoon.—Consols closed at 89¾@89⅞ for money. United States 5-20's, 70¼; Erie, 43¾@44¼; Illinois Central, 79¼@79¾.

The Times says the Prussia limits her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new federal or imperial combination. A portion of the Prussian army had crossed the river March, near Horitz, in Hungary.

Cholera Report.

NEW YORK, July 30.—There were fourteen cases and four deaths from cholera in this city, three on Blackwell's Island, and four new cases and eight deaths in Brooklyn are reported today. Six cases and two deaths have occurred in the Kings County Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Board of Health returns for the two days, Sunday and Monday, show seven cases of cholera and five deaths.

ANARCHY IN NEW ORLEANS.

A BLOODY RIOT.

The '64 Convention the Cause.

FIGHTING BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

Convention Building Besieged.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

All Quiet at Last.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The police are behaving with most exemplary conduct, trying to prevent lynching and robbery.

W. R. Fish was thrown out of the convention and carried to the lock-up by a double guard of police, amid cheers from the populace and cries of "hang him." The excitement is unbounded.

A second dispatch says: The President of the Convention and the members thereof are being one by one arrested and confined. A little more order and quiet prevails.

THIRD DISPATCH.

A procession of negroes, with flag, and drum beating, as they were marching towards Mechanics' Institute, were met by some whites, who were repulsed after endeavoring to disperse them. Several shots were fired, but no one hurt. The city is considerably excited.

The Convention met at twelve o'clock. Twenty-nine members were present. There has been no interference yet. The military will be ordered out.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

1:15 P. M.—The most intense excitement prevails at this writing. Indiscriminate firing is going on in Common, Canal and Dryades streets. Three negroes are killed in Dryades, and two on Common street. Two whites are reported wounded. An immense police force is out and doing all efforts possible to quell the riot.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

A large number of negroes, armed in every conceivable manner, but principally with clubs, assembled in front of the Mechanics Institute. The Convention has not yet arrived. The Mayor's proclamation is being delivered by the sheriff.

The outside riot is suspended. The police surround the Institute building. There is an immense crowd outside the building full of the Convention and negroes. The police are trying to get them out, but the populace are very belligerent. Dr. W. P. Dostet and John Henderson, Jr., were brought out dead and carried off in carts. It is doubtful if many are gotten out alive.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

The Convention adjourned. Members of the Convention the populace surrounded the building, immense numbers of negroes assembled in the street. The police and people quickly became masters, as the building was closely surrounded. Some attempted to escape by side party hung out a flag of truce, whereupon the police ascended the stairs to protect the Convention. No sooner had they reached the hall than the parties inside opened an incessant fire, and the police fired in return, and several were killed and every visible head from the building was fired upon. This work still continues. It is not known how many are killed and wounded. Arrests continue to be made, and the crowd continues to disperse.

Dr. Shaw and John Henderson, jr., were not killed as reported, but badly wounded. The latter is not expected to live.

The *Times'* extra says the riot was occasioned by one of the freedmen's parades, which was preceded by a swaggering man and tripping drum. The policemen supposed the man had drawn a pistol and advanced to arrest the suspected assailant. They were met with a volley of pistol shots, bricks, &c., which at once developed a general attack upon the bloody tragedy that has been enacted.

The excitement has greatly subsided, and the utmost order prevails. Mayor Monroe previous to the riot had an interview with Governor Wells, and the position of my affairs consented, but the troops came after the disturbance was over. The green is made good use of by the whole Democratic people of my kingdom of Hungary, and to that readiness to make sacrifices so rapidly during the arduous times. The united exertions of my entire Empire must be set in motion that the conclusion of the wished for peace may be secured upon fair conditions. It is my profound belief that the warlike spirit could only be awakened by the feelings of hereditary fidelity will voluntarily hasten under my banners to the assistance of my throne, and protection of my country also, immediately threatened by the events of the war. Rally, therefore, in droves to the spear in the imperial empire. Be worthy the cross of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds guided victory under the colors of Hungary, for the glory of the Hungarian name.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna, July 17, 1866.

A Vienna correspondent says that pending the offer of armistice, the specie, crown, jewels, archives, and other government treasures were being shipped out of the city. Great excitement existed in the city, and it was feared unless troops arrived from Venetia, that the city would have to be abandoned.

The Emperor had gone to Pesth.

Caricatures of Bismarck and King William, exposed for sale in Vienna, were being replaced by accurate photographs.

Latest advices by mail from Liverpool state that the cholera is again appearing in that city, and that house visitation and hospital accommodations have been resumed.

The iron-clad frigate Re d'Italie, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built in New York, and was plated with 6¼ inch iron.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Account of the Loss of the Bangue La Belle—Sudden Attack on the Ship—Expulsion of the Passengers—Expedition Against Pirates—Advices from Oregon and Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the validity of the militia law passed by the last Legislature.

The ship Silas Greenman, from Hong Kong, brings the news of the loss, on March 4th, of the barque La Belle, on an uninhabited reef called Wake Island, while on a voyage from Manila with a cargo of Chinese laborers. The ship had been driven ashore in a typhoon, which was saved and buried on the island. The cargo was valued at $300,000.

The British ship Denmark stranded on Gaspar Shoal on the 8th of May, and the 8th of March. The cause is unknown. The Coolie ship Yeddo was bearing off the Java coast on the 10th of April. A mutiny had previously occurred. The chief mate, one apprentice and one hundred and forty emigrants were lost. An expedition was sent out against the pirates on the western coast, has been very successful, having captured a masked battery of twelve guns at Nanaui.

Mining shares are better; Crown Point is quoted at $45; Alpha, 100; Ophir, 3,70; Savage, 1,60; Gould and Curry, 745; Yellow Jacket, 590; Legal Tenders 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A letter from Eugene Vail Roll and Madame Anna Bishop confirms the statement that the passengers and crew of the barque La Belle were all saved except seven men who accompanied the captain in the gig. Much praise is awarded to the Governor of the Marianas Islands for his efforts to relieve the distressed and shipwrecked people.

Hong Kong advices contradict the reported murder, near Hankow, of an English Consul.

Arrived, bark Annie Sharp, Captain Sharp, from Liverpool. The steamer Orizaba, from Columbia river—brings $216,000 in treasure.

The Indian depredations in Idaho Territory continue.

Sydney advices report California wheat at 5s 6d per bushel, and Oregon wheat at 5s 6d per bushel.

The flour market at Victoria and New Southwales is indicated more firmness in consequence of the continued dry season.

The wheat crop at Melbourne is reported to be 45,000 tons larger than last year.

The crops in Oregon and the Territories are represented to be in a favorable condition. The receipts of the Yellow Jacket Mine for the past month were $292,274. The receipts of the Savage Mine for the year ending July 11th, were $1,450,970. Five hundred boxes of Japan tea were sold at auction, realizing 35 to 90 cents. Mining shares are weak; Alpha is quoted at 100; Ophir, 3¼; Savage, 970; Chollar, 190. Legal Tenders, 71¼.

FROM MEXICO.

Empress (?) on Her Way to Europe—Situation of the Empire Growing More Critical—Recruits for the Foreign Legions—Petroleum Exported to New York.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Havana dates of the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico, so called, arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors of royalty. The Empress did not land, but proceeded on her journey the next day.

News from Mexico represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras has caused great dismay.

The Imperialist newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussion of the situation.

A French steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with two hundred troops of the Foreign Legion.

The "*Diario Del Imperio*," the official organ of the Emperor, says that the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico, and to arrange several international affairs. She is expected back in November next.

Octavia Rosado, who fought under Juarez at Puebla, has raised a revolution in Guanaguata.

Petroleum oils being exported to New York from the wells on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Tampico advices of the 14th, say that the city is besieged by the Liberals, and that it was confidently expected the city would fall, as communication with the interior had been cut off.

About the 11th or 12th a detachment of cavalry made a dash into the town.

The French are forming a battalion for their own protection.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—River rising fast, with seven feet eight inches in the canal. Mercury 105. Weather clear.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST BY THE CABLE.

Dispatches from Europe.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Peace Preliminaries Progressing.

ASTOR PLACE, July 30.—*Midnight.*—By the arrival of a vessel from Portuo Basque to-night, further dispatches through the Atlantic Cable from Europe have been received. Several messages to private parties from England are among those brought from Heart's Content by this arrival.

Arrangements have been made which will insure the more rapid and frequent transmission of dispatches from Fort au Basque henceforth until the gulf cable is laid.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, 1866.—Latest reports from the seat of war state that peace preliminaries between the contending powers are progressing, but no details have been received as yet.

LONDON, July 28.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 88¾ for money. United States 5-20s, 69¾.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, July 28.—Cotton market is firm, middling Orleans quoted at 14¼ pence per pound.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Ville de Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE.

Manifesto of the Austrian Commander.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The French steamship Ville de Paris arrived at her pier at this port at 9 o'clock last evening, having left Brest at 1 p. m., on the 21st. As Brest has been decided by the French Government to be twenty-one miles further from New York than Liverpool, the passage of the Ville de Paris is fully equal, if not superior, to that of the Cunard steamship Scotia, made a year and a half ago.

Paris, July 19.—The following royal manifesto has just been issued here:

To the faithful people of my Kingdom of Hungary: The gigantic struggle which I carry upon us, in the conflict into which I have been forced, not voluntarily, but through the force of circumstances. Every human calculation has been frustrated, save only the confidence I placed in my loyal people and my valiant army. The more grievous are the heavy losses by which the ranks of those who remain have been smitten, and my heart feels the bitterness of that grief with all the families afflicted.

To put an end to the unequal contest, to gain time and opportunity to fit up the whole body politic under proper conditions, and to concentrate my forces against the hostile troops occupying the sacred soil of my country, I have consented, with great sacrifices, to negotiate for the conclusion of an armistice. In my own name and in that of my faithful people of my kingdom of Hungary, and to that readiness to make sacrifices so rapidly during the arduous times. The united exertions of my entire Empire must be set in motion that the conclusion of the wished for peace may be secured upon fair conditions. It is my profound belief that the warlike spirit could only be awakened by the feelings of hereditary fidelity will voluntarily hasten under my banners to the assistance of my throne, and protection of my country also, immediately threatened by the events of the war. Rally, therefore, in droves to the spear in the imperial empire. Be worthy the cross of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds guided victory under the colors of Hungary, for the glory of the Hungarian name.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna, July 17, 1866.

A Vienna correspondent says that pending the offer of armistice, the specie, crown, jewels, archives, and other government treasures were being shipped out of the city. Great excitement existed in the city, and it was feared unless troops arrived from Venetia, that the city would have to be abandoned.

The Emperor had gone to Pesth.

Caricatures of Bismarck and King William, exposed for sale in Vienna, were being replaced by accurate photographs.

Latest advices by mail from Liverpool state that the cholera is again appearing in that city, and that house visitation and hospital accommodations have been resumed.

The iron-clad frigate Re d'Italie, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built in New York, and was plated with 6¼ inch iron.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cholera Epidemic at Antwerp—Internal Revenue Collector Appointed—Negotiations with Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The United States Consul at Antwerp, writing to the State Department under date of July 1st, says: The cholera has recently appeared in this city. There have been about forty deaths in the last two days, but on one or two days the deaths have been as many as seventy-five. I fear we must regard it as having assumed an epidemic form. I would suggest that vessels arriving from Antwerp should be scrutinized by our quarantine.

It is stated to-day that A. B. Sloanaker was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has just received a dispatch from Newton Edwards, of the Northwest Indian Commission, dated, Steamer Ben. Johnson, Fort Union, July 14th, informing him that the Commissioner arrived at that place on the 7th inst., and found there the Lower Crow Chiefs. The Upper Crow Chiefs were expected every day. The chiefs of the Grosventris of the prairie, and three bands of the Ossennoboines were also expected to arrive. There were encamped near the fort four hundred lodges of the Ompapas. They all talked in the most friendly manner, and will be dealt with in such a way as to give complete satisfaction. Commissioners would probably not see the Santees, though from all accounts a large majority of them desire to make terms. Mr. Edwards hoped they would finish their labors there during next week, and return to Fort Berthold, where they expected to be detained three or four days before starting for home. Mr. Edwards states that the negotiations are regarded as signally successful, and is to believed that the tribes treated with will regard their treaty stipulations for a very long time.

The number of visitors at the White House to-day was greater than on any day during the past three weeks. Most of those present were admitted to the Executive Chamber, as the greater number were Senators and Representatives who had called to take leave of the President.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

Anti-Rent Trouble—Hard Hearted Landlord—Ignorance of Magistrates.

For a day or two the circumstances of a peculiar case have been in our memory, presented in such a shape that we could not give them without infringing upon a sacred "State Chamber" arrangement, to which we have most emphatically entered our protest. A widow, in indigent circumstances, with a family of several little girls and a boy of the age of fifteen years, took possession of a building with a view of occupying it as a habitation. Situated in the low ground of the First Ward, Allegheny, subject to "submergency" by periodical floods, and by one of those occurrences was rendered unfit for occupancy. The flood recording, and rendering greatly the property of the owner, referred to, in pursuit of a dom cul for herself and family, sought out the owner of the submerged building, and found him, after some trouble, to restore windows and doors, and render the place habitable, upon the understanding that she would occupy it, in lease or other stipulated agreement for rent being agreed upon. The widow took possession, going to the expense of making the repairs, lived in peaceable occupancy for months, and enjoyed comparative quietude, with "peace on the brain, the owner of the premises took legal proceedings to eject his tenant, and succeeded in ejecting the unfortunate widow in due form, placing her effects upon the highway, and two enterprising gentlemen of the legal profession took charge of the premises.

The sad tragedy transpired when the elder child, christened by his parents Anton Fife, made his appearance. Observing the state of affairs, being a boy of some spirit, and to what had been going on, naturally enough, having due regard for his sorely vexed parents, resented the ejectment, and demeanor so decidedly sympathetic and demonstrative as to induce the officers of the law, in the exercise of their office in Allegheny, Hays, of the First ward, Allegheny, and the Duke information that "Anton Fife, or his life had been threatened by the aforesaid boy of fifteen. A warrant was issued, the boy arrested, and committed to jail "for surety of the peace and threatening violence." These are the facts preliminary to the habeas corpus case.

Billings G. Childs, Esq., being applied to for the writ, issued the case in hand, "to bring the body of Anton Fife, or his life before us, to consider, and to determine the cause of his imprisonment." The following has just been issued by the Clerk:

"GENTLEMEN, The city is in a state of great agitation arising out of the riots precipitated by a revolutionary faction, and it is of the highest importance that order be restored and violence suppressed.

"Therefore, I, John T. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, do call on such citizens as are willing to assist in maintaining the peace to repair at the City Hall this day, at six P. M., to be sworn as extra policemen. No one but loyalists may assist in the work of peace, and no one may be sworn who is not willing to make any arrest.

All good citizens, with the exception of those in office, are requested to retire to their houses and not assemble in crowds on the public streets.

(Signed,) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

All the lockups are filled with the arrested rioters, and the streets of the city, and it was feared, unless troops arrived from Venetia, that the city would have to be abandoned.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

Account of the Loss of the Barque La Belle—Sudden Attack on the Ship—Expulsion of the Passengers—Expedition Against Pirates—Advices from Oregon and Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the validity of the militia law passed by the last Legislature.

The ship Silas Greenman, from Hong Kong, brings the news of the loss, on March 4th, of the barque La Belle, on an uninhabited reef called Wake Island, while on a voyage from Manila with a cargo of Chinese laborers. The ship had been driven ashore in a typhoon, which