THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY
Pennimen, Reed & Co.,
No. 68 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
TERMS:
PER YEAR BY MAIL.....$8.00.
PER WEEK, DELIVERED BY CARRIER..... 10.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

WE have made arrangements for full telegraphic reports of the doings of the Philadelphia Convention. The first installment we give this morning.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has ordered all the Government advertisements to be taken from the Pittsburgh GAZETTE and given to the Pittsburgh *Republic*, his organ in that city. The GAZETTE has been constant and faithful in its rebukes of the recreancy of the Executive. This is its reward. Johnson, it will be seen, is determined to do all he can to elect General Geary by a large majority.—*Philadelphia Press.*

When we took our stand against the President's Policy of Reconstruction we thought it not unlikely the advertising of the Executive Departments would be taken from our columns, but by force of natural instinct we had stood square and erect, for so many years, on all public questions, that it was useless to make the attempt to bow, equivocate or palter. We further calculated on seeing one, at least, of our contemporaries take up the cudgel for the President, in the hope of gaining what we were ready to surrender in obedience to a sense of self-respect and of public justice. In neither of these expectations were we disappointed. Indeed, the Departmental Chiefs did not tarry for a formal order of the President before withdrawing their patronage from us. They acted on their own motion, and let the order follow after. One of our contemporaries, which had been flamingly radical, even to the extreme verge of negro suffrage, scenting the spoils from afar, suddenly cooled, and became intensely conservative. For a time it gained what we cheerfully resigned. Its conductors, enamored of Mr. EDGAR COWAN, made haste to do him servile homage, and offered, humbly to follow his political fortunes, if "thrift might follow fawning." The wily Senator understood a tender was made of the service of newspaper property by those who were merely custodians of it, and that if he paid the price of purchase the owners might refuse to ratify the engagement and sanction delivery. In such a case, he was not the man to hesitate long what part to choose. He decided to start a new journal; and, hence, our contemporary, recently so eager for commercial politics, has fallen into our wake, and labors assiduously to imitate our radicalism, or to surpass it. These various incidents abound in lessons which the observant and thoughtful will not fail to gather.

THAT our readers may see what sort of doctrines are held by some of the Democrats, we give the following from the Greensburg *Argus*:

OUR PLATFORM.

Give us equality of States, or another war, and in this war we promise not to claim exemption.

Give us white men to vote and white men to govern white men.

Give us equal taxation or general repudiation, except the claims of soldiers, their widows and orphans.

Give us a representation of every State in a Constitutional Congess, or give us the Abolition traitors assembled at Washington in a mock or rump Congress, that we may stain the Capitol with their hot blood, as they stained the earth with the blood of patriotic Democrats.

Give us the bonds held by New England thieves and speculators off the soldiers and manipulated legislation, that we may make bonfires of them!

Give us more nerve in Democratic Editors, that they may come boldly to the front, and help to kindle the patriotic fires who believe in the final perseverance of Democracy over the world, the flesh, the *Yankee* and the devil.

THE REPUBLIC.—Proceedings in libel have been instituted by S. SCHOYER, Jr., Esq., and Captain SAMUEL RIDDLE, against the editor of the *Republic*. The libel, which was published in Saturday's issue of that paper, was so gross that no other resource was left to those gentlemen than the one they have adopted.

It is undoubtedly proper that the avowed principles and official conduct of public men should be open to animadversion. But the article in question was a reprehensible intrusion into private affairs. Captain RIDDLE was incriminated in a matter which did not touch his official relations to the public; and as Mr. SCHOYER is not, and has not been, in public life, the attack on him seems to be altogether inexcusable.

Of course, it is unnecessary to say the charges contained in the article referred to are entirely unfounded.

THE Democrats have been anxious to create the belief that the Philadelphia Convention was in danger of physical assault from the Republicans. Some of them appear to have really desired such an assault might be made, because of the advantages which would accrue to them thereby. Various stories of contemplated attacks have been invented and set afloat; the last being to the effect that Governor Curtin had ordered out three thousand State troops to insure the safety of the Conventionists. All these stories, especially the last, are without foundation. Nobody has proposed to disturb the Convention, and the Governor has called out no troops. Indeed, he would have no lawful authority to call out the militia until a mob had actually been raised, and of such proportions as to overpower the police.

THE Republicans of Schuylkill county have nominated for Assembly JAMES GAYNOR, SETH YOCUM and EDWARD SEVERN. They have also nominated General HENRY L. CAKE for Congress in the tenth district, subject to ratification in Lebanon county.

THE "unkindest cut of all" is for Southern men to insist that Vallandigham shall be turned out of the Philadelphia Convention, if he will not voluntarily stay out. He stood by them and their cause, at the peril of all he held dear.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD has written a long letter to the Hon. ROSWELL HART, in which he fully explains the objects and operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, of which he is the Chief.

A DISPATCH states that the Louisiana delegates are "busy at Philadelphia explaining the villainous and unprovoked attempt of a small body of white Radicals to mob the city of New Orleans."

THE Canadians have such fear of another Fenian invasion that they are providing for the purchase and maintenance of gunboats on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence river.

The Cholera—Prize Fight Stopped—Murderer Escaped.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Only two cases of cholera are reported in the city this morning, and five in Brooklyn.

About thirty ruffians attending a prize fight at Yonkers this morning, were arrested, and the fight stopped.

Frank Ferris, who was to have been executed on Tuesday next, has been reprieved until October 19th.

CITY ITEMS.

The Poor Rich Girl.

She was intelligent, but no heiress, her wealth lay in a lovely face, surrounded by a forest of the most beautiful, sparkling, dazzling, charming ringlets and tresses that ever glorified a human head. Her toilet contained only Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, to which she and thousands owe their beauty. There is nothing like it. Its perfume is delightful. Always restores faded hair, prevents its falling off, keeps the head clean and cool. Soils nothing, improves the looks of everybody, and is the great thing of the day. Sold at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street.

1. I always use one, and only one, Preparation for my hair.
2. This preparation never soils or stains the finest fabrics.
3. It contains no poisonous or injurious matter, and is not a dye.
4. It is richly perfumed, and keeps the hair in its place.
5. If the hair is white or gray, it gives it its proper color.
6. It prevents the hair from becoming loose or falling off.
7. It keeps the scalp clean, healthy, and the hair lively.
8. In using it, one may always have the finest of beautiful hair.
9. It does all, and more than its proprietors claim for it.
10. Every bottle warranted or money refunded.

Sold at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street.

And this preparation is Dr. Tibbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator.

Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual costiveness is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion of these ingredients is found in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This famous Stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of Constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensatory in vain, we say try this unrivalled stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its secretory functions regularly and healthfully.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 56 Market street, corner of the Diamond as 1 Market, near Fourth street.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The trustees and faculty of the above Medical College have issued "scholarships" at *seventy-five* dollars each, which entitles the holders to attend lectures until graduation or as many sessions as he wishes.

This renders a medical education cheaper than ever proposed by any University or College in this country or Europe, possessing the same extensive facilities.

The facilities of the University are: First, it has the largest College edifice in the country, and, the best anphitheater and lecture halls in the United States; third, the best dissecting rooms; fourth, extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus; fifth, the materia medica embraces all the medicines used by all classes of physicians; sixth, the museum consists of a most extensive collection of anatomical and pathological specimens. In all, there are fifty-three rooms in the College.

There are sixteen Professors and every branch of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

The student holding a "scholarship" can enter the college at any time during the Lectures, attend as long as he wishes, and receive the institution as frequently as desired.

Persons wishing to obtain scholarships can apply to L. Oldshue, M. D., Professor of Urine Pathology in the above-mentioned College.

His office and residence is No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa.

A Down East Debating Club

Has been recently arguing the question "Which is the most effective agent in the reduction of the population of civilized countries—War, Cholera, Switchmen or Bilious Complaints. After a warm and animated debate it was decided that the latter had proven by far the most disastrous, until the discovery of the now celebrated *Boback's* Stomach Bitters and Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. The club therefore actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, have determined to recommend them to the public as a preventive of cholera, and certain cure for all diseases resulting from Bilious affection, and to inform them that they are prepared by Prince, Walton & Co., Nos. 56, 58, 60, and 62 East 3d street, Cincinnati and are for sale by all respectable druggists.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—

The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly 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 grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by H. K. Sellers & Co. At retail by 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 to be found anywhere west of the mountains. Call and see, at 124 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth St.

W. W. BRADNAW.

Don't Wait

Until you get the Cholera, but be prepared for it by having a small bottle of Fleming's Cholera Remedy at hand to nip it in the bud on the first symptoms. It never fails to cure when taken in time.

Sold only at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Rheumatism No More.

A certain cure guaranteed by the use of one bottle of Clayton's Bitters, and one bottle of Rheumatic Liniment. For sale only by the proprietor, No. 57 Diamond alley. Price—Bitters, $1; Liniment, 50 cents.

Indiana State Convention of School Superintendents.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 14.—The National Association of School Superintendents closed their session to-night. Additional delegations reported to-day from Michigan, New York, Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education. A reported resolution was adopted thanking the House of Representatives for the passage of a bill looking to the establishment of such an institution, and appointing a committee to bring the subject properly before the Senate. Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio, was elected President of the association.

Statistical reports show Indiana's school fund to be over seven millions, the largest of any of the States.

The American Normal Association convened to-day. Delegates from all sections of the country were present.

The National Teachers' Association will meet to-morrow.

Cholera at St. Louis—Louisiana Celebrities.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—A strict quarantine has been established below the city.

Eighty-seven cases of cholera are reported by the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, thirty-six of which proved fatal. The Board of Health have prohibited the sale of melons, cucumbers and all stale vegetables in any part of the city.

Ex-Governor Hahn and Judge Wakmouth, of Louisiana, arrived here yesterday and will spend several days in this city. Governor Hahn is still suffering severely from his wounds.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

"The Wigwam."

THE CONVENTION OPENED.

Gen. Dix Temporary President.

REMARKS ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Proceedings Opened with Prayer.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

VALLANDIGHAM AND DOOLITTLE.

Address to the People Suggested.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.

In the north-western suburbs of the city, nearly opposite Girard College and not far from the Northern Liberties Water Works, stands the extemporized frame building put up for the accommodation of the Convention, and designated in the jocular language of politicians as "The Wigwam." Carpenters are still (at half-past eleven a. m.) at work sawing and hammering, and making a general racket in fruitless efforts to have it ready for the meeting of the Convention at noon. The understanding is, however, that owing to the unfinished condition of the work, and somewhat perhaps to the political machinery not being yet in perfect running gear, there will not be much business transacted to-day, and that the Convention will simply organize temporarily and adjourn till to-morrow.

There has been no attempt at architectural display in the construction of the wigwam. It is pretty nearly if not actually a square, with the eastern and western ends a little round, in order to sustain the sloping roof. A raised platform for the officers occupies the eastern side of the square, the main entrance being opposite to it. The door of the hall is reserved for delegates, there being four rows of benches running the whole length of hall, divided by narrow aisles. These benches will seat from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, though the exaggerated estimate of their capacity is equal to twice those figures. Rising from the floor, on three sides, are galleries for the spectators, of whom there may be accommodations for as many as four or five thousand. The tall timbers that support the roof, stretching away down the hall, are decorated with a broad stripe of tricolor, the coat-of-arms of all the States being tastefully distributed. The platform for the officers is decorated with the national flag, the Pennsylvania coat-of-arms (elevated on the center piece over all is inscribed various devices, among which are the figures "1776" and "1866," and the words "united we stand, divided we fall." A list of the States, in the form and colors of the ordinaries, over which emblotic stars are fixed, completes this decoration. It may be remarked that the States include West Virginia. This is a general outline of the Wigwam. The ground outside is covered with booths, from which watermelons, cigars, refreshments, and other inflammable articles are to be sold. The proprietors of these establishments had laid in stores of whisky and lager beer, but the District Attorney interfered with their little arrangements. The national flag floats over the building.

The weather is warm and pleasant. The delegates seem to be in friendly accord with each other.

The band is playing the national and other melodies, and under these combined harmonious influences, the Convention opens its proceedings. At about noon the members of the Convention began to arrive, and soon filled up the body of the hall. The galleries also became pretty well filled.

Postmaster General Randall announced that the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina would now enter arm in arm.

This caused the audience to rise and cheer lustily, and as the representatives of these two States, headed by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, and General Couch, of Massachusetts, walked up one of the aisles in this fraternal manner, the highest degree of excitement and enthusiasm was manifested.

The band played alternately, "Rally Round the Flag," "Away Down South in Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." The men waved their hats and clipped their hands and cheered vociferously, and the few ladies present, not more than a score or two, waved their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Randall—The Convention will please come to order, for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization of this Convention. I propose the name of Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, as temporary Chairman of this Convention. (Applause.)

General Dix came forward and said: Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow citizens of the whole Union, (applause) I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in calling my name prominently before your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no extraordinary character, not only on account of the high social and political standing of gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the States of this Union (applause), and because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with becoming and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results. (Applause.) It may be truly said that no body of men have met on this continent to consider events of more momentous and so important a nature the year 1777—(applause)—the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to lay down a better government for the States which composed the old confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made secure—and during, as we trust, by the fearful trials which it has encountered and overcome. (Applause.) The constitution which they came here to frame we come here to vindicate and construe. (Applause.) We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government, and all who are within the confines of the Union. (Applause.) A government which it cannot, without a violation of its fundamental principles, be extended over any territory or any people not represented in it, (applause,) over those who by virtue are entitled to a voice in the administration of public affairs. (Applause.) It was such a government that our fathers framed and put in operation; it is such a government which we are bound, by every principle of fidelity and justice and good faith to defend and maintain. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we are not now living under such a government. (Applause.) Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five States. (Applause.) Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative bodies of the nation. The numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented States has just been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller States, being put to the larger number, but ten of the States are still denied representation in Congress, to which they are entitled under the constitution. The action of Congress not in pursuance of any constitutional power, has called on the Confederate States to adopt the Constitution for their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union. The ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery and the repudition of the debts contracted to overthrow the government were these conditions. They were accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust and in violation of the faith of the government, subversive of the purposes of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. (Applause.) Congress may, as they judge, of the qualification of its own members, reject individuals for just cause, but the two bodies acting conjointly cannot exclude an extra delegation without an unwarrantable assumption of power. (Applause.) Congress has not only done this—it has gone further—it has incorporated new conditions, with amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by two-thirds of the States of the Union. (Applause.) To insist on the conditions they contain is to prolong, indefinitely, the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from their right to be represented in the legislative bodies. They had a right—for so the Constitution—they had a right under the resolutions passed in both Houses of Congress in 1861. (Applause.) Those resolutions were not unanimous, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be represented on other grounds of fairness and good faith. Is is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and as far as in us lies redress it. (Applause.) When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to representation in Congress. (Applause,) and this the Government is, in this time, the Government our fathers fought to establish? (Loud cries of "no.") Is this the government we have been fighting to preserve? The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong. (Applause.) He has done all in his power to restore the rights of the States in the legislature of the country by giving to each section its full status. Legislation without representation is an anomoly in our political system. Under any other form of government, it would be but another name for insurrection and mutiny.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose, that of restoring the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the Government which needs amendment. Some things need to be done, and others need to be undone. There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public good, but we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the political complexion of Congress. (Applause.) This should be our first and our immediate aim. (Applause.) It is in the Congressional districts that the great contest is to take place. The control of the Executive Office is to prevent the enactment of unjust and pernicious legislation. The control of the Congressional office is to enable us to carry out the great reforms with the necessary amendments, and bring the government back, in the language of Jefferson, to the republican track, will come later. (Applause.) Harmonious and judicious action on our part and the part of those we represent, that period need not be long delayed. I believe that public opinion is ripe, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the other party, which controls the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and our most devoted efforts (applause) to bring back the republic tried and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed to its present prosperity and to present to the world an example worthy of imitation, no utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers, and the recollections of the past, and with the past the future, inseparably intertwined, one country, one flag, one union of equal States. (Long continued applause.)

General Dix then announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer, and the Rev. J. N. McDonald made the prayer, in which thanks were tendered to God for the blessings which the nation enjoyed, more particularly in having been preserved in the late troubles, and also, for the assemblage of this Convention, to consult for the public good. He prayed that its members might take action as brothers and as friends, might lay aside all selfish motives and all unworthy personal and sectional considera lons, so that the union of these States may be fully restored and rendered perpetual. (Amen, from a delegate.) He prayed that God might manifest his especial favor on the President of the United States, and make him a great and lasting blessing to the country. (Another loud amen.) He prayed for the maintenance of the Union for ever, under the constitution adopted by our fathers.

On motion of Mr. Randall, Postmaster General, the following were appointed Secretaries of the Convention: O. E. Ferring, of New York, John F. Coyle, District of Columbia, A. R. Potts, of Pennsylvania, and James E. O'Brien, District of Columbia.

The call of the Convention having been read by Secretary Ferrin, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered the general rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, so far as applicable, govern the proceedings of this Convention, and until otherwise ordered, no more than one question shall arise to be determined by division or by ayes and nays, the question shall be on the roll of all States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, from States, as called, shall be entitled to cast double the number of votes to which it is entitled in the Electoral College, as the census now shall determine, and each Territory and also the District of Columbia shall be entitled to cast two votes as their several delegations shall direct.

Resolved, That all resolutions and propositions not relating to the organization of the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Resolutions, hereafter to be appointed, without debate, that all resolutions, propositions and questions relating to the right or claim of any person to a seat in this Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Credentials, hereafter to be appointed, without debate, and that until the appointment of such Committee, they do lie on the table without debate.

On motion of Gen. J. B. Stedman, of Ohio, a Committee of thirteen was appointed by the Chair as a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, a Committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed by the Chair to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Florence, of the District of Columbia, suggested that inasmuch as there was great dissatisfaction with the course pursued in the delegations, the Secretary be instructed to read the circular issued over the signatures of President Doolittle, Senator Doolittle, of Ohio, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, inviting the cooperation of the Democrats as such in the Convention. If there was any significance in reading the original call, it might be quite as important in order to relieve any misapprehension as to the position which gentlemen occupied here that the supplementary call should also be read.

The Secretary in compliance with the request, proceeded to read the call, but got through more than a few sentences, when Mr. Florence discovered that the paper which the secretary was reading was the call, signed by the Democratic members of Congress. He rose to direct attention to the fact, but yielded, that the reading might be concluded.

Mr. Florence then read the circular to which he had referred, after which, on motion of Mr. Blair, the Convention, at a quarter past one, adjourned.

Immediately on the adjournment it commenced to rain, and a portion of the roofing being incomplete, the rain came pouring in the Wigwam, compelling those inside to congregate in the centre, where it was water tight. Many remained for hours unable to get conveyances to the different parts of the city, the accommodation of street cars being lamentably insufficient for the purpose, as besides the delegates there was an audience of several thousand assembled to witness the proceedings.

The committees appointed by the Chair are as follows:

Committee on Credentials—James B. Steedman, Ohio; S. S. Coleman, Louisiana; Thomas Hayne and Charles P. Daly, New York; David Kilgore, Indiana; J. R. Campbell, South Carolina; M. H. Bolles, Wisconsin; George M. Ireland, Connecticut; B. H. Epperson, Texas; William W. Blair, New Hampshire; Ashbel Green, New Jersey; James McPherson, Missouri, and John B. Franklin, Maryland.

Organization—Nathaniel S. Little, Maine; L. H. Hibbard, New Hampshire; J. J. Deavitt, Vermont; E. A. Alger, Massachusetts; A. Ballou and F. J. L. P. Traedo, Connecticut; W. S. Ludlow, New York; Joel Parker, New Jersey; A. W. Tracy, Pennsylvania; J. Hart, Delaware; Montgomery Blair, Maryland, Chairman; T. F. Flourroy, Virginia; John F. Thompson, West Virginia; M. A. Wright, North Carolina; L. A. Dawkins, South Carolina; Peter Ingraham, Georgia; James B. Dawkins, Florida; T. Barlay, Mississippi; J. J. Pasan, Louisiana; J. B. Luce, Arkansas; D. H. Epperson, Texas; Joseph Ramsey, Tennessee; Alexander White, Alabama; E. A. Grover, Kentucky; Ben Price, Ohio; D. G. Rose, Indiana; Thos. J. Turner, Illinois; A. A. Stevens, Michigan; H. M. Rice, Minnesota; L. B. Vila, Wisconsin; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; A. Smith, Kansas; James Farr, California; W. H. Farrar, Oregon; Owen Thorn, District of Columbia; John W. Turner, Nevada; T. W. Bolts, Idaho; Edward Evans, Washington Territory. No appointments have yet been made for Missouri, Nevada or Arizona.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—It is positive that Mr. Vallandigham has sent a letter to the Ohio delegation, in which he expressed his purpose not to attend the Convention. The letter will probably be read before the Convention.

It has been decided that Senator Doolittle will be made permanent President of the Convention.

Midnight.—The *Ledger* states on high authority that it has been suggested to the leading men of the Convention that an address to the people would be preferable to a series of resolutions. If an address is prepared it will be reported to the Convention, and should secure the moderate men of both sections. It will recognize the fact that the war has forever settled the question of secession in the negative, without, however, impairing in any way the rights of the States. It will be denied that war can destroy a state or exclude it from the Union. The emancipation of slaves will be recognized, but the right of the servile population lately admitted to freedom to have the ballot will be denied. At the same time the address will assert the duty of the people of the South to care for freedmen, and by every means seek to elevate and fit them for the change accomplished by the war.

The address will also assert the supremacy of the Federal Government in all matters coming properly within its sphere as defined by the Constitution, but claiming for the States all the rights not expressly delegated to the General Government. The right of all the States to be represented in Congress will be claimed, and the people will be called upon to assist the conservative men of the country in the effort to secure for the Southern States their constitutional privileges. The action of the President of the United States in endeavoring to prevent unconstitutional legislation by Congress will be commended, and all Conservative men will be called upon to organize by local, State and national committees as a grand National Union Party, to rescue the Government from the control of those who now seek to divert it from its true and original purpose.

The address will probably be short, in order to reach, more surely, the popular mind, and thus secure an attentive hearing.

Vallandigham was to have been serenaded to-night, but the compliment was postponed on account of his being ill.

It is understood that the New York delegation, selected by the Saratoga Convention, is to be admitted into the Convention, to the exclusion of other claimants.

Fenian Generals Sweeney and Spear.

NEW YORK, August 14—Generals Sweeney and Spear, of the Fenian Brotherhood, returned to this city from Vermont yesterday. They are at large on bail, their trial for violation of the neutrality laws being set down for October. Both minded citizens of New York for employment.

Ohio Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, August 14.—Hon. R. P. Buckland was re-nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Ninth District. Resolutions were passed sustaining Congress.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Napoleon's Demands Cannot be Complied With.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE PRUSSIANS AND BAVARIANS.

Money and Cotton Markets.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CUBA.

[BY CABLE.]

NEW YORK, August 14.—The following dispatches were received here at 2:30 P. M.:

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOON, August 14.—The Prussian Government has informed the Emperor of France that his demands for the extension of the frontier of his Empire to the banks of the river Rhine cannot be complied with, and that the Prussian territory there situate will never be ceded to France.

PARIS, August 14.—Noon.—The *Moniteur* of this morning argues that the course of Napoleon in the recent negotiations has been guided entirely in his endeavor to preserve the peace of his own empire, and of all Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Noon.—Consols are quoted this noon at 88⅝ for money. American Securities—U. S. 5-20s are quoted at 68⅝.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Noon.—The Cotton Market rules firm; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, August 14—*Evening.*—Advices have been received from the Continent, indicating the probable renewal of the war between the Prussians and Bavarians, upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

LONDON, August 14—*Evening.*—The quotations at the Stock Exchange were:—Consols, 87⅞. Five-Twenties, 68¼. Illinois Central Railroad shares, 76. Erie, 41.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—*Evening.*—There was no change in the Cotton market, and prices are firm. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales.

[BY STEAMER CUBA.]

HALIFAX, August 14.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th instant, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning.

The steamer Cyclone, of Glasgow, was detained in Great Yarmouth Roads, on suspicion of infringing on the neutrality proclamation with respect to Spain and Chili. She was ordered to report to the Spanish Minister at Paris and is pictured for ten guns. She was detained at the request of the Spanish Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There has been an extensive discovery and seizure of Fenian ammunition and materials.

In the House of Lords the Jamaica affair had been debated and the conduct of the officials denounced.

The House bill amending the extradition treaty with France, was passed to a second reading, by 77 to 1.

New York advices of August 1st, received by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, appear in the English papers of the 4th, the day the Cuba sailed from Liverpool.

The London *Daily News* city article says: The process of the equalization of rates between England and America, through the medium of the cable, continues to prejudice the question of American securities.

Messrs. Baringes Bros. report a large business in United States five-twenties.

Fraight seems to be fixed upon as the place for the negotiations, and it was expected they would shortly commence. A much better feeling prevails at Frankfort, the soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants having been removed to the barracks.

A royal decree has been published ordaining a forced currency in the Lombardo-Venetian province occupied by the Italians.

The military correspondent of the *Times* with the Austrian army gives an account of Marshal Benedek's retreat, describes the disorganization of his troops, and says that every messenger from Vienna was charged to say on his return, "Make peace, or the army will be annihilated."

It is stated that the government of the United States has preferred claims against certain citizens in France who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederacy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that the result of the war has occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France. The Emperor himself was confident of Austria being the victor, and openly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine provinces without the loss of a single man.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Negro Kidnapping Report—Appointments by the President—Destitution in the South—Queen Emma—Senate Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Commodore Lavman reports that no can hear of no kidnapping of negroes off the Cuban coast.

The President has appointed C. H. Hyster Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado, and Lafayette Carter Surveyor General of Idaho.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received an abominable report from a special inspector, who was charged with the duty of investigating the reports of destitution received from Alabama and Georgia. This officer visited in the course of his inspection Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, and, in order the better to reach the truth amongst all classes. After giving a detailed report in reference to each county visited, he says that his observations have convinced him that there has not been a single case of starvation in either State, that the amount of destitution has been largely exaggerated, and is located as to be in many cases unable to visit, that although some destitution exists, and that existed, it is not absolute, but consists mainly in confinement to some or a few articles of food, of which, in nearly all cases, there has been a sufficiency, and that it has been ascribed in great part to the idleness of the people that the issue of rations, as at present conducted, is producing great demoralization and idleness among the people, and that so long as it is continued the apparent necessity for it will exist; that the crops though small are amply sufficient, with economy, to supply the people with the necessaries of life till another crop is harvested.

Queen Emma and suite was received by the President to-day, who extended to her a cordial welcome. She will visit objects of interest to-morrow.

It is stated that Judge Edwards, who recently resigned the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed Postmaster of the Senate, vice Gorman.

FROM MEXICO.

Retreat of the Imperialists—Northern Mexico Cleared—French Iron Steamer Sunk—Arms and Ammunition for the Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—The Matamoras correspondent of the *Times* says a brigade of Escobado's army is in occupation of Monterey.

The imperial garrison at Saltillo spiked guns, destroyed ammunition, and went to relieve Monterey, but retreated to San Louis Potosi, and all Northern Mexico is now abandoned by the imperialists and San Luis Potosi invested by the Republican Governor of that state. The French garrison of Tampico were driven to the citadel, and the whole place will be captured.

The French iron steamer was sunk by the Republicans in the channel below the city.

General Low Wallace had arrived at Matamoras on the steamer from New York, with arms and ammunition for Governor Lamadilias.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The barques Independence and Lahaina bring Honolulu dates to July 14th. The former brings Mitchell, captain, and Sand H. Ferguson, passengers of the burned ship Pacific.

Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburgh sailed July 5th for China and Japan.

The ship Voltigour brings Hong Kong dates to June 16. Although the shipment of tea to Great Britain has been light the amount shipped to the United States is very large and the supplies of the past season are the largest ever known.

The expedition against the pirates west, has been very successful.

The brig Jeannie brings Japan news to June 20th. A tariff convention was held at Jeddo on June 25th, in which America, Japan, England, France and Holland participated, adopted and revised import and export tariff, which is considered very important to commercial interests. The new tariff is to go into effect at Kanagawa on July 1st, at Nagasaki and Hakadodi August 1st. Tea remained firm; fine quoted at $32@35; ordinary $14@15; medium new tea $26@30; good medium to fine $31@35. Arrived the barque Bertha Bang from Hamburg.

Trotting Fair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—The great trotting fair opened to-day. There was a magnificent attendance of people and fine horses. There were two races this afternoon, the first mile heats, won by Le Blond, of this city, in three heats. Dutchman, of Syracuse, was second. The second race was two miles, and was won by Butler, in two straight heats. The time of both races were not fast. The tracks were a little heavy, owing to the recent rains.

FROM NEW YORK.

Injunction Against the National Express Company—Cholera Increasing in London—Prussian Repulse—Petitions from Small German States—Protection of France Solicited.

NEW YORK, August 14.—An injunction has been granted against the National Express and Transportation Company by the Supreme Court upon the application of stockholders in this city, who are dissatisfied with the condition of its affairs.

Advices from Europe by mail state that the cholera is on the increase in London.

A telegram from Munich, of July 28th, says: The Prussians bombarded Murburg yesterday, setting fire to the roof of the arsenal. The Prussians were repulsed with the loss of sixteen cannon. Little damage was suffered by the town.

A dispatch from Prague of July 29th, says: To-day the bridge across the Elbe was blown up by some Austrians from Thresenstadt.

The sovereigns of Baden, Darmstadt and Saxe Weimingen have followed the example of the King of Bavaria, by addressing propositions for an armistice directly to the King of Prussia. Petitions from many of the smaller southern States are being sent in for incorporation with the Prussian territory.

Prince Frederick William is apparent of Electoral Hesse, has submitted the protection of France, in order to secure his territorial right of succession.

Internal Revenue Frauds.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Several distilleries on Long Island, in New York, and in Jersey City, have been seized under the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on suspicion that frauds have been perpetrated on the revenue. Two of the distilleries are in Brooklyn, between Flushing and Park avenues, owned by Rowe & Shoopler. Another distillery in Greenpoint, owned by Bohm, was seized. Only one establishment in New York was taken; it was that known as Dorman's, carried on under the name of Hayman, at the corner of 25th street and Tenth avenue. In Jersey City two places were seized, one known as Hoffman & Curtis, and the other as the Wallace Distillery.

Cholera at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 14.—The Board of Health report thirty-four deaths for the week ending to-day, including twelve whites and twenty-two blacks. There were nine cases of cholera among the blacks.

Trial of Freedmen's Bureau Officers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 14.—A court martial has been ordered to convene on the 16th for the trial of Freedmen's Bureau officers and others, of which General Ruger, of Wisconsin, is presiding officer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

The Unhappy Termination of a Love Scene.

Mary Ann Jameson yesterday appeared before Alderman Lynch and made oath against Ernest Weinold for assault and battery. The prosecutrix, in her deposition, states that on last Sunday she accompanied the accused to East Liberty, where they went to enjoy a quiet ramble for pleasure. Selecting a shady retreat, which, from its seclusion, insured them against intrusion, they seated themselves, and, according to Mary's story, enjoyed themselves highly until the conversation turned upon marriage, and that it was impertinently necessary that she be back in the city before dark. Ernest wished to know the "why and the wherefore," and, as Mary considered that her own private business, she respectfully declined to sat