THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

Penniman, Reed & Co.,

No. 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

TERMS:

PER YEAR BY MAIL..... $8.00.
PER WEEK, DELIVED BY CARRIER..... 15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

THE great struggle for the Congressional nomination in the 20th District has at length been brought to a close. Upon the 904th ballot Hon. D. A. PENNEY, of Crawford county, received the nomination.

MR. PENNEY has been twenty-five years in the practice of the law in Crawford and adjacent counties, and is the oldest lawyer in the District. He was a Whig in the days when that party was in being; was a member of the State Senate from this county and Erie from 1854 to 1860, and distinguished himself there by his rare ability and honorable conduct. A Radical Republican he sustained the War for the Union, and effected a great work in encouraging volunteers by every means in his power, at a time when three-fourths of the men lately assembled in Convention at Philadelphia, were in the rebel ranks of the South, or secretly plotting for the overthrow of the Government at the North.

THE mongrel thing known as the "National Union Party" has well nigh exhausted itself in presenting a ticket for the suffrages of the voters of this county at the forthcoming election. The candidates are interlarded with a few Democrats in order, we presume, to catch that refractory element, but until the unrefined shall have held their nominating convention, we cannot believe they will unite with the N. U. ticket. Loyal citizens may rest assured that the combined opposition will be defeated by an overwhelming majority. Here is the ticket; contrast it with the one which appears at our head:

Sheriff, Joseph Ross; Clerk of the Court, Col. R. Anderson; Clerk of Orphans' Court, Capt. William Fullwood; Recorder, Capt. A. Large; Register, John Small; Commissioner, John Shaw; Auditor, Director of the Poor, Jacob Kell, Sharpsburg. Assembly—Samuel McKee, Pitt township; James Blackmore, city; J. P. Heisel, Birmingham; J. C. Buffum, Lawrenceville; Hall Patterson, city; Dr. F. Bardtmeyer, Allegheny.

HORACE GREELY has been badgered again by THURLOW WEED, about his position regarding the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, and strikes back in this style:

"We cannot help regarding the imprisonment of Davis as a swindling farce and cheat. He has been bunnoed so long that only the willfully blind can fail to see that there is no purpose to try him with any intent to convict. He is kept in jail awaiting a favorable time to let him out. If tried, there will be a quarter of a million spent on lawyers and witnesses, with no idea of obtaining a verdict. Meantime, the screaming lion is constantly assuring the prey that he is no real lion; but only Simon the Tanner—compelled to roar and show his teeth to save him from the blood-thirsty Radicals. We refuse to play the part assigned us in this paltry business. The prisoner is not to be punished he is not even to be tried in earnest—stop the farce and let him go."

A WRITER in the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, speaking in advance of the proceedings in the Wigwam, said:

The idea that we submitted all to arbitration of the sword, and who the voice of the world went against us we lost all, is a false one. The bugle now sounds the rallying cry, and we must give back the swelling echo, "Onto Philadelphia." We failed to take it before, let us take it now. While we assail it on the South side, a mighty host of our friends is marching up on the city from the North. Philadelphia will be ours; the battle to be fought there is the first and most important of the war. When we win the victory we have but to strike the blow and other victories will surely follow, until *Washington, too, shall fall into our hands.*

This is the hopeful South side view of the political situation. Will any loyal man help to realize it?

WE have had conversations with many prominent Democrats in this and adjoining counties upon the recent Philadelphia Convention, and find that they are by no means satisfied with the character of the mouse produced by the mountain. They had hoped that the Convention would lay a foundation for a new party, upon the ruins of the old Democratic organization. But the champions of the wigwam feared to walk in any trail other than one in which they might rover their own footsteps, and consequently gave the Democrats the cold shoulder.

THE Cuyahoga (O.) County Convention of Union Republicans, recently convened at Cleveland, passed among others the following very sensible resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to any policy, whether originating at the White House or Philadelphia, which has for its object the surrender of the Government and its friends to the control of the instigators of the massacres at Memphis and New Orleans, and their aiders and abettors, whether living North or South."

HERE is a picture of the dirty fellow, Henry Clay Dean, as he appeared at Philadelphia:

"Dean is short and fat, with a loud and powerful voice, which he was rather proud of exhibiting, and all the evening he has made himself the centre of a curious throng, who wondered what the man could be made of whose fearful oratorical capacity enabled him to deliver two hundred very loud words per minute on the resolutions of 1798 and 1799."

WHEN loyal delegates to a loyal Convention met in New Orleans, the Mayor of that city organized a mob to murder them. When a convention of red-handed rebels, Copperheads and Conservative Unionists met in Philadelphia, the Mayor of that city, though opposed to them, organized a special police of two thousand men to protect them.

IT WAS FEARED some weeks since, that the Republicans of this county would lose a considerable number of votes among persons friendly to a new liquor bill or the Social Reformers. We believe that no such fears need now be entertained, as the liquor dealers are earnestly enlisting themselves in the campaign for GEARY.

THE Chaplain of the Philadelphia Convention closed his opening supplication on the 14th with the Lord's Prayer. The special dispatch of the Chicago *Republican* states that a storm of "Amens" from all parts of the wigwam followed the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread."

HON. C. DELANO, of Ohio, voted on almost every occasion with the minority in Congress. But, like Mr. Hale, he refuses to follow Mr. Johnson outside the Union party, to mix with copperheads and rebels.

A COMPLIMENTARY supper was given to Hon. J. A. Kasson, at Desmoines, Iowa, Thursday evening. Mr. Kasson avowed himself as strong a Union man as ever.

—Many of the delegates to the approaching Convention of Southern loyalists will remain in the North for some time, having made numerous arrangements to speak in favor of the Republican candidates at the all elections.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 199. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Irving Collegiate Institute.

The thirteenth semi-annual session of Mrs. E. A. Smith's Select Classical School for Ladies, will commence Monday, September 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Smith, No. 31 Central street, Allegheny.

A Cheap Way

Of going to Saratoga Springs is by going to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you can secure the water direct from the Springs, received fresh every week, and sold at a slight advance above cost. Remember the place—84 Market street.

Come All to Drs. C. Sill and M. E. Gillespie,

Who have have been kept away on account of my charging fifty cents for gas. I charge nothing now. We give you the gas and extract one tooth, without pain, for only fifty cents. We insert a set of teeth on Vulcanized plate, for seven dollars, and from that to forty. We defy the world to make better work than at 256 Penn street. The original white house directly opposite Christ's M. E. Church.

A Brief Dialogue between Common Sense and a Dyspeptic.

COMMON SENSE.—Is it possible for any human being to enjoy life while suffering from indigestion.

DYSPEPTIC.—No more than it is possible to be happy on the rack. I speak from experience.

COMMON SENSE.—Suppose, then, that a remedy for this terrible complaint is offered, under the guarantee of hundreds of individuals of high social standing, who have tested the effect of the article in their own cases, is it not unwise in any one afflicted with the disease to neglect giving it a trial?

DYSPEPTIC.—Unquestionably. I admit the premises. What is the deduction?

COMMON SENSE.—Give heed. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is *such a remedy*. The evidence of its efficacy as a cure for dyspepsia is positive, complete, undented and undeniable. Have you ever ascertained by experiment whether it is or is not the indisputable cure that it is claimed to be?

DYSPEPTIC.—I confess that I have not.

COMMON SENSE.—Then you stand convicted of folly by your own showing. If the same strong proofs that have been advanced in favor of this great tonic had been submitted to you with regard to any business speculation, you would have gone into it at once. Is HEALTH of less importance than the dollars and cents which no man can enjoy without it?

DYSPEPTIC.—No, no, no—a thousand times no. Common Sense you are right. I will give the Bitters a trial.

COMMON SENSE.—Do so, and I shall never more have any cause to address you as a dyspeptic.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates by Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Suspension of the New Orleans "Tribune"—Steamer Ashore by a Sinking Ship—Cotton Crop, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—The New Orleans *Tribune*, (Republican,) the freedmen organ, announces a temporary suspension today.

Two bottles were picked up at the Mouth Bayou Terrebone, on the Gulf of Mexico, containing papers as follows: No. 1—"Ship Flying Eagle, May 24th, 1866. Lost all masts and in a hopeless condition, with ten feet of water in the hold. Signed, Cruger." No. 2 is much faded and in pencil: "U. S. Ship Powhattan, Chinese Coast, October 19, 1857."

The cotton is reported as once high in the eastern part of Warren and Claiborne counties, Mississippi, and devastated by worms, but good in Lake, Amite, Franklin and Marion counties.

Cotton growing report, reports in Hinds Madison, Carroll, Claiborne and Scott Counties, of three hundred and twenty plantations who in 1865, employed seven thousand six hundred and twenty four hands, on eighty four thousand three hundred and eleven acres, making forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one bales. There are this year eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five hands, planting thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two acres; from other counties reports not full. On this basis crop of 1866 would be four hundred thousand Mississippi, and one million seven hundred thousand in the United States.

A letter from Matagorda, Texas, of the fifteenth says. The caterpillars are now fully at work on Cany Island, Oyster Creek and Brazos. The general opinion is that the leaf will be destroyed in ten days, and not over one quarter to one-third of the crop is to come from alluvial lands in Texas to New Orleans.

The Louisville Fenian Exodus a Canard—Deaths from Cholera, &c.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—The announcement by a Chicago special from here, that three hundred Fenians left Louisville for Chicago last night, is pronounced here to be a canard in the entire press. They say it is a canard, similar to the declaration from the same source a few days since that the cholera had been concealed epidemic in this city.

There have been twenty-one deaths by cholera since the thirteenth in this city, exclusive of the soldiery in the barracks, of whom eight deaths are reported, including three deaths to-day, out of nine cases.

The Board of Health to-day reports the mortality from other causes, during the present summer, than for several seasons past.

Jayne, Judge *pro tem.* of the city court, sent Wm. Kaye, Ex-Mayor, (now Chief of Police,) to jail for contempt of court, but he was released him after brief imprisonment.

Fenian Excitement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *Herald's* Chicago special says: "There is a great excitement among the Fenians here, and a movement of some kind is evidently under way, although everything is kept profoundly secret. Some mysterious Pic-Nics and gatherings are announced in this vicinity. Three hundred Fenians left Louisville last night to attend one of their Pic-Nics, and on the same train there was 30 cases of rifles. Companies A and B, of the 9th Fenian Regiment, stationed here for Chicago to-night, also 200 Fenians from Nashville, each one carrying a four shooter by way of protections. The hundred Fenians who so passed through Nashville yesterday from Memphis on their way to attend the Chicago Pic-Nic, and the news has been received here even from New Orleans, that the Fenians are making preparations for the Chicago Pic-Nic.

Cholera in St. Louis—Destructive Fire—Markets, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—There has been no cholera report from the Board of Health since Saturday, but the police report for the last forty-eight hours, ending at eight o'clock this morning, which is very incomplete, shows one hundred cases and eighty-one deaths.

A fire early this morning destroyed the beadstead factory of S. W. Franke, and the flouring mill of Joseph Brotherton on Washington avenue and Tenth street. Loss, $25,000—mostly insured.

Flour dull and not quotably lower. Wheat easier and unchanged. Corn active, at 50@53c for mixed, and prime 48c. White oats firm, at 35@38c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky easier.

Fenian Picnic—Sham Fight—Speeches.

BUFFALO, August 21.—The Fenian picnic today called together a large number of persons, variously estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand. At three o'clock the sham fight commenced, descriptive of the Limerick Ridge affair, which made considerable fun. Soon after, a meeting was organized, and A. Sherwood, of this city, chosen Chairman. General O'Neill addressed the meeting at some length, in impassioned style. He was followed by the Hon. A. M. Clapp and Charles Macowber, of this city. The whole affair was orderly. There was no hint given of any proposed hostilities, and no one here believes a raid on Canada is intended, at least for some time, if at all.

Advices from Panama.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Panama advices of the 13th are received.

The United States frigate Lancaster left there for Callao on the 13th.

The United States steamer Wateree arrived at Panama on the 10th. She is to be placed at the disposal of a party of Americans, who are going to survey the Isthmus of Darien.

A revolutionary rising has taken place at Chiriqui.

Republican Nominations.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Republican Convention of the Third district of West Chester county, met to-day at Croton Dam, and chose Horace Greely, Hezekiah D. Robertson and Francis Larken as delegates to the Syracuse Convention. It is asserted that the Conservative delegates were excluded, and hold a separate convention, which endorsed the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

Cholera in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Ten cases and five deaths from cholera, in this city, are reported to-day, and eight cases and four deaths in Brooklyn. The deaths in this city from cholera last week were 256; death from miasmatic diseases 428.

The Northern Light, from Aspinwall to-day, brought $320,000.

Conspiracy to Rob a Bank.

NEWBURG, N. Y., August 21.—Great excitement exists here this afternoon over the discovery of a conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of this city by killing the cashier, Mr. H. H. Thompson. The leaders in the affair were arrested last night and are now in jail awaiting their examination, which will take place this afternoon before Mayor Washington.

Acquittal of Capt. Young.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Police Commissioners have honorably acquitted Capt. Young, chief of the detective force, from the charges which had been made against him of wrongfully having a watch in his possession.

Pawnbroker Robbed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—A. Morricand, Pawnbroker on Common street was robbed today of $3,500 worth of from jewelry from a show case.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE OCEAN CABLE.

Mission of the Mexican Empress

PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

France Demands Nothing of Belgium.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[BY THE CABLE.]

PARIS, August 20.—*Evening.*—It is denied on authority that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to ask the assistance of the French forces in Mexico prior to their evacuation of the country to quell the insurgents.

PARIS, August 21—A. M.—It is rumored that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. The report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps towards the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France and Austria.

BERLIN, August 21—A. M.—The steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, from New York August 11th, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, August 21—A. M.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, August 9th, arrived here this morning.

LONDONDERRY, August 21—A. M.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, August 11th, has arrived here

PARIS, August 21—P. M.—The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue.

The *Moniteur* of today officially denies the report that Napoleon has written to the king of Belgium, and at the same time confirms the report that France has abandoned her allegiance to the cession of any part of her dominions.

Financial.

LONDON, Aug. 20, P. M.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business today: Consols for money, 90½; Erie shares 42¼, Illinois Central shares 75, United States 5-20's 69¾.

LONDON, Aug. 21—noon.—The following are the current prices to-day: Consols for money 90½, United States 5-20's 69, Illinois Central shares 76; Erie shares 41½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21, P. M.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business today: Consols for money 90½, United States 5-20's 69, Erie Railway shares 42½, Illinois Central shares 75½.

Commercial

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—*Afternoon.*—The cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were ten thousand bales, middling uplands, 12½.

The Breadstuffs market is unchanged. Western mixed corn, 35s 3d. The Tallow market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—Noon.—The Cotton market opened at about yesterday's rates. The sales are estimated at about eight thousand bales, middling is still quoted at 12½d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—*Afternoon.*—Under the news from the United States Cotton advanced a fraction, the sales of the day amount to about The sales today, footed up eight thousand bales. Middling uplands closed at 12½d. The Breadstuffs market is easier, though without quotable change. Mixed corn, 35s 3d. The Provision market is unchanged, except for pork, which is declining.

BY MORNING MAIL.

The preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia were signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th day of July, and ratified at Vienna on the 31st instant. The signatures are those of Bismarck, Karnoyi and Brenner, and the stipulations as officially announced, are to the following effect: Austria is to lose no territory except that of Venetia. The Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the German Confederation, and gives his assent to a new organization, from which Austria shall be excluded. The Austrian troops will evacuate Schleswig and Holstein. Prussia is to receive from Austria four millions of thalers to cover war expenses, and Austria is to pay the indorsed the amount of the indemnity for war expenses which Austria has still the right of exacting from Schleswig and Holstein in virtue of the treaty of October 20th, 1864, say five millions of thalers, besides five millions as the equivalent of the expenses of maintaining the Prussian army, borne by the countries of Austria occupied by that army until the conclusion of peace, and finally Prussia agrees to pay the cession of Italy to Prussia arrangements as soon as Venice formally obtains full possession of Venetia. The remaining articles relate to the humiliation, but are not added to armies of the several belligerents, as heretofore published.

Texas State Authorities—Papers and Property Transferred — Interesting Correspondence—Proclamations.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The following is the correspondence relative to the transfer of the State of Texas to the authorities elsewhere by the people thereof:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

His Excellency Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, Austin:

SIR—The time has arrived when in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Texas should be restored to the Constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you, as Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office. You will transfer the papers and property of the State, now in your custody, to his Excellency the Governor elect. You will please give me a reply specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obt. servant,

HENRY STANSBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Texas, Sir: By direction of the President, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been addressed to His Excellency, Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to that trust. I have the honor to tender you the co-operation of the Government of the United States whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

[Signed] HENRY STANSBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 14. *To the Hon. H. Stansberry, Acting Secretary of State—Sir:*—Your dispatch of the 11th instant, was received yesterday. The provisional government was turned over to the officers elect. I beg to assure the President of the appreciation entertained by the people of Texas of the just policy, and hope to convince the most skeptical of the fidelity of the people to the general government. Respectfully,

(Signed,) J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Captain M'Dougall, commanding the navy yard at Mare Island, California, reports to the Navy Department under date July 31, that the steamer Saginaw would leave there on the 4th of that month for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in compliance with instructions from the chief of the Western Telegraph Company. The Saginaw had been detailed by the department to accompany the expedition for laying the Russian telegraph cable, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress passed during the late session.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Seth B. Mac. United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Moses Kelly, United States Attorney for same district; Thomas McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New York.

Departmental Commands.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Major General P. H. Sheridan, in General Order No. 1, assumes the command of the new Department of the Gulf, composed of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida. The Department of Texas will constitute the district of Texas, the Department of Florida, and each district will constitute separate brigades. Major General H. G. Wright will command the District of Texas, and Major General John G. Foster will command the District of Florida. The records of the Department of Louisiana will be transferred to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

ANOTHER CONVENTION CALLED

BALTIMORE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland.

ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed at the Baltimore Convention of June 7, 1864, to be held at Philadelphia on the 3d of September next.

A call has been issued for a convention of soldiers, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17th, instead of at Chicago, as heretofore announced, to the soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States during the late rebellion, in pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers now, or lately in the Union army, held in this city last evening. We invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President, and the principles announced by the National Convention at Philadelphia, to assemble at Cleveland on the 17th day of September, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country.

We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant, the Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the General Government, to conquer all who in arms disputed its authority, and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war that the Union is indissoluble, and its powers, as expounded by its Courts, supreme; that no State can of its own motion withdraw, or, at the will of its sister States, be excluded, and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union and its right to take part in the Government are alike absolute. Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army or navy has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impoverished and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the rebellion, and now only seek that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe.

In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils, they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws through their delegates at the National Union Convention. They solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession, from which the war arose, repudiated the rebel debt and declared the National debt a sacred obligation, and proclaimed that the faith of the nation was pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to the loyal soldiers and sailors, and their families; declared slavery abolished and freedmen entitled to equal protection of law in person and property with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is moreover most liberal in spirit on the great issues growing out of the war.

The character of the men who represented the southern States in that Convention proclaims our from believing this emancipation of their principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen, men who like Hunter, Stephens, Orr, Perkins, Parker, Houston, Rockenbrough, Hart, Manning and Stephens are known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among five hundred delegates from the South, there was not a vote or a voice dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the convention.

The mind of the Southern people are ever to be honored, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the southern people, sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free government, are ready to bear true allegiance to the constitution and laws of the Union. We are therefore unwilling to see the South in people held longer in vassalage; they are equally innocent of treason to the United States, have incurred penalties, but also have rights. Those who willfully participated in the rebellion, and are impenitent, are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason. Those individuals may be tried, convicted and punished, communities cannot, nor can States, and their people, without a plain violation of the constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation. The intention of congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as suits the purposes of the Radical party. Many assert it will exercise the right whenever the constitutional amendment shall have been ratified, and as it is presumed State shall be satisfied it, but it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many of the Southern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the latter in counties to many States.

If there were no other reasons why Southern States should, if it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except those who have held civil office, we cannot expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of the men in the lately insurrectionary States, through compulsion or choice, served in the rebel armies, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would it not be better, then, to extend the privileges, disfranchise the leaders whom they love and trust, and who have the power to lead them, than we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders? As a means to an end, the adoption of the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which it contemplates appears to have determined upon a great impracticable. That proposed by the President, and approved by the National Union Convention, is feasible and, we believe, safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overthrow the federal government, or even disturb its career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel, and if they shall again rise to the support of the loyal people can, and will, subdue and, if need be, exterminate them.

This government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaim it to be a power than at least the crime and terrible penalties of treason unholding their foes and contracting their weaknesses into their strength. We could afford to show confidence and courage of magnanimity. We might well let our remaining enemies arise, and, like James Fitz James of Coldinstogle Ford, staunch their wounds and forgive their treason, but we are not asked to be magnanimous, but only consistent and just. The war cannot refuse to be without a violation of the constitution of our country, and a risk of its utter overthrow. We seek care on and have fulfilled the work assigned us with men North or South who are not avowedly and in our opinion faithful to the constitutional principle for which we fought, but if men who have caught or practised treason now openly renounce their errors, and maintain with us the principles of our government, we shall not reject their co-operation.

When the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government are in issue, we cannot, we regret to say, sever cherished political associations, and to cooperate with former enemies, we must prefer to deal with those who have been wrong, and who now fight, rather than with those who were right and are now wrong. Believing that our government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to gain it, and who hold it dearer and more sacred than all parties to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in sentiment but who cannot in person attend send delegates through the action of their societies or of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers, and let us aid in restoring the Union it created, and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

[Signed] G. A. CUSTER, Maj. Gen.

A. McD. McCook,
H. Roseau, Geo. Crook, S. Meredith, Brevet Maj. Gen. Charles Ewing, Jr. Committee on the address.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1866.—We cordially approve the call for the Convention of soldiers and sailors, and recommend our friends to co-operate in the movement. John A. Dix, Jas. B. Steadman, F. P. Blair, H. W. Slocum, D. E. Sickles, Absolom Grainger, J. A. McClernand, D. N. Couch, C. W. Averill, H. E. Davis, J. G. B. Wilcox, A. P. Williams, G. Mott, Hugh Ewing, T. Runyon, T. K. Smith, William B. Franklin, Thos. L. Crittenden, Marcena, F. Patrick, Alvin C. Gillum, J. J. Bartlett, G. K. Warren, Jeff. C. Davis, Jos. F. Knipe, A. H. Markland, Superintendent U. S. A. Mail Martin, T. McMahon, Brevet Major General H. Heath, John M. Oliver, Wm. T. Ward, Henry A. Morrow, Geo. P. Estes, G. C. Maxwell, Anson G. McCook, Geo. Spaulding, J. B. Switzer, W. W. A. Davis, Walter C. Whittaker, William C. McDonald, A. R. McCalmont, Lane Beatty, William Hartshorn, J. S. Fullerton, G. E. Winters, E. A. Brown, J. G. Parkhurst, George Hall, R. A. Vaughn, Joseph A. Craig, Morgan L. Smith, James C. McKerron, Joseph W. Bissell, Lewis C. Hunt, F. Vandervort, James H. Ford, Thomas Curley, E. S. Bragg, Chas. G. Halpine, Henry S. Commege, H. C. Robert, H. C. Dunlap, C. O. Loomis, Cassius Fairchild, H. Bertram, Charles W. Blair, James K. Mills, Charles Black, Darby Ward, John Severance, Quinn Martin, David Murphy, John M. Richardson, Marcus Boyd, James O. Broadhead, W. H. Rogers, James G. Blanchard, P. J. Crittenden, Saml. R. Matt, H. F. Baker P. S. Alcock, Jas. Mann, Henry Barnes, Richard McAllister, S. B. Moore, D. W. Bliss, John Atkinson, M. H. Fitch, Henry Storr, William D. Lewis, Oscar F. Moore, and a hundred others.

The change from Chicago to Cleveland as the place for holding the Convention, was made at the solicitation of gentlemen in the sea board States, who consider the former more desirable as a central location.

National Labor Convention.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—The National Labor Congress, organized permanently, J. Hinch cliffe, of Illinois, was appointed President. A committee was appointed on the subjects of eight hours, of trades unions, of strikes, of political action, of a national organ, of a permanent national organization, &c. A resolution in favor of the abolition of the income tax and its replacement by additional tax on real estate was tabled.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Military Investigating Committee—The Late New Orleans Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—A special says the investigation of the Military Commission into the causes of the riot are nearly closed and a report will be submitted to Gen. Sheridan about the close of this month. After indorsing the report he will transmit it to the War Department.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

United States District Court.

A case of considerable importance came up yesterday under the Internal Revenue Law. It was an amicable action in order to obtain the opinion of the Court. The case was as follows:

Messrs. Foster & Co. are engine builders, and in April, 1865, they returned to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for this District, one steam engine, built by them for the sum of $8,000. From the contract price of the engine they claimed deductions to the amount of $1,968 16, this sum having been expended in the purchase of boilers, and other parts of the engine purchased from other parties and used in its construction. They claimed that it was to be presumed that the tax had been paid on these articles while in the hands of the manufacturers of whom they were purchased, and that therefore they (Foster & Co.) had no right to pay the tax assessed on the full contract price of the engine. The opinion of the Court on the question involved is as follows:

"Whatever of obscurity there may be in the act of 1864, the legislative interpretation given to the same subject by the act of June 13th, 1866, would seem to settle the question. It is provided that when boilers, tubes, wheels, fires, shafts, cranks, &c., shall have been once assessed, and a tax previously paid thereon, the amount so paid shall be deducted from the taxes on the finished engine. Except as to the item of $28 for hauling, the sums claimed should be deducted. Judgment upon the case accordingly."

A Tract Line Map of Cambria County.

Under the auspices and direction of Messrs. Pomeroy & Upton, the well known map publishers, an elaborate and comprehensive tract line map of Cambria county is shortly to be produced. The surveys are now being made under the direction of that most careful and accurate of civil engineers, Mr. F. Beers, aided and assisted by William and Miles Upton, and other equally well known topographers. Such a map will prove of incalculable benefit and service, not only to the citizens of Cambria county, but to others interested in lands in that section. Hitherto great difficulty has been experienced in the transferring of lands and the citing of the proper survey of the same, but their new map will obviate all this. Every tract will be plainly described and outlined, with the number of the original warrant. In addition to this all important feature, the map will contain an accurate noting of all the tributaries and roads of the county, with the names of the owners of property. It will also clearly present the plan of the more prominent boroughs, and will be ornamented with sketches of scenery. The publishers have already made several of the most popular county tract maps in the State, and such a reputation have they achieved that the present undertaking, as soon as completed, will undoubtedly meet with the success deserving the enterprise. Parties desirous of securing one of these maps when completed, should at once forward their names to Mr. William Upton, Ebensburg, Pa., as but a limited number will be published.

Opera House.

The "Lady of Lyons" was produced to a crowded house last night at the Opera House, and in the vast audit orium, after the first act, standing room was scarce attainable. The play was well put upon the stage and the several characters were excellently rendered. Mr. Barton's Claude Melnotte was very good, but not so well adapted to his peculiar style, that which he assumes to-night, in the beautiful romantic drama of "Rosedale." Miss Wallack's "Pauline" was the highest delight. We are glad to see this lady improve each time we see her. Mr. Hagan's "Beauseant" was too stagy, but nevertheless acceptable. The "colored Deschapelles" of Mr. Ward could scarce have been excelled. This gentleman possesses the qualifications of a good actor. The management assume a matinee for Saturday.

Farmers' Railroad.

The Farmers' Railroad between the City and Petroleum Centre has been graded as far as the Fair Farm. The track has been laid to Boyd's farm, and material has come on up to that point. The bridge between Story and Tait Farms, which was destroyed last fall, is rapidly repaired and the whole track will be laid and ready for use about the fifteenth of next month. It is generally supposed that congress will be asked for a junction with the other lines running from the City to Petroleum Centre, so that the road may be freight to go east and west, although it will be a great assistance to the Pittsburgh oil companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad is a competitor for the transportation of oil, in Harley's new pipe, about being laid between Petroleum Centre and Oil City.

Singular Accident

John E., son of James Hellman, Esq., of Zanesville, met with his death in a singular manner on Sunday last. Some days ago he was wrestling, when he supposed he strained his arm. The following day the arm was much swollen, and an incision was made into it, from which a quart of matter was discharged, mixed with bloody mucus. The following day the swelling had reached the shoulder joint, and the incision was deepened and extended. On Sunday he died, and an after death examination showed the matter had entered the blood, an absorption of pus into the system. He was but fifteen years of age, and is very much esteemed by all who knew him.

The Laughrys and Harringtons.

Within the last two weeks the Laughrys and Harringtons, residing in the classic district, known as Church alley, have been engaged in petty quarrels and bickerings which resulted in an endless number of law suits. Before Alderman Lyon, they were bound over to answer awaiting action, the greatest charge being that of assault and battery.

The contention came to a head last night at the magistrate's office, when with one accord they appeared in a body, and entered into bail for the peace.

These parties see a determined to give our lawyers and magistrates a regular feast of litigation.

Cattle Stealing.—Sometime since, Mr. Linton, drives in Allenbaugh, about one hundred and seventy miles from Chicago, lost forty-nine head of cattle. Most recently, Mr. Rible, agent for Mr. Joseph Myers, of Allegheny City, purchased forty-nine head of cattle in Chicago, the shipment from which was reported here. Mr Myers selected twenty of the drove, and sold them to butchers here, and shipped the balance to Baltimore. Mr. Green, agent for Mr. Linton, hearing of the transaction came on and identified the stock as a portion of those stolen from his employer. Mr. Green declines to interfere with the purchasers, declaring his intention of holding Mr. Myers responsible for the cattle. Should he be able to prove his property, Mr. Green will doubtless be able to make Mr. Myers pay the entire value of the stock.

Threatened to Damage her Heart.—Barbara Rothella, appeared before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, and stated that one Catherine Ravenn for surety of the peace against her, on the ground that she is a dangerous tongue, and that she vexes, harasses and lacerates the feelings of her neighbors. Yesterday, she meeting her husband in a state of excitement, and threatened to cut her heart out. Fearing she should be subjected to such a heart rending action, Mrs. Rothella made information as stated. The accused was arrested, but was released on giving bail for a hearing.

Struck with a Shovel.—Antoine Dermun was before Alderman Lynch, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by James Eggleston. Both the prosecutor and the defendant occupy a farm on sharers in Mon township, where according to the statement of Eggleston, the defendant struck him with a shovel. Dermun gave bail for a hearing to-day.

Newspaper Changes.—The Coshocton *Age* has changed hands, Jno. Dwyer retiring and Capt. Collier of the 80th Ohio, a brave and gallant officer, coming in. The Delaware *Gazette* also announces a change of proprietors, Mr. A. Thompson, one of Ohio's veterans in the newspaper business retiring, and Capt. Alfred H. Lee, of the 82d Ohio, succeeding to a part proprietorship.

Cholera Coming.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns that the steamer Hudson had left Cincinnati for this section, with cholera on board. We do not wish to create unnecessary alarm, or to do the boat injustice, but if these statements are true, and she visits Pittsburgh, we do not think any one would be injured by having her quarantined.

GENERAL NEWS.

—New Hampshire has 500 lunatics.
—Locusts have appeared in France.
—Greece has a population of 1,100,000.
—Dean Richmond is in Washington.
—Rose Duke is writing up John Morgan.
—St. Louis was 100 years old last Saturday.
—The "season" in London is at an end.
—A steamer left Norfolk lately with 37,000 watermelons.
—A five-year-old child has died of drunkenness in London.
—Dickens writes that he cannot give readings in this country.
—A gun to fire sixty shots per minute has been invented in Paris.
—