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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

We desire to call attention to the note of the Hon. Thos. Williams, correcting the published abstract of his speech at the meeting in City Hall in some important particulars.

DESPICABLE.

The New York *Times*, the paper in which the garbled telegram from General Sheridan was originally published, has a long article on the subject of the late murderous affair in New Orleans, in which the editor labors to throw the blame, as much as possible, upon the members of the Convention and the poor negroes. Speaking of the origin of the affair, and of the question as to the party who fired the first shot, it remarks:

"By whom matters little, seeing that *according to Sheridan* both sides had now become so excited that their relative violence could not be readily distinguished."

"Relative violence" indeed! As well talk of the relative violence existing between a pack of wolves and a flock of sheep. The display of a white flag at a window of the Institute, the token of surrender on the part of the members of the Convention, was the signal to the Thugs, who constituted the Mayor's police, to rush in and open an indiscriminate and murderous fire upon all within the building, both white and colored. This fact is clearly and fully proven; and there is no evidence, whatever, that any of the assailing party were either killed or wounded, or that the negroes made any attempt upon the life of any of them, even in self-defence. Gen. Sheridan in his last report to the President, says that not more than one in ten of them were armed even with pistols, and, so far as the evidence goes, they did not attempt to fight with the police at all. And yet, in the face of all these well attested facts, the *Times*, in order to screen its master and his pet, the pardoned rebel Mynnos, from public indignation, has the effrontery to talk about "relative violence!" It is but following up in a fitting manner its own atrocity in the matter of the publication of the garbled dispatch. And why did it tamper with that dispatch? Because the master it serves required it to be done, if, indeed, he did not do it himself.

"According to Sheridan," says the *Times*. In none of Sheridan's dispatches is there any such idea conveyed. These words are as mendacious as was the act of garbling the dispatch. But a journal that itself to serve such a master, and such a cause, must necessarily s. corresponding depth of depravity and degradation.

THE ISSUE IN A NUT-SHELL.

The President and his followers wish to bring the rebel States back into the Union unconditionally, just as they are—without a single guarantee that they will not secede again whenever they feel themselves able to do so—with the Constitution unaltered, so that they shall be entitled to a large representation in Congress based upon millions of disfranchised negroes—with no security, except loose promises, against the acknowledgment and payment of the debts contracted for the prosecution of hostilities against the Government—and with no guarantee that the rights and liberties of the emancipated but yet disfranchised class shall be respected. Under his policy there is nothing to prevent the return of a solid delegation of active, bitter, unrepentant rebels from the entire South to the National Legislature.

Congress, supported by the great Union Republican party, on the other hand, submit an amendment to the National Constitution as its basis of reconstruction, with conditions more moderate, gentle and magnanimous than were ever before offered to a set of vanquished rebels—conditions which the people of the South would have gladly accepted but for the persistent encouragement that Andrew Johnson has given them to stick to their rebellious principles, and but for the oft-repeated invitation he has given to them to unite with him in crushing the party which crushed the rebellion, and as far as possible to render loyalty to the Union odious.

If has been thought probable that in the Eleventh Congressional district of Pennsylvania, Mr. Henry A. Mott, formerly Canal Commissioner and State Senator, would get the Democratic nomination. Such is not to be the case. On Saturday last the delegate elections were held in Pike county, and Mr. Mott was handsomely distanced by Mr. Vanauken, a lawyer of Milford. The candidate of right belongs to Pike; but there are apprehensions that the lower counties, having the numerical strength, will disregard the equities, and take the nomination for one of their men. Mr. E. W. Hutter, the editor of the Easton *Argus*, is spoken of as likely to be the favorite in the contingency. As this is the banner county of the Democracy, slight or even considerable schisms in the party do not peril the success of nominees.

In the published list of Vice Presidents at the late meeting of the "Conservatives," as they call themselves, at the City Hall on Monday evening, we observed the names of Gen. Gallupe, Wm. J. Richardson and A. W. Watson, and as one of the Secretaries the name of Capt. Augustus Braun. These gentlemen are all sound Republicans, and the gentlemen who engineered that meeting had no right to use their names in any such connection.

"Traitors *must* take back-seats," said *Andrew Johnson* when he was inaugurated, and he was praised on all sides by loyal men. "Traitors *may* take back-seats," says *the President* now, and he is lauded by all rebels and Copperheads.

The President is now carrying "My Policy" to the grave-yard. We trust he will bury it there, but fear the noble Douglas could not rest in peace with so much corruption at his side.

Andrew Johnson has declared treason to be the *highest* crime known to the laws. He seems logically to conclude that it is so high that the laws cannot reach it.

In Bradford county the open affiliation of Mr. Tracy with the Democrats has been a piece of good luck to the Republicans. They are rid of annoyance.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, and Gen. Simon Cameron are holding mass meetings on the Northern side of the State.

Death of ex-Gov. Moorhead, of North Carolina.

Richmond, Va., August 29.—Ex-Gov. John M. Moorhead, of North Carolina, died yesterday at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Cholera in St. Louis.

St Louis, August 29.—Ten cemeteries report seventy-three cholera burials yesterday.

CITY ITEMS.

Boy's Shoes Fifteen Cents,
Opera House Shoe Store.

Children's Shoes Ten Cents,
Opera House Shoe Store.

Good Goods
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Big Bargains
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Low Prices
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Half Price Only Asked
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Great Inducements
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Fresh Goods
Daily arriving at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
For a reliable Remedy for the Cholera. No. 84 Market street.

Musical Institute
At Beaver opens September 11th. E. Ambuhl, Principal. Address R. T. Taylor.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Potash and Soda Ash in the city—at lowest prices.

Beaver Academy
Boarding School for boys, opens September 10th. $70 to 75 for all expenses—sixteen weeks. R. T. Taylor.

Beaver Female Seminary.
Seventy to seventy-five dollars for all expenses for sixteen weeks. Opens September 11th. R. T. Taylor.

Reply to the Constitutional
Amendment by C. Sill. Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am happy to meet so many of you who are favorable to the amendment of this vital instrument. It is an improvement on the nervous system whenever it has been ratified by the extracting of all the bad and aching teeth funder the influence of good laughing gas. Teeth cheap at 246 Penn street. Try C. Sill and E. Gillespie.

For Sale.
A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with fourteen rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, chicken house, summer house, and hot or green house. This property is Kirk Lewis' estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $20,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it in. Inquire at 246 Penn street.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

Caswell, Mack & Co., New York,
Sole Manufacturers.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists. mh27:Fd&wdm

Distinguished Visitor.
Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, with her retinue and attendants, arrived in Gettysburg in a special car at one o'clock yesterday. She is accompanied by Miss Spurgeon, an English lady, Mr. Edmonds, her Charge D'Affairs at New York, and Major Hopkins, her Minister. She is about thirty years of age, and a dusky hue. She has a dignified appearance, is of sable complexion, and is said to be quite intelligent. Her unexpected arrival created quite a sensation. In the afternoon the party visited the battle-field, and in the evening the Queen was called upon by the citizens at the Eagle Hotel. On leaving Niagara Falls she will leave direct for Pittsburgh, for the purpose of buying a supply of boots, shoes and gaiters, from the celebrated cheap establishment of Robinson & Co.'s, 61 Market street.

The Reasons Why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Should Have a Place in Every Home.
Because by invigorating the constitution and the frame they *avert sickness*.

Because (especially) their use prevents the atmospheric poison which produces *epidemics* from taking effect upon the system.

Because they cure *indigestion*, and impart unwonted vigor to the *stomach*.

Because they are the best *appetizing medicine* at present known.

Because they are the only preparation upon which persons of a *bilious habit* can safely rely to *keep the liver in good order*.

Because they *tone* and *regulate* the bowels, and invariably relieve them when constipated, without causing undue relaxation.

Because they *strengthen the nerves*, clear the brain, and cheer the animal spirits.

Because in case of an attack of spasms or bilious colic they are the best thing that can be administered on the instant.

Because they combine the three properties of a tonic, an alterative and a nervine in their utmost purity and perfection.

Because they are a specific against Ague and Fever and all intermittents, and with all their potency as a preservative and a remedy, are as *harmless as water from the mountain spring*.

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

Important to Volunteer Naval Officers —Volunteer Officers in the Army to be Mustered Out.

Washington, D. C, August 29.—The following order has been issued from the Navy Department, August 25th, 1866. A board of naval officers of which Commodore S. A. Lee, is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer officers, who have served not less than two years in the navy, for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the following sections of the act, to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy and for other purposes, approved July 25th, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination under the provisions of the foregoing act, and who wish to avail themselves of the privileges will at once notify the President of the Board by letter, addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own postoffice address. In due time they will receive from him in reply, a notification where to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to the Board, forfeit all claims to precedence for examination.

Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

An order will be published by the Secretary of War in a day or two, it is expected, directing the honorable muster out of service on account of their services being no longer needed, of all the volunteer officers now in the army, including those on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and those doing Provost Marshals duty in the civil and military Departments.

Circular No. 24, dated Aug. 28, 1866, was issued from the War Department to-day, announcing that the premium of two dollars will hereafter not be paid anyto recruit who presents himself for enlistment but to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier for each accepted recruit that he may bring to the rendezvous. The Executive Committee of the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to meet at Cleveland, September 17th, have appointed Wm. Prescott Smith, formerly superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to make arrangements for the transportation of delegates and others desirous of attending. Railroad conductors, willing to make reductions of fare, will communicate with him at Baltimore.

The National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, met in this city by appointment to-day. There were present Hon. J. T. Crowell, of New Jersey, Chairman; Gen. J. F. Babcock, of Connecticut; Gen. S. M. Zulich, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland; Hon. J. O. Morton, of Illinois; Gov. W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi.

The Committee was duly organized by the appointment of Gen. Zulich to be Recording Secretary, and the appointment of Committees for the operation of the campaigns in the States where elections are soon to come off. Another meeting of the Committee will be held in about two weeks.

Persons Leaving Louisiana—Mutiny of Canadian Volunteers—A Disguised Fenian Arrested.

New York, August 29.—A special to the *Herald* from New Orleans says: A. P. Field, lately in Congress, R. King Cutler, Radical United States Senator elect, and Mr. Ferris, a Revenue office holder, have determined to leave the State permanently.

Major General Hoge arrived in New Orleans to-day from the South en route North.

The *Herald's* special from Ottawa, C. E., reports volunteers in the vicinity of St. Johns almost in a state of mutiny. The dissatisfaction is based upon the rate and mode of payment.

A Fenian, named Hopkins, who was with O'Neill's party at Ridgeway, and who has been wandering about the country in disguise ever since, was arrested near Ottawa to-day.

Cholera Increasing in Memphis.

Memphis, August 29.—The cholera is increasing here. Nineteen cases were reported to the board of health to-day; thirteen of which proved fatal; how many have occurred among the negroes huddled together in South Memphis, is impossible to ascertain.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.
BY THE CABLE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Empress Carlotte's Mission Partially Successful.

FRENCH TROOPS REMAIN LONGER.

The Late War.

AUSTRIA'S INDEMNITY PAID PRUSSIA.

Another Fenian Arsenal Discovered.

IMPORTANT REPORT ON COTTON.

PRUSSIA'S ANNEXED TERRITORIES.

Grand Fete at Berlin.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

Financial and Commercial.

London, August 29—The Morning *Post* states that Napoleon has extended the time for the evacuation of the French Troops from Mexico, until January.

Liverpool, August 29.—An arrival here reports having seen the Great Eastern, on the 19th instant.

Southampton, August 29.—The steamship Herman, for New York, sailed to-day, taking 62,000 pounds in specie.

London, August 29.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Empress Charlotte has failed to succeed in her mission in behalf of Maximilian as to obtain from the Emperor of France an extension of time in which to pay the French Government the ten millions of francs due, but Napoleon refused to lose the ten millions francs, and to pay for the equipment of troops in Mexico, but will assist in such equipments by furnishing material from the French Magazines. The Empress also obtained from Napoleon an extension of time, until next January, for the removal of occupation of the French troops from Mexico.

Prague, August 28—The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from this city to Topplitz on the northwest frontier of Bohemia.

Wednesday Evening, August 29.—The Austrian government has paid the indemnity for Prussia's war expenses, as secured to the latter power by the treaty of peace.

Prague, August 29.—*Evening*—The signature of the definitive treaty of peace is expected in a few days.

Paris, August 29.—*Evening*—The current rumors in relation to Mexican matters are all very conflicting. The most probable reports appear to be that Empress Carlotta will return to Mexico in October, and that a French General is to command the Mexican troops organized by Maximilian. The name of the General is not stated.

Commercial.

Liverpool—*Wednesday Evening*, August 29—The breadstuffs market has a declining tendency. Provisions unchanged with the exception of lard, which has declined 6d per cwt. Cotton unchanged, sales to-day of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13½@13¾.

London Money Market—*London Evening, August 29*—The money market is without any change; consols closed at 89½ for money. American securities generally steady and higher; closing quotations, United states 5-20s, 73¾; Erie 45¾, Illinois Central, 79¾.

Liverpool, August 29.—Cotton sales to-day estimated 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands opened at 13½@13¾d.

London, August 29.—Opening price of consols to-day is 89¾, for money, the opening quotations of American securities were: United States 5-20s 73¾; Erie Railroad 45¾. Illinois Central, 79¾.

By Steamship Asia.

Halifax, August 29.—The steamship Asia left Liverpool at noon on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th, and arrived at Halifax at one o'clock this afternoon.

Another Fenian arsenal had been discovered at Tullmaine in Ireland. All the munitions but a few muskets were found. Considerable ammunition was seized. Three respectable farmers in the neighborhood afterwards absconded.

The weather continued stormy in England. The harvest prospects were rather unsatisfactory.

Hurried accounts from France are also unsatisfactory.

It is stated that an important document on the cotton question has been submitted by Mr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner of the Indian Government, who was recently sent to the Cotton fields of America, and who after a tour through all of them, except Texas, now presents his returns. He estimates the promising yield of North and South Carolina at 1,000,000 bales; Georgia, 1,500,000; Alabama, 300,000. As to the other States he speaks of the desolation of war and scarcity of labor as likely to reduce their production to 600,000 bales. He says the cotton crop will be not more than 1,900,000 bales, of which he thinks not more than 1,500,000 will reach Liverpool before the 1st of September next, for the examination of Volunteer officers, who have served not less than two years in the navy, for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the following sections of the act, to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy and for other purposes, approved July 25th, 1866.

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NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE

Meeting Called by H. J. Raymond.

RAYMOND'S AUTHORITY REPUDIATED.

Another Call Issued.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Demand on England for Damages.

New York, August 29.—The following call appears in this day's *Times*:

"*Rooms of the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, New York, August, 25, 1866.*—Dear Sir—A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, New York city, on Monday, September 3rd, at 12 o'clock, M.

Signed, H. J. Raymond, Chairman.
N. D. Sperry, Secretary.

The members who disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Raymond and of those members of the Committee who co-operate with him are evidently determined not to acknowledge their claims, as the following letter from Governor Ward, of New Jersey will show:

Hon. H. J. Raymond—Sir: A meeting of the National Union Committee appointed in June, 1864, has been called to meet at Philadelphia, on Monday, September 3d, and I shall be present on that occasion, taking part in its deliberation and action. You have deemed it wise and proper to abandon the Union Republican Party and to connect your name and influence with a new organization, designed to destroy and defeat the cause with which I sympathize and of which I am in some small degree a representative. Your public action has been such that I cannot acknowledge your right to use the title under which the meeting has been called, the nature and character of the trust confided to you and to me, forbid that we should use them except in accordance with the spirit in which they were conferred. So deep and wide spread is the feeling in the popular mind, that all who should respond to your call would be regarded as betraying the party they have ceased to represent.

With respect, yours, truly,
(Signed,) Marcus L. Ward.
Dated, Trenton, Aug. 26th, 1866.

Five of the members have issued the following call:

"The undersigned members of the Union Executive Committee appointed by the National Union Convention, held at Baltimore on the 6th of June, 1866, deem it expedient and proper that a meeting of said Committee be held at Philadelphia, on the third day of September next, and therefore ask for the attendance of their associates at that time and place. It is also desired that the State central Committees fill all vacancies which may have occurred in said committee. The nearness of the period of holding the meeting prevents our getting other names to this call.

(Signed,) J. J. Cowens, District of Columbia.
H. W. Hoffman, Maryland.
J. S. Fowler, Tennessee.
James D. Doriss, Arkansas; and
W. J. Cowing, Virginia.
Marcus L. Ward, New Jersey.

The following is a list of this Executive National Committee. Samuel F. Hussey, Maine; W. C. Cattin, Massachusetts; N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; Marcus L. Ward, New Hampshire; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; C. L. Robinson, Florida; J. G. Berrien, Arkansas; Wm. B. Fowler, Tennessee; General R. Setter, Ohio; Samuel Hinkle, Illinois; Wade Cowing, Virginia; D. B. Stuffs, Iowa; Thomas Simpson, Minnesota; A. W. Campbell, West Virginia; W. H. Walters, Nebraska; A. M. Brenner, Dakota; A. A. Dunning, Washington; J. S. Tarner, Arizona; J. S. Watts, New Mexico; A. B. Gardner, Kansas; Thomas T. G. Turner, Rhode Island; Henry J. Raymond, New York; A. A. Purviance, Kentucky; Samuel Galloway, Ohio; James Dixon, Gilbert Rullitt, Louisiana; J. H. Boyle, Missouri; R. R. Williams, Kentucky; John D. Defrees, Indiana; Sarah Gunning, Michigan; S. Judd, Wisconsin; James Otis, California; E. D. Shattuck, Oregon; J. P. Chaffee, Colorado; H. Stuart Foote, Nevada; J. W. Kerr; Utah; W. H. Wallace, Idaho; N. P. Lankford, Montana; J. C. Coombs, District Columbia.

There is a report from Washington that four days before Secretary Seward's departure for Newport, the Presidential party were detained in the preparation of an important state paper, as was said to some, whether the promulgation will be immediate, or delayed until the return of the Executive trip. There is no doubt that the paper in question, which is no less than a reiteration of the renewal of the demands of this Government for restitution at the hands of England for losses of American ship owners by the Anglo-Confederate pirates is conceived with unusual elaboration.

THE ELECTIONEER EXCURSION

Departure from Philadelphia and Arrival in New York—Reception Speech of Mr. Raymond—Speech of President Johnson—What He Does and Says to Further "My Policy"—He is Afflicted by Reporters—His Language Grows Inadequate as he Approaches the End of His Journey—Will Soon be Enough Left for Douglas' Resolutions of the Albany Legislature.

Philadelphia, via Burlington, N. J., Aug. 29—The Presidential party left this city at nine o'clock this morning. They were repeatedly cheered on the way to the cars.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 29.—Major General Meade and Major Emory also joined the excursionists also Major General Butterfield, who came to Philadelphia last night, as the representative of the citizens committee, of New York.

New York, August 29.—At Bordentown, Trenton, Newark and Jersey City, the Presidential party met with most cordial receptions. At Trenton and Newark brief speeches were made by the President of the Council, President Johnson and Secretary Seward. The President and party reached the city at one o'clock this afternoon, and were met at Pier No. 1 by the special committee of the Common Council, and escorted by a brilliant military display up Broadway to the City Hotel. Broadway was thronged with people, who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished party. After arriving at the city hall, the members of the Common Council and the heads of the departments were presented to the President by the Mayor, who delivered a formal address of welcome on behalf of the city. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession passed out of the park and proceeded to Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, where the military were to be reviewed. The procession was a large and imposing one.

At Fifth avenue hotel, where the President entered the City Hall, accompanied by Major Hoffman, amid the cheers and joanlings of the assembled multitude. The Mayor announced to the crowds of the room, where our venerable visitor was standing, Washington, the Mayor addressed President Johnson as follows:

Mr. President, in behalf of the municipal authorities and the citizens of New York, I cordially welcome you to this city, and to this Hall. The great men of the nation have in past times been received and welcomed here. The portraits of many of them surround you, senators, statesmen and patriots, but none whose position to this country, and to the constitution is more distinguished than yours. In acknowledgment of this fact, the Common Council have adopted resolutions by an almost unanimous vote, which I shall have the honor presently to present to you, tendering you the freedom of the city, and expressing their gratification at your statesmanship and patriotism, and the citizens with great unanimity have united with them in offering to you a reception as which will be an enthusiastic as it will be acceptable. This popular demonstration is not from mere respect to your high office, but it is a tribute which the people offer to the fidelity, ability and patriotism, which have characterized your administration of the government. They recognize, and to some extent realize, the magnitude of the responsibilities which you have been called upon to assume, the embarrassments which you have manfully met, and the difficulties which have beset your path, and they honor you for the fearlessness you have manifested in maintaining the rights of the States, and the rights of the States against all encroachments. The city of New York, which now greets you, has never faltered in its devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and it never will. It is the Metropolis of the country, and when it speaks, it does not speak in whispers or utter uncertain sounds. It speaks in tones of thunder, that startle the nations in which capital and labor have both united, will cheer your heart and strengthen your hands in the great work of peace and restoration in which you are engaged. I will detain you no longer. The people are impatient to greet you. Their actions will speak more eloquently than my words. I beg your acquiescence of this expressed sense of the resolutions of the Common Council, and with them extend to you the freedom and the hospitalities of the city. The remarks of the Mayor were frequently interrupted with applause.

The President replied as follows:

To make a reply to what you have just given utterance to, under the circumstances, would be more than I could undertake. I am overwhelmed by the reception you have accorded to me. (Applause.) Language is inadequate to gave expression to my feelings. I accepted your invitation, and I now beg you will, in return, accept my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. Such an invitation from this great metropolis ought to, and does encourage me in the faithful discharge of my duty. (Cheers.) Tired as I am from my journey, it is delightful as we are from the battle-field, but there is still a greater battle before us. (Cheers.) In conclusion let silence speak for what I ought to say and what I intend to do. (Cheers.) In accepting those resolutions, accompanied by sentiments so gracefully uttered, I again return you my sincere thanks. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, he was greeted with three times three cheers. Loud calls were then made for Secretary Seward, who, advancing to the head of the table, said as follows: "I feel that I am at home and I thank you for the welcome you have extended to me. (Applause.) I feel that I am at home, and I thank you for the welcome you have extended to me. (Applause.) I feel more than that for I have brought with me to yours and my home the President of the United States. (Cheers.) united by the arms of our heroes by the virtue of our citizens and by the wisdom and energy of our Chief Magistrate. If anything is wanting it is the certificate which we look for at the coming polls to bear us out in our opinions that the United States should consist of thirty-five instead of twenty-five States. (Great applause.) In the city and State of New York the people should be faithful first to their views then to their children and State, and then to the country. To this duty I adhere, and if persons were to interfere with me in faithfully carrying out this principle, I could overbalance them and still be faithful to the country." (Great cheering.)

After the address the Mayor presented the city officials and citizens, which continued for about an hour.

The procession of the party up Broadway, was a magnificent ovation, and every available space was occupied by the assembled thousands; bouquets were showered down by the hundreds. The cheers which greeted General Grant and Admiral Farragut, were especially noticeable. Arrived at Delmonico's the party reviewed the division of troops and the President was called upon to speak, but declined to make a speech, saying none was needed. After the demonstration which has been made to-day, I leave the Constitution and Union in your hands. The party was afterwards entertained at dinner by a few privileged citizens, which was continued until a late hour of the night. The party leaves at an early hour for West Point, riding through the Central Park and taking a special steamer at Manhattanville at one and a half o'clock, A. M.

Albany, Aug. 29.—In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Lowe, the resolution appointing a committee to receive the President was reconsidered.

Mr. Lowe offered the following:

Whereas, The President of the United States, and our distinguished fellow citizens, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, are about to visit this State on their way to a sister State, to assist in laying the foundation of a monument to the memory of the late lamented statesman, Stephen A. Douglas; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, welcome the Presidents of the United States, and General Grant, and Admiral Farragut, to our territory.

Mr. Thomas Murphy moved to include the name of William H. Seward. Lost; ayes: Colvin, Cornell, Folger, Humphrey, Laut, H. G. Murphy, L. Murphy, Stanford—8. Nays: Barker, Campbell, Gibson, Godard, Cline, Lee, Lowe, Seelious, White, Wilber, Williams, Walcott—12.

Mr. Folger offered the following as a substitute for the first resolution offered by Mr Lowe:

Resolved, That the Senate do, on behalf of the people of New York, welcome His Excellency, the President of the United States, and the other distinguished personages accompanying him, to our territory. Carried.

Mr. Lowe offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That our distinguished fellow citizens General Grant and Admiral Farragut, who are expected at the state Capitol to-morrow, be warmly welcomed to the soil of this State, by this Senate on behalf of the grateful people, who recognize their services, and appreciate their worth.

Mr. Murphy moved to include the name of William H Seward. Lost.

The resolutions were then passed ayes 19, nays 8.

Mr Folger, Republican, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President and escort him to the Senate chamber. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Folger, Humphrey and Laut.

Judge Selden was then introduced to the Senate and

Mr. Waterman, committee for the purpose of the agreement.

The celebrated Judge Selden was then introduced to the Senate and

The audience, and the Senate then adjourned.

The dinner party of the Newly elected Governor, had not been to-day, and there is no prospect of obtaining a correspondent. Governor Orr has been Richmond, appointed to take a special train to Batavia, to attend the funeral to-morrow.

Government Securities.

New York, August 29.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The officers of the Treasury Department are busily engaged in the preparation of Seven-Thirties into Five-Twenties, the recent advance of the latter in the foreign market having raised their value so much above the present high rate of Seven-Thirties that it is very natural agents in many parts of the country have been called upon to assume the embarrassments which have manifested themselves in the progress of the conversion. The idea of placing a five per cent. Government loan upon the market, while it was abandoned some time ago, has been revived in consequence of the unprecedented rise in all classes of Government Securities. It is believed that the demand for our securities abroad will continue to increase

Rhode Island Delegates to the Southern Union Convention.

Providence, R. I., August 29.—The National Union State Central Committee of Rhode Island met this morning and elected the following delegates to the southern Union convention: Maj. Gen. Burnside, Senator Anthony and Sprague, and Representatives Danks and Hazard, and Lt. Gov. Wm. Greene, Hon. Barnes Sears, President of Brown's University; Hon. James C. Smith, Ex-Governor. All of five delegates from Providence county and three from each of the other counties of the state, were elected by acclamation, which was led from among the leading men of the State.

The Informality of the President's Reception at Philadelphia Explained.

Philadelphia, August 29.—In regard to the cause of the informality attending the President's visit to this city yesterday, the *North American* of to-day says: It is a note-worthy fact, that of the forty-six members of the Common Council, and the twenty-five members of the Select Council, less than twenty are at present in the city, and of these a considerable majority are democrats. The Mayor is taking the only rest that he can enjoy for a year to come, so that the absence of any official participation in yesterday's ceremonies implies was entirely unavoidable.

Philadelphia Republican Congressional Nominations.

Philadelphia, August 29.—The Republican Congressional Conventions of this city met to-day and nominated the following candidates: First District—Joseph R. Lyndall; Second District, Hon. Chas. O'Neill; Twenty-Third District, Hon. Leonard Myers; Fourth District, Hon. W. D. kelly.

Funeral Services of Rev. J. W. Horton.

Boston, August 29.—Funeral services were held to-day in Tremont Temple over the remains of Rev. J. W. Horton, who was murdered during the late riot in New Orleans. There was a large attendance.

Official Vote in North Carolina—New Constitution Rejected.

Raleigh, (N. C.) August 29.—The official vote came in to-day. All the counties but Hayward are heard from. The new Constitution was rejected by 1,562 majority.

Cholera in New York.

New York, August 29.—Only three cases of cholera, one of which was fatal, were reported in this city to-day. Only two deaths are reported in Brooklyn to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.

A Mixed Up Affair.

Conrad and Jacob Chrisinger are brothers-in-law and live in the same house. Conrad had a dance last night, to which Jacob was invited to the entire exclusion of Conrad's wife, who had a spite against Jacob. Jacob, however, got his invitation, and in the course of the evening, after considerable drinking, he and Conrad got into a fight, and Jacob was severely beaten. Conrad was put up, and after examination was committed to jail in default of bail. Jacob was also put up, and after examination was discharged. Conrad's wife was then