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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

THE Luzerne county Republicans have nominated James Archbald for Congress. He is a Scotchman by birth, but has lived in that county forty years. For a long period he was Chief Engineer of a Railroad and Mines to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For the last few years he has been President of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company. A sedate, quiet man, advanced in life, he possesses a fine mind, considerable culture, and much knowledge of practical affairs. Of the tens of thousands of laborers who have been under his orders, we think there is not one, who is respect, and good will, he failed to secure, and this as much on account of his sterling uprightness as of his admirable self-control and equanimity. This nomination will doubtless be ratified by the Republicans of Susquehanna; and we have strong expectations that Mr. Archbald will beat his Democratic competitor, Mr. Dennison, the present incumbent.

For Assembly, Wm. Taggart, John M. Poor and Edmund Heermans are the candidates, and they are good ones.

ABOMINABLE.—In the speech of HESTER CLYMER at Uniontown, as reported for the Pittsburgh *Post*, we find the following passage:

"By the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson became President of the United States. If, under his administration, humanity should come against the land, who will not see in *the simpleton event* the spirit of God moving over the troubled waters."

Are we to understand that the spirit of which Mr. CLYMER so profanely speaks strengthened the heart and guided the arm of that democratic hero, J. WILKES BOOTH, and enabled him to bring about that "auspicious event"? Certain it is, that to Booth Mr. CLYMER and his party are indebted for their present momentary gleam of hope; and equally certain it is, that if the party who are now rallying around ANDREW JOHNSON shall be successful, the assassin of LINCOLN will be politically canonized as their greatest benefactor. Such is the depth to which an alliance with oppression and treason can sink men, who, if free, would be respectable. What are we to make of the language we have quoted, but the beginning of an effort to rescue the memory of that assassin from an immortality of infamy, and give him a place among the honored agents of Heaven?

We reserve the name of the Hon. J. P. STEVENS for the Committee to receive the President upon his arrival in this city. We are absolutely confident this use has been made of the Judge's name without his consent. Doubtless, he would be quite willing, under ordinary circumstances, to honor the Presidency in the person of any incumbent; but the existing circumstances are extraordinary. The President, under cover of a journey for a laudable public purpose, is conducting a political canvass, and in a way which few gentlemen can approve. As the case stands, we feel authorized to say that the Judge will not participate in the reception.

In Louisville, the Conservatives have a grievance. Three white men have been arrested under the Civil Rights Bill, and held to bail by the United States Commissioner, upon a charge of attacking and robbing some black men. The *Courier* is indignant that "a parcel of ignorant negroes, having no conception of the solemnity or value of an oath, were permitted to swear away the liberty of white men." It seems to think it vastly better to go back to the old order of things, when "negroes had no rights that white men were bound to respect." Alas! that the Radicals should refuse immunity for white folk to rob black ones as often as they will.

"IF THERE was no other reason why the Republican party should be driven from power at once, the fact that its corrupt protective policy is rapidly ruining our home industry would be sufficient."—*New York Post.*

And this, doubtless, is the true reason why the *Post* deserted the Republicans and turned in with rebels and copperheads. It wants to be rid of the Protection of American industry. It judges correctly as to what crowd shares its hostility to that doctrine, and its affiliation is natural.

[illegible] of the meaning of words. He complains of being attacked by a "subsidized press." The only journals that praise him are those which are in receipt of government patronage. The journals whose censures hurt him are those which lost governmental patronage because they would maintain their freedom of opinion and utterance respecting him and his Policy.

THE Southern Unionists in Convention at Philadelphia are hard to satisfy. The President is on a tour, making anti-Johnson men about as fast as can be, and they are not content. They have resolved to send a Committee of their own number over the President's track to see if they cannot beat him. Better hire the President to continue his travels till after the election.

FROM Texas there is news of a movement in the Legislature to reward rebel soldiers by a donation of public lands. Should the coalition succeed in capturing Congress who can tell what that body will be called on to do for the same sort of people?

AT Erie, in his speech, the President said:

"I tell you all the powers in Hell cannot turn me from my purpose."

Doubtless, they don't want to.

Fled to Burn Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The *Express* published a letter taken from a Hamilton, C. W., paper, which was said to have been picked up in the vicinity of Hamilton, containing an intimation of a plot to burn Buffalo, especially the elevators. It was stated some time ago that a plot existed to burn the towns along the American border, but the whole thing was thought to be bosh.

Excise Law Constitutional.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Supreme Court yesterday, in full bench, declared the Excise Law constitutional, and decided that the Excise Board cannot be enjoined. Liquor dealers must now take out licenses, or pay the penalty. The action of the Court will have the effect of shutting up scores of the low groggeries.

San Francisco Elections and Market

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 7.—The average majority for the Union candidates at the recent election exceeds 1,700.

There is little to attract notice in the general markets. Pig is quoted at $28. Choice wheat $1.50 cwt. Extra bakers flour $6. Choice New York State butter 50c.

Progress of the Excursionists.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7.—The excursionists have reached this point from Chicago, on their way to Springfield. At several places the President and other prominent members of the party were introduced to the crowd. Notwithstanding the rain, large numbers were assembled.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 8.—Hon. Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, one of Jeff. Davis' counsel, arrived here this morning, and has been in close consultation with his client all the day.

The thermometer reached 95 degrees in the shade during the day.

Stop!

Stop! Stop! Stop!

Stop at Fifth street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. C. Sill at Home,
246 Penn street.

School Books,
At Pittock's.

New Books,
At Pittock's.

Reduced Prices
At No. 60 Fifth street.

Gent's Fine Calf Boots
Very cheap at No. 60 Fifth street.

Gen. Geary,
Queen Emma, photos, at Pittock's.

"Tro Deue Publico,"
Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store,
The model shoe house of Pittsburgh.

Boy's Shoes
As low as fifteen cents, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Children's Shoes
Still selling for ten cents, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Lead the Styles
And regulate the prices—Gardiner, No. 60 Fifth street.

We Sell Cheaper
Than any other house in the world, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Now Prepared
To give great bargains to customers—Gardiner, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Kelly, Hamill,
Young America, and the great, Juvenile photographs, at Pittock's.

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

All the Delicacies of the Season,
Can be obtained at most reasonable prices at the popular Fricker Dining Saloon on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!
William Holtzheimer, the popular proprietor of the Fricker Dining Saloon, on Fifth street, next door to the Custom House, has the finest oysters upon his counter to be found anywhere in the city. They are served up in every style known to the epicure, in tip-top manner.

How to Have Good Health.
If the blood is thin and acid, healthy bile cannot be secreted; hence the first and all important thing for the debilitated and dyspeptic should be to commence the purification of their blood. Robacks Blood Purifier not only purifies and enriches the blood, but adds the great principles which give it power to resist disease. Mild, yet powerful, and so peculiarly successful in its operation, that a few bottles taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, were sufficient to remove every particle of unhealthy accumulation, until the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and the duties of life, which before had been burdens, become pleasures.

Lamps, Chandeliers, Water Fittings, &c.
We yesterday paid a visit to the Well Known plumbing and gas fitting establishment of Tom. T Ewens, No. 191 Wood street, near Sixth, and were favored with an opportunity of examining all the latest patent gas, oil, water and combination fittings introduced. Mr. Ewens' stock in trade has been selected with much good care and judgment and nothing is found in it which is of an inferior quality or character. His display of pumps for garden and domestic purposes, hydrants, sinks, basins, tubs, and everything pertaining to farm or city dwellings, is remarkably fine. Mr. Ewens gives his own attention and supervision to all work entrusted to his care, and no word of ours can add to the high mechanical reputation he has attained in this community. We most cheerfully commend him to the public.

Where to Obtain a Fair Picture.
That Pittsburgh excels in turning out heavy guns, massive castings and heavy pieces of iron and steel ready for the purposes of the industrial arts, cannot be denied. But there is another thing in which we lead our contemporary cities, and that is in the specimens of the art photographic. The really beautiful gems of that branch of the fine arts, which are upon exhibition at Dabb's palatial rooms and windows on St. Clair street, will fully bear us out in the assertion. The specimens are finer than the far famed pictures of Brady Gutekunst, and others who have established a national reputation upon their execution of remarkably clear sun shadows." Mr. Dabb's thoroughly understands every department of his business, and takes especial care that every picture which leaves his house shall bear the imprint of superiority and sustain his high reputation as an artist. If any of our friends are desirous of obtaining a photograph of any size or style, we can safely recommend them to favor this establishment with a call. It is No. 26 St Clair street.

Evasive.

Patrick, before he became joined in the bonds of "holy wedlock" with Bridget, was in the service of Father McKenty. One day that good priest expected a call from a Protestant minister, and wished some excuse to get rid of him. So calling Patrick, he proceeded to give him instructions.

"Patrick, said he, "if that minister comes to-day, I do not wish to see him. Now, if you understand my views, and is able to give some kind of an excuse and send him away, you shall have a shilling."

"What shall I tell him if he comes, your riverence?"

"Tell him I'm not at home."

"Would you have me tell a lie to him, yer riverence?"

"No, no, Patrick, but get out some way—give him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, is it? I'll do it, av course, yer riverence."

The matter thus arranged, Father Mac retired to his library, and Patrick wept about his duties. About dusk the minister arrived, the worthy priest came out of his room, and found Patrick in unusually good spirits.

"Well, Patrick," said he, "did the minister call to-day?"

"Yis, sir-r-r."

"And did you get rid of him?"

"I did, sir."

"Did he ask if I was in?"

"He did, sir."

"And what did you say to him?"

"I gave him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, Patrick?"

"Yis, yer riverence."

"And what did you say to him?"

"He axed me if ye's was in, and I told him that yer riverence had gone to the boot and shoe store of J. A. Robinson & Co., No. 64 Market street, to buy some boots and shoes for the gossoons, bekase yir conduct buy thim cheaper there than any where else."

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self-preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Fashion Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Meritorious.

'Tis not by vain pomp and show that the immortal Grant has attained his high degree of position, and the undivided esteem of every loyal American. 'Twas not by any array of titles showered upon him by illustrious antecedents that the great and good Washington became first in the hearts of his countrymen. 'Tis worth and merit that gave the position, the title, the regard, the favor, the esteem and all such coveted qualities. Likewise 'tis worth and merit that have given the high standard of his profession that Dr. George W. Spencer now occupies. By a visit to the Doctor's really beautiful rooms, 254 Penn street, any one will be convinced of his proficiency in dentistry to see the large amount of business done by him, and in every instance satisfactory to his patients. Dr. S. is honored and esteemed by all for the vast amount of good he has done to the public, and he is prepared to continue his good work in the saving of damaged teeth or in supplying new sets where the old ones have become worthless. 254 Penn street is the place.—*Pitts. Leader, Sept. 2, 1866.*

Beaver Female Seminary.

Seventy to seventy-five dollars for all expenses for sixteen weeks. Opens September 11th.
R. T. TAYLOR.

Be Assured
You can find the largest assortment of Albums, Wallets, Gold Pens, and at lowest prices, at Pittock's.

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

Fenian Congress at Troy—The Members Sworn to Secrecy—Bad Feeling Against Sweeny—The Address of President Roberts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A special from Troy last evening says the Committee on Credentials of the Fenian Congress completed its labors at a late hour this afternoon, and the Congress was duly organized and ready for business.

M. C. Murphy, of New York, was elected Speaker of the House, but declined the honor, when Mr. F. G. Gallagher, of Buffalo, was elected. Mr. J. C. O'Brien, was elected Secretary.

The members of the Congress were sworn to secrecy, and a resolution was adopted providing the communication of any of the business of the Congress to the press for publication. The Congress then adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow, when President Roberts' address will be presented.

The delay in the report of the Committee on Credentials was occasioned by the appearance of certain delegates who claimed to represent circles in Canada. Their credentials were examined more closely, to see whether they were admitted or not I am unable to learn. One delegate is here from Prince Edward's Island.

I learn from good authority that the feeling against General Sweeny is rather on the increase among the delegates, but is also impossible to predict the result of the Congressional action in the matter. The vote may be entirely turned upon his adversaries by his official report of the Canadian movement.

The address of President Roberts is an able and determinate document, and treats of the origin and progress of the Fenian movement, its inception to the present time. The address is now being thoroughly discussed by members in little knots about the hotels and streets.

Affairs on the Frontier—More Indian Outrages—Two Settlements Broken up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Topeka, says: It is reported on the Fort Sarah junction of Fort Riley and Scott, that a party of seventy Cheyenne Indians have started for the Pawnee reservation, intending to capture two children taken from the Indians in the Plum Creek affair, and then clear the Smoky Hill route of settlers. It is believed the young Cheyennes have started for the Arkansas to commit depredations there, and that they have sent invitations to join them to the Kiowas and Comanches to join them in sweeping the entire frontier of Arkansas to the Pecos.

The Pawnees have broken up two settlements on the Salmon, and ravished a number of women. They are now at war, and tribes shall not occupy their territory.

General Sherman writes that the settlements are ninety miles too far west, and that he has not the troops to protect them within one hundred miles of Fort Riley.

The Stock Agent of the Overland Mail Stage Company, was met by a band of Indians while taking out stock for the road, and was ordered back. He was given ten days to remove the stock from Fort Larned, before they will come.

The Union State Convention has unanimously recommended the Legislature to submit the question of striking the word "white" from the State Constitution to the people. Governor Crawford was unanimously renominated for Governor, and Major Green for Lieutenant Governor.

St. Louis Cholera Report—Preparations for the Presidential Reception—More Indian Outrages—Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Eight cemeteries report fifty-nine burials from cholera yesterday.

Arrangements for the reception of the President to-morrow are about completed. Twenty-six steamers, each representing a different State in the Union, decorated with pennants, vices, &c., leave for Alton at eight o'clock to-morrow morning. The Presidential party will be assigned to the steamer "Andy Johnson," to which will be lashed the steamers Ruth and Olive Branch for accommodation of the various committees. Gen. Hancock and Staff accompany the party to Alton.

Montana Jack, a scout of General Steele, with a small escort, was attacked by Indians. Forty-seven mules were taken from them. The whole party came near being captured.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad ran off the track at St. Johns to-day, killing the conductor, engineer, and one brakeman. The locomotive and several cars were badly smashed.

From Texas—Land Appropriated for Rebel Soldiers—A Guerrilla Burned at the Stake.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The *Times* says: In the Texas Legislature, August 14th, Mr. Jackson offered a resolution instructing the Congressional Delegation to unite in urging upon Congress the propriety of donating three hundred and twenty acres to each Confederate soldier who by reason of wounds received in the late war, is incapacitated for labor, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A guerrilla leader, Dick Hempsted, was on Wednesday captured by the Regulators, near Little Rock, Arkansas, who, to protect himself, finding him guilty of eleven murders, had of which he confessed, burned him to death by a slow fire, which totally consumed his body.

Mr. Jackson, representative in the State Legislature for Jackson county, Tennessee, has brought out for ten thousand dollars damages against the radical members of the House for false imprisonment.

Exciting Debate in the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Quite an exciting debate took place in the Convention of the address of the Committee of non-recognition of the Southern Delegations, and Mr. John Minor Botts. The calling of ayes and nays was before ordered a scene of excitement ensued. John Minor Botts obtained the floor on the first portion of the report, and another on the latter portion, in respect to manhood suffrage. Twenty or thirty members jumped to their feet and avoid the issue of negro emancipation, and half a dozen others were also shouting at the same time for the Chairman's attention.

Mr. Botts' motion was finally ruled out of order.

The calling of the roll was commenced, and the vote resulted in 66 ayes against 8 nays. On the announcement of the vote the enthusiasm was great.

New Orleans Cholera Report—Proclamation Ordering an Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The cholera deaths yesterday were seventeen, and yellow fever one.

The Governor's proclamation ordering an election on the Third of September for members to the Convention in the unrepresented parishes, have been totally disregarded. No election has been held.

The report of the Military Commission on the riot has been forwarded. The Washington commission, however, remains undisbanded.

The steamer Saxon from Liverpool has arrived.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—There were seven new cases of cholera and five deaths from the same disease reported in this city yesterday. The reports from Brooklyn showed no material change in the disease.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. The Sanitary Superintendent's report showed that forty-nine cases of cholera have been reported during the week ending Saturday. Of this number thirty were fatal. In Brooklyn there were twenty-five confirmed cases, of which seventeen were fatal.

The League House Fire—Flags Saved—Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—The upper stories of the Union League House, are seriously damaged. At two o'clock the firemen got control of the flames. The lower portion will be saved. The damage was done mostly by water, the walls remaining intact. The American flag, which was hoisted over the building and the Ellsworth flag, which was hanging from the walls, were saved by the firemen. The insurance will cover the loss, which will reach 20,000 dollars.

Report of the Bounty Commission.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A Washington special says the Bounty Commission have at length made their final report. They unite in saying that after a thorough examination of the present manner of paying the bounties, they are unable to suggest any additional safeguards or any improvements in the present method, and they recommend that payments be continued as heretofore, both to Indian and negro soldiers.

Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

NEW YORK, September 7.—An accident occurred on the Paterson and Hackensack Railroad, near Jersey, on Wednesday, which resulted in the killing of one man and the injury of three others. The train ran off the track one mile from Freshold, and the engine and tender went down and three or four cars smashed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLE.

Public Meetings Prohibited in Saxony.

BARK ABANDONED AT SEA

The Crew Saved.

ANOTHER PROJECTED ROYAL MARRIAGE

Napoleon's Health Not Good.

AUSTRIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNED.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

DRESDEN, *Friday, Sept. 7, p. m.*—The Prussian Governor of Saxony has prohibited the holding of public meetings throughout the Kingdom during the state of siege, under which it is situated.

LIVERPOOL, *Friday, Sept. 7, p. m.*—The bark Esperance, Capt. Thompson, from Wilmington, N. C., July 27th, bound to Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

QUEENSTOWN, *Friday, Sept. 7, p. m.*—The steamship City of Dublin, from New York August 29th, arrived here this afternoon and sailed for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, *Friday, noon, Sept. 7.*—Steamship Cuba, from Boston 29th ult., arrived here this morning, and, after landing the mails, sailed for Liverpool.

BREST, Sept. 7, a. m.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York August 25th, arrived this morning.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—*Noon.*—The *Times* of today editorially denies the report, which had been current some days, of a projected matrimonial alliance between the King of Greece and the Princess Louise of England.

PARIS, Sept. 7, a. m.—Napoleon's health is not good, and it is doubtful if he will go to Biarritz.

The Queen of Spain paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie at Bearitz.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, a. m.—Gen. Frank, the Austrian war minister, has resigned in consequence of ill health.

The Austrian official journal denies that Austria has any idea of appropriating any national objects in Velletta.

LIVERPOOL, *Friday, Sept. 7.*—Cotton market steady and without change in prices; sales today were about 8,000 bales. Middling uplands quoted at 13d. Breadstuffs market is active and higher. Flour firm. Wheat has advanced 4d per quintal. Corn has advanced 1d per quarter; mixed western quoted at 27s. Provisions market is generally quiet and without material change.

LONDON, *Friday, Sept. 7, p. m.*—Money market is firmer. Consols closed 89¼ for money. The market for American securities is weaker. United States Five-Twenties, 72½; Erie Railway shares, 48; Illinois Central shares, 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—*Noon.*—Cotton declined ¼d. per pound on the week, the sales for which period foot up 59,000 bales Middling Uplands at 13d.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—*Noon.*—Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money. American Securities are officially reported at U. S. 5-20s, 72¾; Erie, 40; Illinois Central, 78¾.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

Anxiety to See General Grant.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON INTERRUPTED.

The People "Don't Want Traitors Hunting Bread and Butter at the Home of Lincoln."

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 8:30 P. M.—Several of the parties have left us, including Minister Romero and Postmaster General Randall. The excursionists have been subjected to some annoyance by uninvited persons intruding upon them and assuming disgusting prominence, and in some cases dividing in the processions and otherwise the members of the party.

We are now on the special train of the Chicago and Alton Railroad bound to Springfield, 190 miles. A large crowd was at the Station and cheered the train moved.

LEMONTE, ILL., 9:35 A. M.—The President and other prominent members of the party were introduced to the crowd. One man asked how many States there are in the Union. A man in the crowd replied, "Forty-six." "If you take Tennessee out," Mr. Seward continued, "how many will remain?" "We don't allow any to be taken out," was the response. "Our Congress does." Another Voice—"Seward, you are in good company." Mr. Seward—"Yes, we are very safe."

[illegible] The party were here introduced to a large crowd at the preceding places.

JOLIET, Sept. 7.—Notwithstanding the rain a large crowd had assembled at the station. Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were a unit present on the platform. The people were intensely excited. Mr. Seward said he was no General Grant, and when it was announced that he was at the back end of the car, the massive form which he concealed, greeted him with a slow fire, which totally consumed his body. Mr. Jackson, representative in the State Legislature for Jackson county, Tennessee, has brought suit for ten thousand dollars damages against the radical members of the House for false imprisonment.

PAYSON, Sept. 7.—The train stopped for several minutes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 3 P. M., September 7.—Here the President, Admiral Farragut, and others, were introduced by Hon. John Hogan, of Illinois. An anxiety was evident to see General Grant, and repeated calls were made for him, the spectators waving wild with excitement. The General appeared on the platform, and he retired, President Johnson commenced speaking, but was interrupted by renewed cheers for Grant, and a voice, "We don't want traitors hunting bread and butter at the home of Abraham Lincoln." Within Mr. Hogan replied, "All left and there's what's the matter." The President, General Grant contending for the Union of the States. Before he could say more the whistle screeched, and the train resumed its way.

The Recent Colorado Election.

CHICAGO, September 7.—Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado Territory, telegraphs as follows. The Territorial Board of Canvassers finished counting the votes on the evening of the date for delegate to Congress, had a majority of one hundred and eight over Hunt, Administration candidate. Governor Cummings gave the certificate of election to Hunt, the McChilcott. Canvassers gave the certificate to McChilcott. The Governor Cummings' action in the matter is looked upon by the majority, of rage upon the people.

Ship Burned and Sunk.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The ship Charles A. Fatwell, owned by the Union Navigation Company, took fire this morning and was burned to the water's edge, and sank while lying at Pier 36 East River. She had a full cargo of coal, which was also consumed. Loss $20,000 on cargo.

Eight cases of cholera were reported to-day, only one fatal.

Capture of a Smuggler.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The Treasury Department has received information of the capture by the United States revenue cutter, Lawrence, of the schooner Ariel, off the coast of Maine, on the 28th inst. The schooner was an old slaver, and was fitted out for smuggling from the British Provinces a large quantity of brandy, gin, cod oil, spices, &c., a portion of which had been landed. One successful trip had been made by the vessel this year.

The President to Visit Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—A private dispatch received here says President Johnson has accepted the invitation to visit Louisville, and will be here next Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Last Day's Proceedings.

GREETINGS FROM PENNSYLVANIA AND ILLINOIS.

Retiring Remarks of General Speed.

ADDRESS OF THE NON-RECONSTRUCTED COMMITTEE.

Impartial Suffrage Advocated.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Adjourned Sine Die.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—The Southern Convention met at ten o'clock, when the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Newman. There were but few delegates from the border States present.

Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, however, was in the chair.

The President laid before the Convention a document from the Grand State Council of Pennsylvania, sending their greetings to the Convention. Also, a similar one from the State of Illinois; endorsing the address and platform, and pledging Illinois to a majority of forty thousand.

Mr. Newness, of Kentucky, offered a resolution returning thanks to the Union Club, of Philadelphia, for its hospitality and kindness. He referred to the burning of the Club House, last night, as an inconsistency, and reminded the Convention that in his speech at the Continental Hotel, the President of the United States had uttered a sentiment, that he wanted no leagues but the constitution. On the strength of that he thought, this calamity had followed, whether or not with the Club's knowledge or consent, he did not intent to say. In had no doubt, however, that such was the suggestion of the President's mind; that his emissaries would find that the Union League of America did not dwell in a house made with hands.

The resolution was adopted; also another resolution offered by Mr. Botts, of Virginia, sympathizing with the Union League.

Mr. Blapham, of Alabama, offered a resolution complimenting the New York *Tribune* for its devotion to the cause of freedom and free education.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the resolution was amended by adding the New York *Independent* and all other good Republican papers, and then it was adopted.

The Chairman announced a letter being here from Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, announcing his departure for home, on the ground that the business of the Convention only concerned the loyalists.

Mr. Markull, of Arkansas, rose and declared that Arkansas was the most unrepresented here. (Cheers.) He intimated that his retiring colleague had been too far North; and been contaminated by "Abe Follo."

The report of the Committee of the non-reconstructed States being about to be read, General Speed retired from the chairmanship of the Convention. In doing so he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—Having stayed here so long, I am now called away by business of the utmost importance. Knowing that the general business of the Convention is ended, I take my leave, as I consider the Convention now adjourned to pass upon anything other than the report of the Committee of non-constructed States, and it is distinctly understood by everybody, I believe, that no matter none are to take part except the representatives of those States. I thank the Convention most earnestly for the good order that has preserved, and for the assistance it has afforded me in the great work. Our labors have been well done. I trust, and believe, they will lightning flashes that have come from California, Kansas, Chicago, and other portions of the country, that we have not assembled in vain.

As Mr. Speed retired, he was complimented by the Convention rising and giving him three cheers.

Mr. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, then took the Chair.

Mr. Wenzenbach, of Ia., reported back the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Eaton of Tennessee, requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Convention with a report of the testimony taken before the committee appointed by the General Bureau in reference to the New Orleans massacre. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Newmyer then read the address prepared by the Committee of the non-reconstructed States, which, longer than the previous address, and in the course of a prolonging debate ensued, when a vote was taken and the address was adopted. The nays were: Messrs. Botts and Gilmore, of Virginia, Hunter, of Ga. Safield, Illinois and Graves.

The result was loudly cheered.

Several portions of the address were applauded, and at one point a condition in Congress Johnson were called for and given. The purport of the address was that impartial suffrage was cheered very enthusiastically.

Mr. Goodloe, of North Carolina, while sympathizing with the embarrassing position of the South, as detailed in the address, did not agree in the conclusion thereof. In other respects, he was opposed to imposing negro suffrage on the south, particularly under the present circumstances. He was decidedly in the opposite of that desired by this Convention. He subsequently added that he himself was in favor of negro suffrage, and he had written a letter in support of it, which had been published, and that he was going home to follow up that letter. At the same time he wished the people of the South themselves to control the matter. The party he was [illegible] many, follow who dare. (Applause.)

Mr. Suffolg, of Alabama, opposed the principle of negro suffrage not because he was not emancipated from prejudice, but because the platform made by Congress in the constitutional amendment. The men who advocated the report were in his opinion, deadly enemies to the four million of slaves. (Hisses all over the house, and other demonstrations of disapproval.) All they wanted, he said, was to be striking down their friends in Congress, who told them that the people of the North would not stand it.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, being in the chair, and desiring to leave for New York on the evening train, took the floor to speak against the principle of negro suffrage. While he approved the first part of the report, he disclaimed on his own part and on the part of thirty thousand loyal men of Virginia, all responsibility for the proposition of negro suffrage.

A declaration in favor of negro suffrage, signed by the delegates from Tennessee, who had been excluded from voting, that State being treated as one of the reconstructed, was read. Delegates from the reconstructed States who were in favor of negro suffrage, were then invited to sign, what was called, the charter of universal freedom.

Resolutions were offered and adopted in favor of subscription, for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention. Several other resolutions were then adopted, among them, one to present Congress with a copy of the address. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Matthison, at three o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

The Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Washington and Webster Streets.

The beautiful new church edifice of the Fifth United Presbyterian congregation of this city, recently erected upon the north-east corner of Washington and Webster streets, will be dedicated to-morrow to the worship of God. The dedicatory sermon will be delivered in the morning by the zealous pastor of the church, Rev. S. B. Reed. In the afternoon an appropriate sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. James T. Pressley, and in the evening Rev. Dr. James Prestley will occupy the pulpit.

As the church edifice has attracted considerable attention during its course of erection, we have made a brief description of the beautiful structure reared to the glory of God by a congregation composed nearly altogether of the mechanics and working classes of our city. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the members who contributed so largely out of their limited means to further the completion of such a creditable monument to their religious zeal and faith.

The building, exteriorly, makes a very fine appearance, being built of bright pressed brick, two stories in height, in the modern style of architecture, the front entrance being on Webster street, with a number of handsome shade trees on either side. The edifice is 60 feet front by 80 feet deep. The main entrance or outer door opens into a vestibule, the floor of which are frescoed in imitation of grey stone work, and the floor covered with an excellent quality of fine matting. Directly in front of the entrance is a wide door, quaintly carved, that leads to a spacious lecture room on the first floor. At either side of the vestibule are a flight of heavy oaken stairs, protected by a massive oaken ballustrade, beautifully grained, that winds upward to the second floor, and into another vestibule, similar to the one below, save that the upper one is lighted by a large window of stained glass, through which the light comes in a flood of sunbeams, forming a sort of a twilight, in keeping with the character of the place.

Three doors, covered with green baize, open from this vestibule into the audience room. Here everything is neat and tasteful in the extreme. The three broad aisles are covered with a beautiful pattern of English ingrain, the colors being red and black, with a delicate thread running through the woof. The walls are tastefully frescoed in great massive panels, the centre of which are a light maroon color, with gray cornice work, painted with a view regard to the light and shading. The walls of this apartment are pierced by ten pilasters, which consist of a fluted one-five on each side—the space between the windows being filled by a panel, while above each one is an ornamental bracket in fresco. The ceiling is also handsomely frescoed, the colors being chaste and appropriate. In the centre is a large sunlight of sixteen gas jets, with a bright reflector, which is thrown downward by an equal number of silver plated reflectors. The most notable feature, however, in the whole audience room is the pulpit, or chancel, which is at the extreme rear of the room, immediately in front of the main entrance and the spacious gallery over it. In appearance, it consists of a raised platform two feet from the floor, eighteen in width by eight in depth.

The floor is solid, and is made to serve the purpose of a pulpit, while the whole rear is rounded by a railing constructed in imitation of oak, and supported by a panelled base. The railing is painted a very whiteness, which contrasts well with the sober tints that predominate within the railing. The rear of the chancel is fashioned in imitation of an alcove or mosque, the columns of which come to a focus at the top or dome, the centre of which is pierced with a lattice work that looks out on the sky. A beautiful clock, with marble face, has been placed in the gallery by Messrs. Dunseath & Co., Fifth street.

Altogether, the Church is one of the most creditable ecclesiastical edifices dedicated to the God to be found in either of the two cities. Messrs. Barr & Moser were the architects of the building, and Messrs. Marshall & Karr the builders. The carpeting and upholstery was furnished by McFarland, Collins & co., the gas fitting by T. T. Ewens, the painting by Mr. McKeown, and fresco painting by Kehrweider & Son.

The basement of the Church, we may add, will be used as lecture and school rooms. The Church is handsomely roofed with fine slates. The entire cost of the edifice was $25,000, exclusive of the very valuable lot upon which it is erected. The pews have neatly or handsome cushions and we learn that there are numerous applications for the remainder.

Anaiptic Medicines.

The feeble man or woman whose constitution has been debilitated or exhausted by the existence of an acute disease, would naturally look about for some remedy from whose certain powers, relief could be obtained—what is required is a medicine, a condition to cause restoration, to incite into healthy activity the various organs of the body which have ceased for a time to fulfill the functions of life. The treatment with health—reader you will find such a remedy in *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.* The blood, charged with noxious material and decomposition elements, is strained and purified by the various organs appointed for that purpose, under that great purifying and invigorating tonic and alterative *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.* The stomach, the preparer of all the food which goes to the nourishment of life, is invigorated by *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher*, to separate the cross from the pure blood, which is designed to rebuild the crumbling tenement of clay with the vigor to every organ and part which it is destined to supply—Dyspepsia would be an unknown disease if the blood, shown how rapidly the progress of liberal opinions in this country would, if they were correct he thought they could afford to wait for a [illegible] Dropsy, gravel, kidney disease and the various tormenting and annoying skin diseases, even cancers, are readily cured by persevering employment of *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.* We say without fear of contradiction, that no disease, cases of chronic disease for the number of bottles of medicine in the United States and every day brings fresh testimony of its wonderful curative powers. We invite the attention of the sick man to a careful examination of its wonderful virtues and the extraordinary cures at his hands, cures without a parallel in the annals of medical science. Please read the following certificate:

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 8, 1866.—*Dr. Keyser:*—I have been afflicted with chronic diarrhoea for about thirty years. The last ten years it became