THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
FENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. S. FENNIMAN.....JONAH KING,
T. P. BOYNTON.....N. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 74 AND 76 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL PAPER in the state.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....2 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....25 cents.
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$7.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

# Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 158. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Medical Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.15.
—Add one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additional copies to clubs at same rate.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you wish, as we issue a Wednesday Edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
Money by Drafts, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or longer.

The butcheries which the Mexican Liberals are committing, in the name of public justice, are condemned in this country, even by those who have most loudly demanded that our government should at once pursue the same policy. When they see the very thing they have called for, they stand appalled in the presence of it.

## STATE OF KANSAS.

Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 3, 1867.

TOWNS IN KANSAS CONTINUED.

I have said that I should only speak of such cities and towns in Kansas as I have visited. I did not visit Atchison, a thrifty and progressive city of several thousand inhabitants, situated on the west bank of the Missouri, some fifteen miles below St. Joseph, Mo., and a like distance above Leavenworth. A railroad running directly west for one hundred miles through a very fine country, starts here and is already finished and in operation for a distance of sixty miles. A law of Congress grants the company a subsidy in lands and bonds for a distance of one hundred miles; and doubtless the grant will be completed that distance. Whether it shall be continued on until it reaches the Union Pacific Railway of the Kansas, or that of the Pacific road, is a question not yet determined. Should it be continued in a southwest direction to the first named road, it will probably reach Ilsa or near Manhattan, 120 miles west of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY

is in Missouri, I suppose, on the dividing line that runs from Kansas. It is situated on a bluff on the west bank of the Missouri, about a mile below the mouth of the river. At this point, the Kansas the Missouri makes a great bend, changing its course from east to south, south to west, then north, in a meandering way for a mile or more. I regarded it as the light of its immediate location of all commercial possibilities as a great railroad centre. It is now the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific road and the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division. Soon it will have a third road to Cameron on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, and ere long a branch of the North Missouri road—which begins at St. Louis, crosses the Missouri at St. Charles, and thence runs up through the northern part of the State—will be made to Kansas City. Both these important branch roads are to cross the Missouri at Kansas City on the same bridge.

In addition to all this, Kansas City is to be one of the terminal of the great road that is soon to be made from several points in Kansas to Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, which is but little over six hundred miles distant, through one of the most beautiful and fertile regions on the continent. The central one of the roads will touch the Union Pacific at Lawrence the eastern at Kansas City, and probably the western will terminate at Junction City, at the mouth of Smoke creek, three miles beyond Fort Riley—the people of the ambitious little city last named talk as if their branch was a sure thing. That to Lawrence is sure, for they are pushing it on vigorously, and expect to have twenty-five miles of it completed and in operation by January next. As for the branch to Kansas City there seems to be no doubt. All these roads run through very rich agricultural lands, and all traverse good coal fields before they come together at or near the southern border of the State.

Soon are the prospective advantages of Kansas City. To what it may grow in time I do not know. Should its future be directed by men of large, liberal and comprehensive views, I cannot see how it can fail to become one of the chief cities of this vast and magnificent region. But should its destiny fall into the hands of narrow minded, greedy and unscrupulous adventurers, and should a rowdy element collect there and give it a bad moral tone, then Leavenworth—which has very nearly equal geographical advantages, and superior local advantages—will manifest its position as the chief city of this immense region. The struggle for the ascendancy between these two cities will be a lively one, and will probably conduce to the prosperity and well being of both.

WYANDOTTE.

This town is situated at the mouth of the Kansas, and is bounded by the Missouri on the East and the Kansas on the South. The location is neither ample nor pretty, and the aspect of the place is little neither taste nor thrift on the part of the people.

LEAVENWORTH.

This is the capital of the State. The situation is pretty; and although the city is scattered and straggling, and it has a good deal of bad condition, there are many handsome residences and several good hotels. I was there but a short time, and can only speak of it in general terms. I visited the ground where they are laying the foundations of the capitol. It is to be built of the fine and magnesian limestone found around Junction City, of which I spoke in a former letter, and doubtless will be a very handsome edifice. To be the seat of the government of a State, however, is large opinion, a very questionable advantage to a city. Topeka is on the south side of the Kansas river, twenty miles west of Lawrence.

WAUMEGA.

This is a pretty situated new town on the railroad, some forty-five miles west of Topeka. I did not stop, but I observed a fine large hotel, and a fair appearance of business. The surrounding country is rich, and will, and it is settled up, Waumega will grow.

MANHATTAN.

Leaving Junction City on Monday morning, we reached this place, a distance of twenty miles, and stopped off at this beautiful little town at the mouth of the Big Blue. Intending to remain one day, but I was so much pleased, and found so many objects of interest, that I remained two days. I had lived twenty-five years in a city which introduced me at once to the social life of the place and to the most generous hospitality, and I had an opportunity to look more closely into the character of the people generally than any other town I visited in Kansas. The population is only about one thousand, but there is ample room on their magnificent town site for a hundred thousand.

Manhattan was originally founded by a little colony from Cincinnati, who migrated from that city in a small steamer which they purchased for the purpose. They steamed down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, up the Missouri, and then up the Kansas to the mouth of the Big Blue. That was their destination, and their boat never returned. It was too late in the season to attempt provision for the families could be made on shore. The colony left the boat, and before a single dwelling had been erected, the spot for a school house had been selected, and measures taken for its immediate erection, so that the young might have a school for their children and a place of worship for all. This was some twelve years ago, and long before the railroad which has brought fresh life and prosperity to Bent town was even thought of.

Take it all in all, I think Manhattan and its surroundings the most beautiful part of Kansas that I have seen, which is the same as saying that it is the most beautiful portion of this earth's surface upon which my eyes ever rested. The Rev. Alexander Reed, of the Presbyterian Church, who, by a grandeur which it was not in me to resist, made me his guest, took me in his buggy to the summit of Blue Mont, a commanding mount, some two hundred feet high, about a mile from town, that I might obtain a view of the grandeur of the beautiful—the soft, even of the gracefully undulating prairies, the dark rich foliage of the trees which skirted and marked the winding course of three streams, the Kansas, the Blue and the Wild Cat, for miles north and west and east, the beautiful farms with which the broad landscape was dotted all over, with their comfortable looking and really pretty stone houses and the bright and quiet looking town in the valley beneath, with the college on the rising ground in the rear—is rare indeed. Senator Wade, who with others of the senatorial party of pleasure, visited this spot, was greatly delighted, and uttered the same novel remark that the view from the high mountain where, long ago, the Evil One spread the kingdoms and their temptation before the eyes of the Redeemer could have been nothing to this.

I have spoken of the intelligence of this community and of their virtues. By their fruits we may know them. The Congregational, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations are all represented, and each have a neat house of worship; but the most cordial relations exist among them all. The people are too intelligent to permit difference of this kind to divide them. Of this fact I can speak from my own observation. I was assured that no better graded free school was to be found in Boston than these, and certainly they have a very handsome and well-furnished school edifice. But a single place exists in the town where intoxicating drinks are vended, and even that is likely to be closed. Some time ago a man set up a billiard table; but it would not pay, and he went off with it. In fact, idleness, vice and rowdyism are almost unknown.

There are many good stores in the place, and the principal street has something of a city aspect. Buildings are going up rapidly, nearly all of that beautiful stone of which I spoke in a former letter, and altogether the place appears to be busy and thriving.

There is a fine water power at Manhattan. Some three miles above, by the road, but more than three times that distance by the course of the stream, there is a considerable fall in the Big Blue—which is a large, clear and standing river—at the head of which a substantial stone dam has been erected. A race of three miles across the level neck of the peninsula, and down past the base of Blue Mont, will bring the water to town, and give a fall, as I was informed, of about twenty-four feet—enough to propel a very large amount of machinery. The Kansas itself, I am told, can alone be made a valuable for a like purpose. I see no reason why this may not become an important manufacturing town.

The Rev. Mr. Barrett, of whom I spoke, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and received his education in Cannonsburg and at the Allegheny Theological seminary. He has been there less than a year, and already has a small but flourishing congregation. He is one of those strong minded, earnest, self-sustaining men whom no difficulties can discourage, and who do not rest exclusively upon a "call" struggling into life upon the "ecclesiastical commissary," to use his own expression. He is a stock farmer and a sawmill, which he holds in partnership with a brother minister of his Presbyterian church, yield him the chief support, while he supports the Gospel and leans lightly upon his people. Both these pastors are noble-hearted men—the right men for the border.

J. C.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

### Indian Troubles in Arizona Increasing—Mining Matters—specie for New York.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Late Arizona advices represent that the Indians are troublesome at Prescott and Maymburg, stopping mails and running off stock, and burning stations. The Indians attacked Soule Springs Station, killing one man and running off stock. They were pursued by a company of cavalry and infantry. The Indians attacked the soldiers and caused them to retreat. They were followed all night and kept up picanniant firing. The troops were compelled to kill what prisoners they had taken, and also part of their stock, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Indians.

General McDowell's rebuke of General Gregg for vigorous measures against the Indians created indignation throughout the territory.

La Paz letters say the Hualapais and Yampays indians were murdering soldiers and citizens. There is no safety on the Prescott road, beyond the Cruz Mine.

The steamship Sacramento sailed to-day with one million five hundred and thirty three thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars in treasure; one million two hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and forty-seven for New York.

The Hall & Norcross Mining Company declared a dividend of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per foot, Choller twenty-five, Imperial ten.

Flour dull and unchanged To-day's steamer carries five hundred barrels to New York. Wheat quiet and unchanged; transactions unimportant. Barley active at $1,90. Legal Tenders 74½.

## FROM MEXICO.

### Movements of Juarez—Mysterious Disposition of Santa Anna Still in Prison.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 11.—An official report received here from the Mexican legation, states that President Juarez and his Cabinet left San Luis Potosi, on the 1st inst., for the Capital, where they would be received with great pomp and *eclat*, as the deliverer of his country, and the defender of republican principles in Mexico.

The Havana correspondence of the New Orleans *Republican*, and Emile Lazere, an ex-Confederate, who was an agent in Mexico during the war, the Tehuantepec Railroad grant notoriety, were the writers of a letter to Maximilian, dated July, so often, and so mysteriously alluded to. Lazere, it is understood, is still in the interest of the Tehuantepec road, and represents Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, as interested in the project. He came down to secure for want of power to fulfill his obligations.

The discharge from the Imperial army, of Santa Anna, is mentioned in the letter, and will be furnished transportation to New York, if desired.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says: Santa Anna is still in prison. He had refused food for three days, and, on being asked by inquiring if they were going to shoot him. He asked for a confessor.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

### City Scrip in Bad Odor—Registration Progressing Slowly.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: There has been an unusual depression in city scrip to-day. Brokers refusing to take it at 50 cents, and an obscure rumor is afoot that city notes, once redeemed to be burned, have been secretly issued to the amount.

Under the new order of General Sheridan, registration is progressing finely and without animation. More whites are being registered in proportion than negroes, and less south than northmore. An order will be promulgated to-morrow morning, that the Registration to proceed to select suitable persons for Commissioners for holding thereof. A generalization of reports at headquarters show that on all Election, persons registered in Louisiana, there have been only 25,000 whites and 75,000 blacks. From a few sub-districts no reports have been received since July, but nothing is expected will materially change the above figures. Sheridan's order will be published nearly two to one, and will so continue.

### An Old Affair.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The reported attack on Fort Wallace, Kansas, by Cheyenne Indians, and loss of fifteen soldiers is an old affair, which occurred June 26, and was reported at the time. No new attack has been made, and no other disaster has occurred on the Smoky Hill route for some time. General Sherman is at Fort Harker, and it is presumed General Hancock has reached that point from Lennox.

### River Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—River three feet five inches in canal.

—Brownlow's health is better than it has been for a year.

—Parties are hunting for diamonds in Georgia and Virginia.

—Disappointed love and a dose of opium killed a Cincinnati stockjoker.

—A woman in New York hawked her dead child through the streets for money to bury it.

—The works of the late Daniel S. Dickinson are to be published in two octavo volumes.

—The estimates for the Indian war in Minnesota are ten cents, and paeches by the million dollars a week.

—A church, to commemorate Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, will be built in Louisville.

—The Mayor of Fall River amused himself on the 4th July distributing pennies among poor children.

—A Montgomery gentleman proposes to pass round the hat for gold dollar contributions in aid of Jeff Davis.

—The importations of dry goods at New York were little over three millions in June; a year ago they were seven.

—The heir to a large estate in Scotland is disgusted at finding out that the administrator had invested $50,000 in Confederate bonds.

—In reply to the question whether the Nicholson pavement is healthy, a western paper says that all the contractors have got fat on it.

—The number of employes in the Springfield Armory has been increased to 1,229, and will probably be further increased during the summer.

—A Boston clergyman recommends putting pictures into churches, asking the rich to subscribe, and they do their own dwellings, and then open them to all.

—Connecticut has a severe attack of base ball. Every town and village in the State is reported to have its club, while New Haven has fifteen and Hartford eleven.

—The New York *Herald*, having notified the Associated Press that it will withdraw from it January 1st, the managers have invited Mr. Bennett to withdraw at once.

—Five hundred tons of new iron will be laid down on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad the present season. The road will be put in first-class condition from New Albany.

—The College at Oberlin, Ohio, is in an unusually flourishing condition. Last week Finney's preaching, it is said, has induced a large number of young men to apply as candidates in the theological departments.

—The Empress Eugenie is said to be worried by a presentiment that the fate of Marie Antoinette is to be hers also; she is collecting, at Versailles, an interesting museum of articles which once belonged to the unhappy Queen.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Ann Arbor, Michigan, says that the place gives the name to the circumstance of two gentlemen coming there thirty or forty years ago, each having a wife whose Christian name was Ann.

—Mrs. Lincoln is now in Chicago, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table, it is not true that she intends making her home there.

—The death is announced near Brentsville, Prince William county, Va., of William Washington, aged seventy-four years, nephew of Col. Washington, of the Revolutionary army, and third cousin of General George Washington. His brother, Colonel Henry Washington, of the District of Columbia, survives. The deceased served with distinction throughout the war of 1812.

—At Terre Haute, Indiana, a few days since, three little children came to a untimely death under the following circumstances: A woman residing near Center Point went to an adjacent creek to do the family washing, taking with her three small children. The two older, while playing about the woods, were bitten by a venomous snake, and their screams attracting the attention of the mother, she hastened to their relief, thoughtlessly leaving the smallest child, which, during her absence, fell into the creek and was drowned. The other children died the same night from the effects of the snake bite.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

### THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

#### Completion of Improvements—Description—Banquet.

We believe that nothing contributes more to the character and reputation of a city abroad than a well conducted and energetic press. The stranger forms his impression of the importance, industry and enterprise of a town or city, from the perusal of a newspaper which finds its way into his possession. Next to the public press come the hotels. A traveler or a visitor entering the city is impressed favorably or otherwise just in proportion to the character and style of the hotels it contains. If improperly managed and second-class in style, he becomes disgusted with the place and neither argument nor eloquence can disabuse his mind of the prejudice he has formed against the place. But if to the contrary, the hotel be well managed and complete, he entertains a life long respect and admiration for the city in which he has received hospitable treatment, and will be prepared to grant any degree of excellence to which the citizens may lay claim. The press has long fully represented the great enterprise of our city and fully shadowed the goodness and courtesy of our people, while the hotels have held high rank among those of our country, performing well their share of representation. With some have not held the rank which might have proved flattering to our people, others have steadily kept pace with the age and in their management and general excellence have given great satisfaction to our citizens and to those travelling public at large. Among these prominently stands the

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

which was opened by the present proprietor, J. McDonald Crossen, Esq., in 1861, the year of the great conflagration. At the time we accepted the large portion of our city, for one city's good, the hotel was completed and in full blast, it having but two years had elapsed, when the present proprietor took charge of it and made it, then, to cheap times, an enormous cost, of its beautiful location on the northern bank of the Monongahela, and its unexcelled facilities for shipping with its excellent management, the house rapidly gained a reputation, and for five years, or until the commencement of the present war, the house was filled to its utmost capacity, and year after year enjoyed an unbroken patronage from the wealthiest class of travelers ever joined in general praise of the excellent fare and attentive service in America. It was a source of pleasure to citizens of the Western Pennsylvania to look up to look for the many faults of our city, and to point to the hotel as a place upon our country and institutions, should some critic, their pleasant relations to the first class hotel which we possessed, the Monongahela House. The hotels have undergone vast improvement, and did not know what to expect when we heard that the old house should be transformed into a second, and more than a rival to the palaces devoted to the accommodation of the travelling public of country. The job was hurried off and all active measures were at once taken for the

REMODELING

Plans and specifications were at once made and the work immediately commenced. For two long years the transformation went on, and the old house, relatively accident into the modern, progressed under the direction of that manager, Esq. Singular to say, the business of the house was not in any hour interrupted by the great changes going on in the interior. The entire building, during that time thousands of guests were provided for or waited upon, while the changes were being wrought.

The exterior of the building not been finished and to-day will compare with any hotel on the continent. It has been completed in the most lavish style and fitted and furnished in the most lavish style imaginable. The owner, Mr. W. Lyon, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens and business men of Pittsburgh, has spared no inclaicable service to the city in placing the Monongahela House in a position second to no hotel in the country. It is seventy-five feet wide, and is finished in a style of art which could not well be surpassed. There is a high, broad window, or rather a number of windows combined, with panes of elaborately stained glass, on the flight side, through which the promenade is abundantly lighted by day, and at night elegant bronze chandeliers with a number of gas jets are used. This promenade hall is immediately at the head of the stairs leading from the entrance for ladies To the right is a large and airy room designated as the "Ladies' Reception Room," into which newly arrived female guests are ushered to await the settlement of their rooms. This apartment is furnished in a luxurious manner, any description of which we might give would hardly convey to the reader a proper idea of its grandeur. The ladies' parlors, still more beautiful, are on the same range, fronting Water street. These are papered, painted, and ornamented beautifully, while the furniture is of the most elegant modern style. Magnificent mirrors of unusually large proportions grace the mantles and walls, piano occupy their places, and everything is of the certain character. Indeed, no where else in the United States can better furnished, or more elegant and comfortable parlors be found.

THE DINING ROOM.

The main Dining Hall is located in the corner of the hotel fronting on First and Water streets, and is 40 feet by 80 feet in feet with. The ceiling is of best high and is neatly adorned with stucco work and fresco paintings. So far as our observations have extended, East and West, we state we have not seen a dining room equal to it of little dining hall over any and every other. Its appointments are elegant, it contains a score of tables, is lighted by a great number of windows by day and by gas at night with nearly one hundred gas jets. By the arrangement of the tables, it will be latter is a great measure done away with the warm weather, which light and affected from the numerous to which are attached powerful reflectors. The windows looking out on the Monongahela are provided with the most elegant and convenient blinds, and the general appearance of the room is such as to be admired by several halls and is convenient to all the wants of the hotel. Another large dining room fronts on Water street, which when occasion may call upon the one now in use in point of elegance.

KITCHEN, PANTRY AND LAUNDRY.

The kitchen is a large and well ventilated room, it immediately in the rear of the dining rooms. The pantry, or serving department, is well stocked with all the appurtenances pertaining to this important apartment of a hotel. It is kept in the very best of order. To the rear of the kitchen, we find the Laundry. This is a very large square room, with brick floor, laid on edge, and otherwise fitted up in fireproof. The roasting is done in an inclosed yard, in the rear of the kitchen. The spits, is made to revolve by means of a delicate little steam engine. We observed all sorts of mechanical appliances and arrangements for the cleanliness of the goods, square meals for which the house is famous, and one has his appetite roughly whetted by the sight of the smoking joints, and one has his appetite roughly whetted by the sight of the smoking joints, and one has his appetite roughly whetted by the sight of the smoking joints