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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 more.

THE New York *Herald* reports Gen. GRANT as saying that if he shall be nominated for the Presidency it must be without exacting pledges from him. We do not hold that journal to be the best authority on a matter of that sort. If, however, the General has taken that position, he has done no more than is unquestionably his privilege. Any citizen has a perfect right to give or withhold consent to be a candidate for office; or, consenting, to annex whatever conditions he may see proper. Any political party has the corresponding right to exact pledges, or, what is equivalent, to know precisely where an individual stands on essential questions before nominating him. We doubt not the Republican party will insist on being satisfied as to the opinions and purposes of the man it may make its presidential candidate before naming him.

THE BOSTON *Advertiser* contains a special from Washington which goes to confirm Mr. Judd's statement regarding the disposition of the Lincoln tablet from Rome. It states that after three days search the stone was found in a coal bunker in the cellar. The story given out that the stone was placed in charge of B. B. French, and by him placed under lock and key in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion, is untrue, as three reputable witnesses who saw the stone in the cellar within two weeks, will testify if need be. The mark of disrespect paid to the memory of the martyred Lincoln by Mr. Johnson in thus disposing of the tablet calls forth censure from all right minded persons.

UPON the nomination of Mr. Sharswood the democratic organs made extravagant boasts as to his popularity over all republicans. If there ever was a basis for these pretensions, which we certainly doubt, that period has gone by. The Pottsville *Journal* says:

"There is now great probability that he will be opposed by numerous democrats who are not willing to trust him with great power. If his decision against the validity of "greenbacks" could be carried into practical effect, it would compel every man who owes a debt of any kind to pay it down in gold, no matter what the cost. It is no wonder, therefore, that Judge Sharswood is losing strength every day. We cannot afford to place a man upon the Supreme Bench who holds opinions so directly opposed to the public interest."

THE watering places are but poorly attended this summer. The votaries of fashion have either remained at home or gone to Europe. A writer in an Eastern journal thinks that the proprietors of the more popular places of summer resort have discovered that they have killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, by overcharging their patrons last season. It is certainly more fashionable to cross the ocean than to rusticate at home, and wealthy folks have found it to be more economical.

THE cause of temperance was never advocated by more friends in Ohio than at the present time. There are no less than ten thousand Good Templars in the Northern counties of the State. To-day a grand convention of the order will be held in Cleveland. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will be in attendance.

THE National Base Ball Club of Washington, which has been travelling in the West, has met with triumphant successes everywhere. In a match game with the Atlantics of Chicago it scored 73 to 17. The National has been challenged by the Enterprise of this city, but an acceptance has not yet been received.

IN VIEW of the political excitement existing in Tennessee, consequent on the State election, which will be held next Thursday, the President has properly ordered the Federal troops stationed in Kentucky into that Commonwealth, for the preservation of order.

THE TELEGRAPH announces that a Board of Internal Revenue Commissioners will be named by the President for Pittsburgh; also, for each of the other principal cities. These Boards will have the same functions as that recently appointed for New York.

THE Paris *Moniteur* gives what seems to be an official denial of the warrumors which have been prevailing in Europe. The English doubt the sincerity of the denial, believing that France is not so peacefully inclined as she would have outsiders believe.

THE exports of petroleum from the United States so far this year have reached 32,286,385 gallons against 29,159,711 gallons during the same time last year. This shows an increase during this year of 3,126,674 gallons, or 78,161 barrels.

IT is not improbable that the Constitutional Convention of New York will favorably report laws for the prevention of truantism, and making attendance at the Public Schools compulsory.

IT is said that there is living in Zanesville, Ohio, an old lady of sixty five years, who still suffers from a severe beating received fifty years ago at the hands of her mistress.

A Horrible Disaster—Over One Hundred Men Buried Alive in a Coal Mine.

The columns of the European German papers are filled with the particulars of one of the greatest disasters that ever desolated any mining district.

On the 1st of July last the wooden framework of a thousand five hundred feet deep pit of a coal mine in the neighborhood of Lugau, in Saxony, gave way, blocking up with an impenetrable mass of timber and rock the pit at the depth of about three hundred ells from the top. At the moment of the disaster one hundred and two men, nearly all of them the supporters of large families, were working at the bottom of the mine. Their provisions were only calculated for one day. On the 4th of July, the date of our latest news by mail, the place where the fallen masses had stopped the pit was of such a solid structure that the water was standing on it many feet high. From all sides the most available help was offered, but the conviction that nothing could be done soon enough to save the unfortunate miners weakened, as it seems, any energetic efforts. They were doomed to die of starvation and want of fresh air. On the 4th of July all attempts to reach the bottom of the mine by any quick process were abandoned, and a slow but sure plan was devised, by which at least the corpses of the perished could be extricated. Iron tubes of about two feet in diameter were to be sunk through the obstruction down to the bottom of the pit. Among the dead are forty-four married men, one of whom has a wife and nine living children. The scenes at the entrance of the pit are described as lamentable without a parallel. One hundred and thirty-seven children filled the air with their woeful cries, while the Superintendent of the mine, to whose negligence the disaster was ascribed by the people, could only be saved from being mobbed by his sudden imprisonment.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM MEXICO.

Execution of General Vidaurry—Maximilian's Consul Arrested—Address of Escobedo to Imperial Sabatiers, &c., &c.

(By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, July 28, via *New Orleans, July 29*.—Advices from San Luis to the 15th instant give the following intelligence:

General Vidaurry was shot in the city of Mexico. He desired just before his execution to have an interview with General Diaz, which was refused. He then asked the privilege of seeing his son but this also was refused.

M. Schoffler, Consul-for of the Emperor Maximilian, has been imprisoned.

The Liberal Generals arrested at Queretaro, who were not already shot, will be sent to their respective stations for trial.

General Marquez was levying prestamos in the capital until an hour before he left.

The Liberal government has decided that all the Imperial Priests shall be sent beyond the seas.

General Escobedo made the following address to the subaltern officers of the Imperial army before releasing them: "The supreme government might dispose of the lives of those who, forgetting they were Mexicans, fought for a foreigner, elevated to power by the invaders of the government, always unpatriotic, forgiven those who until now have been enemies of their country, because it expects that their future conduct will correspond with the generosity used towards them in restoring them to the bosom of the Mexican family and may ask your passport for any part where you may wish to reside."

An Imperial soldier, taken prisoner at Queretaro, but since liberated, writes from Havana that he and others were put in confinement from the time of the Liberal army. A special from the Havana Havana Havana Havana on the 21, Several French prisoners, lately released, accompanied the train.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 29, 1867.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR DEAD.

Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., of Columbia College, died to-day, aged 70 years.

FIGHT AMONG EXCURSIONISTS.

A fight occurred among an excursion party while coming from Hudson yesterday, on the steamer Wm. Tillamore and two barges. One man was pushed overboard and drowned, two others were stabbed and a number injured. The fight lasted nearly all the time the party was aboard, and the participants, including a number of females, were innocent spectators of the brutal scene.

LATE DECISION.

In the Supreme Court Judge Leonard overruled the motion of the counsel of Jacob Sharp to set aside the verdict against her illegal fines. The plaintiff had sued the Mayor of the City of New York for a more definite. The Court declared it is illegal to compel a party to plead, or be fatal to the case.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The Government steam cruisers Cayahoga and Miami were sold at auction to-day, the former for $7,000, the latter for $7,600.

UNDILLA BANK FAILURE.

It is stated the liabilities of the Undilla Bank will be over $1 quarter of a million, while some estimate them at over a million. It is reported the bank will not receive ten cents on the dollar. A Receiver has been appointed, and will qualify and will probably arrive in a few days to settle affairs properly about Undilla.

The Sheriff of Kings county has seized by the Marshal of the Supreme Court.

This morning Mrs. Emily Mix, wife of an extremely citizen, committed suicide by throwing herself from the window. She was taken insanity, and was unconditionally hoisting under the influence of liquor.

FATALLY INJURED.

Dexter H. VanOstrand, of the firm of Dexter A. Van Ostrand & Co., was found in a carriage on Saturday night, and fatally injured, dying in the morning.

ATTEMPTED SAME ROBBERY.

An unknown fellow attempt was made to rob the Citizens' Bank last night.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of immigrants to-day were 2,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Shipping Intelligence—Demand Dollar—Peruvian Independence Celebration—Fire Fiends.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29—The United States gunboat Wyoming arrived here. The ship Rattler, for Hong Kong, carries eight hundred and five thousand dollars in gold, and the ship Sunbeam carries a cargo of flour. The Elton southward cleared for Liverpool with twenty-eight thousand sacks of wheat.

The demand duties for the past week were two hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The forty-sixth Anniversary of Peruvian Independence was celebrated in this city by a display of the flag of the Republic on the Peruvian consulate, and a cannon salute was fired from the batteries.

The Alcatraz, Orange, and Amestown boasted the Peruvian colors. The Wagandia fired a salute.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Feverish Excitement—Conservative Union Apprehended Fearfully Riots—Conflicting Proclamations.

(By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, July 29.—A feverish excitement incident upon the approximated riots at the coming election, is apprehended from the manifestos by proclamations from different authorities. On Saturday Sheriff Winters, at the request of some of the citizens, issued a call for fifteen hundred men to keep the peace on that day. This morning Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sheridan, seeking Winters to revoke his order, and stating that he has sufficient force for the Superintendent of Police Beasley. The latter also issues a proclamation this morning warning the people against calling out a posse, and threatening him with the "boys in blue."

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1867.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S JOURNEY—INTERNAL REVENUE—SHIP BUILDING—ENGINES, &c.

In a former letter I stated the fact that the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, had commenced to carry the mails from the near road to the Pacific, not directly across the Rocky Mountains, through Utah and Nevada, and over the Central Pacific Railroad, but by a more southwestern route through the southeastern part of Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains, across the Colorado Desert, and thence to the southwestern border of California, and thence through the great valley of Southern California to San Francisco.

This important change of route will be attended by many and great advantages, the chief of which, probably, is that the tremendous snow drifts of the route directly across the mountains will be avoided. Another is, that the more Southern route is level compared with the other. On the Central Pacific Railroad, running from Sacramento to Salt Lake, the Sierra Nevada Mountain summit is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, which is five thousand feet greater elevation than any other railroad summit in the world; and the Rocky Mountains cannot be surmounted by any pass between the Rio Grande and the pass of the Bridger at any, less altitude. On the other hand, on this line through New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, there are no formidable mountain barriers; and where the elevation is considerable, as in the pass of the Sierra del Mimbres, west of the Rio Grande, there is no snow. The Mimbres pass on that route has sunk down almost to plain, and up through the magnificent valley of Southern California, celebrated for its extraordinary productiveness, there is no difficulty, neither in there any difficulty between the Sierra del Mimbres range and the Colorado River, which is only a few miles the entire breadth, from east to west, of the territory of Arizona.

The country through which this more southern route passes is all valuable; very much rich in soil, and still more, especially in Arizona, is rich in minerals of almost every kind. It is a region of vast and varied productions, but one which never can be properly developed until a great line of railway shall connect it with the States on and east of the Mississippi, and with the cities of the Pacific coast. But when so connected and made easily and quickly accessible, will form an impulse to our national prosperity beyond anything known in our past experience.

I have no inclination to depreciate the labors of enterprise of California, in bravely in pushing a railroad from Sacramento across the Sierra Nevada range into the rich mining State of Nevada. Their energy demonstrates that, although in choice of routes they may find it necessary to traverse the dreary and serpentine valley of the Humboldt, to reach the region of Salt Lake, the great work will still go on, conferring immense material benefits, and generously rewarding them for their outlay. Nor am I at all inclined to underrate another great work of making a road from Oregon, up the valley of the Platte, and over the Rocky Mountain range, to the great valley of the Utah; for the day will be a road to the east which it would be difficult to estimate; for over it Southern Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, at least, can be reached. But add to the value of the country over which it will pass, there is no comparison. Alexander K. McClure, Esq., editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*, who went up the Platte Valley in May last, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* from Jamestown, thus characterizes the valley of that stream:

"There are but few settlers on the line of the road, and all are hardy, and have chosen the Platte Plains, about Fort Kearney, they seems to be little that can ever invite the husbandman. The valley or vast plain is bounded on every side by vast bluffs, ranging from twenty to thirty miles apart, and the bluffs seem to be terribly sterile and repulsive. The Platte River rolls lazily along south of the railroad, hugging the northern bluffs at times, and again striking out near the centre of the valley, but ever the eye to look at it and its surroundings. It is murky, shallow, treacherous stream, with shifting sand for its bed, and naked banks skirting it most of the way. I have looked for miles along its banks without seeing so much as a shrub, much less a tree; but at times, where it nears the bluffs, it does not along its banks a stunted, miserable growth of cottonwood. The valley is a miserable waste, and I fear ever must be. * * * I have not found a single stream in it but the Platte river—the whole plain thus far, north of the river, not turnishing a single tributary. * * * There is not a habitation on the route for nearly two hundred miles, but such as are necessary to accommodate the railroad and travel.

An intelligent gentleman of close and accurate powers of observation, who, in the summer of 1860, travelled leisurely across the continent in California, furnished the author with an extended and admirably graphic description of the country over which he travelled, to wit, the valley of the Platte, the mountains North of Denver, the basin of Utah north of Salt Lake, the valley of the Humboldt, and thence to the Sierra Nevada—very nearly the route of the Union Pacific Railway of the Platte and that of the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to Salt Lake. Upon reaching the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada range, under the head of "General Remarks upon the Region traversed," he said:

"The country passed over from Fort Laramie to this place is good for nothing, unless except the Bear River Valley; and that is said to be too cold for agricultural purposes. Certainly it is good for nothing else. With the exception of that about Bear river the land is generally poor and rocky. The low bottoms on the head of the Humboldt are rich, but there we had ice before the middle of August, and frost that down it is too dry, even if it would otherwise do. Then there is no timber, except a little on the main range of the Rocky mountains, that we come to Bear River, and moreover that, except a few scrubby cedars, until we come to the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Indians live on it, but how on one knows. And the nine-tenths of this extensive region are mountains. I do not believe that it will ever be anything but what it now is."

It is manifest that a road through such a region must be mainly dependent upon its through business for its revenue. Yet the enterprise is a good one; for by its other end the Black Hills country, northern Dakotah, the great Salt Lake valley, and the rich mines of Idaho, will be reached. It is admitted