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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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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.

GEN. LEE is rusticating at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs. He attracts considerable attention.

A CHARITABLE citizen of Cincinnati makes a plea in behalf of the felines of that city who, he says, are dying for want of catnip.

THE death of Hon. David R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, is announced as having occurred at Harrisburg, yesterday.

THE Republicans of Lancaster county have adopted the "Crawford County System" of making nominations as a happy deliverance from the caucus plan.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, an old and respectable citizen of Cincinnati, disappeared very mysteriously some few days ago, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

GARIBALDI has temporarily abandoned his intentions upon Rome, and will disperse his troops, until such time as he may deem it expedient to push his movement to a successful end.

THE execution of Maximilian has accomplished at last one good result in Europe. It is reported that so soon as Francis Joseph heard of the execution of the Mexican Emperor he vowed never again to sign a death warrant.

DR. HENRY SHAW, U. S. ship Tacony, writes to us from Pensacola, Florida, to say that SILAS M. MEANS, private marine, aged twenty years, whose parents reside in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, died on board that vessel at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of consumption, on the 6th of June last. Farther particulars may be ascertained by addressing the Doctor at once, at Pensacola.

THE President alleges that the recommendation for commutation of sentence attached to the finding of the Military Commission in the case of Mrs. Surratt was not attached to the document when he approved it, but was subsequently added. This statement is corroborated in the fact that Ben. Pittman, in making up his book, failed to discover the recommendation, although he had access to all the papers, and copied the averment which now bears the plea for clemency on an extra page.

THE THREATENED REMOVAL of Gen. Sheridan occasions much excitement in New Orleans. The rebels, who have been turning heaven and earth for his displacement from office, are highly delighted with the determination of the President, while the Union men earnestly protest against any change. The latter will hold a grand mass meeting to-day to enter a formal protest against the threatened removal of Sheridan, in whom they, in common with the loyal masses throughout the entire country, have full confidence.

CINCINNATI is not the slowest of Western cities. She rejoices in the possession of a number of professional "crossmen" who are busily occupied in teaching little girls the mysterious art of picking pockets. The little ones are posted on the streets and follow ladies into stores to pursue their vocation. Quite recently a young lady, walking along the street, was startled by being pushed against, in a very rough manner, by one of these little unfortunates. The child worked with rather clumsy fingers, for the young lady immediately detected the little digits in her pocket. She caught the hand as it was withdrawn, tightly grasping the pocket book, but being fully as sweet in disposition as in face, and entirely generous and forgiving, she allowed the child to escape after surrendering the wallet.

THE New York *Gazette* in illustrating the benefits to be derived from judicious and liberal advertising cites the prosperity of Mr. Helmbold, the druggist, whose name is familiar to all readers of newspapers:

"Not many years ago he started in business on $50. He has made the art of advertising the study of his life, and owes his success to printer's ink. The first year he came to New York, besides the great amounts he expended on other newspapers, he paid $53,000 to three leading New York dailies. Last year he expended on newspapers $214,000, and over $100,000 in posters, pamphlets, etc., knowing that he would thereby establish a trade and reputation which would extend through years, but not dreaming that he would make any money the same year. So quick and so sure, however, are the returns from judicious advertising, that his receipts for that year exceeded his expenditures by about $15,000. The more money a business man expends in advertising, the more likely he is to get many fold its return, is a fact which nobody can deny.

—In May, 1863, a company of ironworkers was organized on the co-operative principles at Alliance, Ohio, with $100,000 capital. This has since been doubled. The work-shops, which cover three acres of ground, cost $140,000, and the residue of the capital is employed in the business, under the superintendence of Mr. Hitchard Jenkins. The company employs 150 men, who can work from 12,000 to 20,000 tuns of iron per month. The speciality of the Alliance rolling-mill is re-rolling railroad iron, and 'cool-short iron' which is akin to steel in hardness and durability. Another fact in connection with this vast establishment is of great interest and speaks volumes for the enterprise, liberality and sound judgment of the citizens of Alliance. When Mr. Jones proposed the erection of the works, the town gave the company eight acres of land adjacent to the town, and on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, and added to this $10,000 in cash, as a bonus to the enterprise."

—There has lately been discovered on the farm of John G. Lyon, in the northern part of the town of Edinburg, Saratoga county, N. Y., a valuable bed of iron ore, known as the red hematite ore. For some time before it had been known that there was some kind of mineral deposit there, but it was not known what the mineral was until recently. Mr. Lyon procured the services of a competent geologist to make a survey, and he pronounced it iron ore of an excellent quality. He made a careful survey and estimation of the amount, and in his report says there is not less than 800,000 tons of ore. The farm lies within twenty miles of the Adirondac Railroad, and only six or seven miles from the survey of the Schenectady and Ogdensburg Railroad. A prominent iron company of Troy are negotiating for the property.

—The arrival of the Sultan in Paris gave rise to many anecdotes in the papers. Among them is one to this effect: M. Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, was called upon to play before Abdul Aziz. In order that no injury might be done to the beautiful mosaic floor the piano was placed on the backs of five Turks; then when M. de Meyer desired to sit down, he was told that no one was permitted to be seated in the presence of the Sultan. Finally this difficulty was got over, and the professor was accommodated with a chair. The Sultan expressed himself as highly delighted with the performance, and then asked the pianist to dance.

—During the month of June, and up to the 20th of July, seventy-nine building permits have been granted at St. Louis, as follows: One for a $90,000 building; one, $50,000; three, $40,000; one, 30,000; one, 25,000; three, $20,000; nine, $10,000, &c. All the new structures, even one put down at the small cost of $500, are built of brick.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Daniel Drew is reported to have made $600,000 in Erie speculations last week.

—The New York *Era* says that Thurlow Weed has applied for admission to the Masonic order.

—Advertising for a wife, says a cotemporary, is just as absurd as it would be to get measured for an umbrella.

—The French actress, Dijezet, is coming to New York. She is seventy-five years old, and plays young and girlish parts.

—A red cedar post is standing in Shakron, N. J., which is not at all decayed, though it was put in its present position in 1749—118 years ago.

—Colonel Wm. Gilpin, lately Governor of Colorado Territory, is one of the wealthiest men in the West, having recently sold a tract of land for $2,700,000.

—The English Consular service costs $830,940, in gold, annually. The Consular staff comprises 32 Consuls General, and 50 Vice Consuls, 2 surgeons, 1 chaplain, and 4 law clerks.

—There is a bottle of rum in Newburyport, Mass., which dedes the constables. It was placed in the corner-stone of a brick building by William Wood, in 1792. The stock is very light.

—The Commissioners appointed to select a site for the new lunatic asylum for Ohio, have chosen Athens, Hocking county, and the work of erecting buildings, is to be speedily placed under contract.

—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, of last Friday, acknowledges the receipt of new ripe corn from Georgia. The ears are about thirteen inches in length, and of a proportional diameter, all bright and fine.

—A New York paper says that the Marquis of Almandra is stopping at Delmonico's in New York with his daughters, and that their hotel bill is $1,800 per week. They must be great eaters!

—Philadelphia is growing steadily. Since January 1st, one thousand four hundred and ninety permits for the erection of new buildings have been issued out. Of these three hundred and forty-one were taken out in July.

—A couple of females, who, it is stated, have long been a source of annoyance to citizens of Lafayette, Ind., were horsewhipped in that city, last Friday night by a watchman. The police are all members of the Democratic party.

—Mr. Hiles Howe, Jr., lies at the point of death at his residence in Bridgeport, Connecticut, he is attended by his family physician from Brooklyn, and Dr. Hubbard, of Bridgeport. They pronounce his malady Bright's disease.

—Chief Justice Chase paid a visit to Frederick, Md., a few days since, and while there expressed "the belief that Congress will be prompt in affording relief to the loyal men of Maryland, by passing the Universal Suffrage bill, when it convenes in November."

—A suit has been entered against parties at Setauket, L. I., for violating the law by making hay on Sunday. One of the cases is aggravated by the fact that a mowing machine was employed, its almost intolerable noise, under the Church window during service.

—A young lady at Rockford, seeing a parcel lying on the pavement on Saturday, stooped to pick it up, when a man standing near, rushed forward, rudely pushed her away, and at the same instant snatched her watch and portemonnaie containing $160, and made his escape.

—It is rumored, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that a Managers' Protective Association has been formed by the managers of the theatres in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis and Louisville, the object of which is a uniform price of tickets, and a uniform policy, which is not to patronize any star who may appear in the Opera House of that city.

—A considerable sum has been raised for a monument to General Lyon. General Sherman thought that the monument would be a college in Springfield, Missouri. The St. Louis *Democrat* seconds the suggestion, and urges the transfer of the monument fund to this purpose. A citizen of Springfield offers to endow one Professorship.

—The Laconia *Democrat* says there are 365 islands in Lake Winnipesogee, though the number is generally placed at 365, one for each day in the year. One of them contains more than 1,000 acres, two more than 500 acres, six more from 100 to 500 acres, twenty-three from 10 acres, and two hundred and twenty-six less than ten acres. Distance round the Lake is 182 miles.

—The Omaha *Republican* says not less than one thousand buildings, of all classes, will be erected in that city, this year. It says the river commerce is more than quadrupled within a single year. Added to this, the train of the Union and Northwestern Railroad have brought directly from the East nearly or quite as much merchandise as was imported by all the channels in 1866.

—An Alexandria paper says that a farmer living near Cribb's Spring, saw on his farm a twin calf with a head containing four eyes and three jaws. In the centre of its forehead is a large socket with two perfect eyes; also it has an eye on each side of its head. The three jaws are arranged in a row standing from end of the head, each one containing a tongue. The calf is growing finely. Its mother is not remarkable in its construction.

—Some adventurous spirits have been indulging in queer aquatic sports on the Hudson, near Troy. Taking a boat across the river in wash tubs, for a stake only large enough to make the game lively, and two of them were upset. Another race was between blindfolded boatmen in skiffs, from the shore to an island in the river. One of the contestants ran into the shore a hundred rods on the same side from which he had started.

—At a London dinner the other day, the Sultan made a short speech, in which, among other things, he declared himself of the sentiment that it was his desire to establish among his own subjects of every race, as well as between himself and other nations, 'that feeling of brotherhood which is the foundation of human progress and the glory of our age.' All this sounds like keen sarcasm directed against the ethnological humoursomeness of America.

—A company has been formed in France with a capital of 3,000,000f., to search for the three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet in the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had on board about 200,000,000 dollars. They are still at the bottom of the sea, and several attempts to come at the treasure have failed. Powerful machinery is being constructed at Bordeaux.

—The New York *Times* remarks: Though there are at this time an unprecedented number of houses, and floors, and apartments to rent in the city, we are pleased to hear that building is more active than it has ordinarily been for some years past. It was brisk in the Spring, but stopped suddenly. Lumber, lumber, is cheaper now than then, and consequently there is more encouragement for operations on the part of capitalists and the owners of real estate.

—The quaint old wooden fronted house near the palace of the Bishop of Hereford, where "Nell Gwynne" was born and lived, has been entirely swept away. Every visitor to Hereford used to call to see it, but it has proved obnoxious to an ecclesiastical dignitary, and has been in consequence entirely demolished. The house was pretty, filled in with quaint old wooden pics, and in the time of King Charles, facing as it did a pleasant bank sloping down to the river, it must have been a charming home.

—A Wilmington, (Del.) paper relates that Jeremiah Ayres, of the 1st Delaware regiment, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, has been suffering from inflamation for nearly a year, and was afflicted with vomiting a few days ago, when he threw up a ball about as large as a robbin's egg, and on breaking it, found it to consist of corn hulls, which must have collected while he was in the rebel prison pen. He was much relieved after the expulsion of this substance, and his health is now improving.

—When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is in a manly paid for it. If it comes from some known person he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted, and sentenced within two days; wherefore forgery in Britain is not an inviting field for that branch of industry.

—Mr. Lowe, M. P., in a speech in the House of Commons, alluding to the new reform bill, spoke thus of educating the people: "That whole question has now completely changed. All the opinions held on the subject have been scattered to the winds by this measure of the government. I shrunk from the notion of forcing education upon the people, but now I believe it will be absolutely necessary that you should prevail on our future masters to learn their letters." "Yes so," Mr. Lowe. "Education is the grand necessity of free institutions.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.—A heavy rain storm is prevailing throughout England.

LODGER FRANCHISE.

LONDON, Aug. 6—*Evening.*—In the House of Lords last night the amendment to the Reform bill, increasing the basis of lodger franchise from ten pounds to fifteen pounds per annum, was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning, the House of Lords agreed to pass the reform bill to its third reading tonight.

BRITISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, August 6—*Evening.*—Advices received here from Abyssinia report that the British captives in that country are no longer in the hands of the king.

THE BRIGHTON RACES.

The Brighton races commenced to-day. The first race, for the Biennial stakes, was won by Trocadero. Van Amburgh came in second. The other race was for the Rothschild stakes, and was won by Paty. North Star second, Kaudevis third.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, August 6—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons, to-night, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, proposed to submit to the House, before the close of the session, the correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Alabama claims, and all other documents bearing on the case.

THE REFORM BILL.

In the House of Lords the Reform bill was read the third time and passed.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

It is officially stated that the contracts for carrying the British mails to New York at the expiration of the Cunard contract, are to be given to the best British ships will have the preference.

ITALY.

THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME DEPRECATED.

FLORENCE, August 5—Garibaldi has come to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, it is best not to attempt, at present, the movement against Rome. The volunteers which had begun to collect from all parts of Italy, and which Garibaldi intended to lead against the Papal territory at various places, will disperse, but the movement will be pursued with great activity, Garibaldi himself expressing his firm belief in success.

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NEW YORK, August 6—The steamship Russia brings European advices to July 25th.

The Empress Eugenie returned to France on the 25th.

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Prince Napoleon is reported to have declared on hearing of the execution of Maximilian that he would never again sign a death warrant.

A letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway says it is considerable repairs are required to put the line in good condition. It is not in his ability, he regulate to ask the bondholders or capitalists their interest for a period, and postpone for a time the interest on the consolidated bonds.

Galignani's correspondence of Berlin maintains that the war feeling is growing strong in France, the policy of the French Government has taken no decided ground in reference to the Luxembourg question, but perhaps the French policy, will shortly find itself in a very embarrassing position, by arousing the Latin races from Spain or Italy.

The Paris correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Prussia has assured France, in has been instructed to demand an explanation of the steps taken by the Prussian Government in Luxembourg, which was not to be assembled till next year.

The London *Morning Post* declares there is no present cause to fear any disturbance of peace. The cabinet of M. Rattazzi and the Tuileries are acting together on the Roman question, and desire to avoid the same language at Berlin. The true cause of the present distrust is the Prussian system of the French army to what is called its normal footing. What we feel about our navy proves how it feels about the military practice. In like manner, France is the chief topic of conversation in the military power of Europe, and will have to make great exertions to keep a foremost place. Apart from the unsuitedness occasioned by the recasting of our delighters, there is, as yet, no single question upon which an angry dispute exists, or upon which a quarrel could arise.

The London *Star* says it has been stated that France is urging upon Austria to demand the fulfilment of article 5th of the treaty of Prague as to Schleswig. Austrian papers deny this, but there is abundant evidence that France is leaving no stone unturned to secure the co-operation of Austria in the coming war with Prussia.

The memoirs of Prince Albert, compiled by Sir Grey, under the direction of the Queen, are published.

In the House of Commons, Sir Colman Glolyan drew attention to the condition of Ireland. He showed the evils under which that country labored, and contended the Government made no effort to remove them. An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which several Tory members made speeches, reading which, one would suppose that Ireland was the happiest country in the world. Mr. Maguire made a pungent reply, showing that if Ireland had aroused the bitterest possible feeling against this country in the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the state of Ireland was more satisfactory, but that it arose not from acts of the present or last government, but from the efforts of an exterior agency. He probably declare that the Government's legislation for Ireland had met with no support, and he held out no hopes of more being done.

Two hundred Garibaldian refugees have applied for permission to establish themselves in Switzerland. The Federal Cabinet referred the matter to the Cantonal Governments.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prussia declined to entertain the suggestion that she should give special guarantees for the protection of Germans in North Schleswig. The Danish Government affirms that the existing laws secure all rights to every one, and exceptional arrangements are thought unnecessary. In the meantime, of settling the frontiers, Prussia is asked to take the initiative.

The *Italie* contains the following proclamation, which is being circulated in Rome:

Rome, July 15.—Romans! the crisis of your and the desire of all those whose hearts beat in unison with yours, three long years of anxiety for Italy, at last the country has been realized. There are now no more discussions and distinctions. All the fractions of the Liberal party have given each other the hand, and United in arms, in order to put down forever the remnant of Papal government and give Home to Italy. The National Rome Committee and Centre of the Insurrection will give place to a National Roman Junta, which will assume supreme direction of the movement. Let us rejoice at this Holy Concord and employ all our energies to make it by a combination of faith and discipline. By unity of views and sacrifices, the Roman League is now really formed! Let us so act that it may never again be broken, but soon give us the victory. Romans! the honorable citizens who compose the Junta, into whose hands we now resign our charge, are worthy of their high mission, but they will be unable to succeed in carrying without your co-operation. Second them, therefore, with confidence and courage, and our enterprise will not fail. Let us all be resolved, and soon twenty-five million of brethren will salute it as the capital of Italy. (Signed,) "The National Roman Committee. The Centre of Insurrection."

The London *Standard* says: Experiments show that the Abercrom four hundred and fifty pound gun is fatal. In the present British ship armor, we have not a vessel afloat that could stand the shock at close quarters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 6, 1867.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The *Herald's* special says of Secretary Stanton's removal: It appears that for more than a year, and this we have from the best authority, that the resignation of Mr. Stanton has been looked for week after week and month after month. The President waited, expecting each day to hear from the Secretary, but no word came, and at last a letter was drawn up by the President asking Mr. Stanton to resign. This letter was also held back for some time because the breach between the Secretary and the President was not deemed sufficiently growing yet. This hostility was so decided that it was thought Mr. Stanton could scarcely stay longer without tendering his resignation; but Mr. Stanton did not do it. In spite of this and the excitement between the parties, I have already stated, it was not until this morning that the letter was actually sent. Should Mr. Stanton decline to yield, I have reason to believe that the President is ready to undertake to remove him, and in a very short time, too, if he, as he claimed, will hitch him in the exercise of his official authority. This, I believe, is the first section of the Tenure of Office bill that has ever been claimed, will hitch him in the exercise of his official authority. This, I believe, is the first section of the bill that has ever been claimed, will hitch him in the exercise of the power of removing Mr. Stanton, as the intent of the framers of the bill was to protect Mr. Johnson. It reads thus: "Provided, that the heads of departments (Secretary of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The President takes the ground that he can remove Mr. Stanton, and that he has pointed since his accession to the office. Circumstances, it is said, have made it up to present, the movement against Rome. The volunteers which had begun to collect from all parts of Italy, and which Garibaldi intended to lead against the Papal territory at various places, will disperse, but the movement will be pursued with great activity, Garibaldi himself expressing his firm belief in success.

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Prince Napoleon is reported to have declared on hearing of the execution of Maximilian that he would never again sign a death warrant.

A letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway says it is considerable repairs are required to put the line in good condition. It is not in his ability, he regulate to ask the bondholders or capitalists their interest for a period, and postpone for a time the interest on the consolidated bonds.

Galignani's correspondence of Berlin maintains that the war feeling is growing strong in France, the policy of the French Government has taken no decided ground in reference to the Luxembourg question, but perhaps the French policy, will shortly find itself in a very embarrassing position, by arousing the Latin races from Spain or Italy.

The Paris correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Prussia has assured France, in has been instructed to demand an explanation of the steps taken by the Prussian Government in Luxembourg, which was not to be assembled till next year.

The London *Morning Post* declares there is no present cause to fear any disturbance of peace. The cabinet of M. Rattazzi and the Tuileries are acting together on the Roman question, and desire to avoid the same language at Berlin. The true cause of the present distrust is the Prussian system of the French army to what is called its normal footing. What we feel about our navy proves how it feels about the military practice. In like manner, France is the chief topic of conversation in the military power of Europe, and will have to make great exertions to keep a foremost place. Apart from the unsuitedness occasioned by the recasting of our delighters, there is, as yet, no single question upon which an angry dispute exists, or upon which a quarrel could arise.

The London *Star* says it has been stated that France is urging upon Austria to demand the fulfilment of article 5th of the treaty of Prague as to Schleswig. Austrian papers deny this, but there is abundant evidence that France is leaving no stone unturned to secure the co-operation of Austria in the coming war with Prussia.

The memoirs of Prince Albert, compiled by Sir Grey, under the direction of the Queen, are published.

In the House of Commons, Sir Colman Glolyan drew attention to the condition of Ireland. He showed the evils under which that country labored, and contended the Government made no effort to remove them. An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which several Tory members made speeches, reading which, one would suppose that Ireland was the happiest country in the world. Mr. Maguire made a pungent reply, showing that if Ireland had aroused the bitterest possible feeling against this country in the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the state of Ireland was more satisfactory, but that it arose not from acts of the present or last government, but from the efforts of an exterior agency. He probably declare that the Government's legislation for Ireland had met with no support, and he held out no hopes of more being done.

Two hundred Garibaldian refugees have applied for permission to establish themselves in Switzerland. The Federal Cabinet referred the matter to the Cantonal Governments.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prussia declined to entertain the suggestion that she should give special guarantees for the protection of Germans in North Schleswig. The Danish Government affirms that the existing laws secure all rights to every one, and exceptional arrangements are thought unnecessary. In the meantime of settling the frontiers, Prussia is asked to take the initiative.

The *Italie* contains the following proclamation, which is being circulated in Rome:

Rome, July 15.—Romans! the crisis of your and the desire of all those whose hearts beat in unison with yours, three long years of anxiety for Italy, at last the country has been realized. There are now no more discussions and distinctions. All the fractions of the Liberal party have given each other the hand, and United in arms, in order to put down forever the remnant

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Stanton Declines to Resign.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1867.

It is generally stated here that the President yesterday addressed a note to the Secretary of War, saying his resignation would be accepted. This note was, it is reported, based on the ground of public considerations of high character. It is understood to-night that Secretary Stanton has declined to the President, saying that for similar reasons he will continue in that position till the ensuing meeting of Congress. There is no doubt this is the purport of his response. Mr. Stanton was not at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward returned to Washington to-day improved in health. His son Frederick is recovering from his recent injuries and will soon return to Washington.

Secretary McCulloch is again at his post, after several days absence with his family at Norfolk.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Police Commissioners—Another Section of the Union Pacific Railroad Accepted—Passenger Railway Difficulty Settled.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The Indian Commissioners, proviously appointed, arrived here to-day and held a formal meeting. Nothing of importance was done. It is not expected they will do anything to-morrow for the transaction of business.

The United States Railroad Commissioners have accepted a section of the road, twelve miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, which is to be completed in the following and fifty-thirty-fifth mile west of the Missouri.

The war which has been raging for the past year or more between some street railroad companies and the public, on the question of increased fare, has been settled by the street railroad companies receding to the old fare of five cents.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Death of One of General Sheridan's Staff—Sad Death of a Young Lady.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6—Brevet Colonel Alexander Von Schrameck, Aide-de-Camp, inspector of General Sheridan's Staff, died on the Sunday morning of yellow fever.

A Special meeting is called tonight to discuss the action of General Sheridan. Several prominent party leaders are announced to speak.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Death of Ex-Governor Porter—Cashier Forfeiter Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Aug. 6—Ex-Governor Porter died to-day, aged seventy-eight years.

George Sherman was held to bail for having seven hundred dollars in counterfeit in the Third National Bank of Philadelphia in his possession.

Officer Robbed at Springfield, Mass—Arsenal Hands Discharged.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6—First and attack on Deputy Constable Miles occurred this morning. Miles was shot in the head and robbed in the recovery of several barrels of liquor, which he officer had seized. Blue Lodge Hall, in which the liquor was found, was set afire and carefully secured with his life.

Work will be considerably reduced at the armory. Two hundred and fifty workmen have been discharged in the past two weeks.

An Odious Drowned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Aug. 6—A man named J. Brown, aged 25 years, bachelor, who has a family in Lewisville, Cumberland, fell into the creek last night and was drowned.

BUFFALO, August 6.—The man drowned in the Niagara River yesterday, was named John Ryan, of Lockport, and belonged to Huntingdon, Indiana.

Heinie Measures as a Study.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, August 6—At the meeting of the Board of Regents, kindly but earnestly admonished the members to avoid all personal bickering in the matter, and hoped they would abstain from any personal remarks.

Mr. Lockhart presented very sharply, and remarked that he had changed his views because Webster, the great author, was so by adding new books to his series, and thereby acknowledged his system a failure.

After some further bickering, the Chancellor moved to substitute the books now in use in the schools, recommended by the committee.

A vote was taken by a division of the Board, and resulted—yeas, 18; nays, 15. So the motion was carried.

Mr. Lockhart moved to take up the series reported by the committee and adopt them in the place of Webster. This motion was decided in the negative by a close vote.

Mr. Boesen remarked that as some of the members were in favor of some change, the proper course would be to place them, in an awkward position, as it would compel them to vote on the report as a whole.

After some further discussion, Mr. Ray called the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The chairman made some remarks in regard to the undue influence used by book agents and others upon the members of the Committee of Revision, and the pains that would have been arrived at had these influences been successful.

Messrs. Young, Leggate and Ingham, members of the Committee, spoke in the strongest terms of Mr. Ross with considerable feeling, and demanded an explanation.

Mr. Ross explained that his remarks were general, and that he did not think the influence would not have been so indelicate.

The President again admonished the gentlemen to avoid personalities. It announced, that the business of the Board was closed at the meeting. The assertion that influence had been used to bear upon the committee, too, might be met with the charge that some influence had been used in the other side.

Mr. Swift moved to strike out Wilson's series from the report, and substitute Ray's series, agreed to by a vote of 19 yeas to 15 nays.

Also to strike out Mitchell's Geography and insert Warren's, which was agreed to by a vote of 19 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. Barr then moved to strike out the balance of the report so far as any new books were concerned. In order to strike out Butler's Arithmetic and Clark's Grammar.

Mr. Boyle moved to amend by adding Clark's Grammar. Amendment accepted. Motion as amended was carried by a vote of 13 to 15.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the report as amended, which was agreed to by a vote of 17 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. Swift moved to add Martindale's Histor of the United States, which was lost.

Mr. Ingham moved to add Brook's Elements of Arithmetic, which was lost.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Board adjourned.

The Decker Piano Agency.

Watson's *Art Journal*, of August 3d, published in London, contains a notice of the last card of Hoffman, Hoene & Co., and thus comments upon it:

"Some months ago, it will be remembered, published that they were not born with silver spoons in their mouths, neither were operations on the piano-forte, and civil tongues in their mouths. Our article last week on the piano controversy going on in Pittsburgh, has been copied into several journals of that city, and as its sober plain and simple truth, has naturally incensed Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co. greatly. We stated facts in a straightforward manner; we exposed the influences system by which men can to-day bespatter our piano with fulsome puffs, and to-morrow throw dirt at the character and standing, and attempt to elevate another piano in its place, thus falsifying testimonials and libeling honest dealers, while coolly stating that they wish to be honest: we love truth and fair play, the excellence of the Decker pianos, fixing upon them Hoffman, Hoene & Co., the miserable meanness of w