THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
P. N. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....W. F. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CNTY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15 "
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$8.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 190. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 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 Header 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.
—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday Edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
☞ Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Judge Sharswood on Legal Tenders.—Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Sorlers vs. Trott:

"On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

AMERICA carried off the highest honors at the Paris Exposition in mowing machines and reapers. No higher testimonial to our home genius is needed than this award for practical inventions. In pianos, we also excelled. Although the American display was poor in comparison with those of other important powers, still what few articles were exhibited redounded to our praise, and surpassed the productions of more pretentious countries.

A FEW days ago the New York agent of the Associated Press victimized many of the leading papers of the country by furnishing a "puff" of somebody's new book, as an item of news. The author got advertising worth hundreds of dollars for nothing, unless he paid the energetic agent for his trouble.

THE death of William B. Campbell, of Tennessee, is announced as having occurred yesterday. He was a Representative in Congress from 1837 to 1843, and was Governor of his native State from 1851 to 1853. He served with credit and distinction in the Mexican war.

THEODORE S. TACK, Esq., of the well known oil firm of Tack Brothers, this city, takes his departure to-morrow for Europe on a tour of business and pleasure. We wish him a pleasant journey and safe return.

THE campaign in Ohio has brilliantly opened and the success of the Republican candidates by overwhelming majorities must be the result.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS now in session at Chicago is largely attended, delegates from nearly all of the States being in attendance.

A Woman in a Mineral Hole.—A remarkable escape from death occurred the other day which makes one's blood chill to think that the consequences were not greater than they were. Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Patrick Maher, a middle aged woman, residing near the head of Dodge street, back of the gas house, had occasion to visit her son's house, a short distance over the bluff. Starting between nine and ten o'clock, she proceeded along, and wandering from the path fell into a mineral hole forty feet deep, where she remained until Wednesday noon. The shaft had been worked years ago and abandoned, and was covered with brush and weeds, which no one would suspect concealed a dangerous trap. Not returning that evening it was suspected that she remained at her son's house; but a visit there disclosed the fact that she had not been heard of. Search was then made about the neighborhood, but no traces of the missing woman could be found for several hours. A woman looking for her children, who had strayed away, found a shawl on the edge of a mineral hole. This furnished a clue to the missing female. Assistance was procured and the shaft explored. Down its depths forty feet lay the woman, insensible. She was placed to the surface, bruised considerable, but strange to say no bones were broken, and after receiving medical treatment, was pronounced in a fair way of recovery. Yesterday she was doing well.—*Dubuque Herald.*

Return of Disgusted Brazilian Emigrants.—

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, gives the foll owing account of the return of a party of disappointed Southerners, who had obstinately insisted on exiling themselves and seeking a home in Brazil:

"There arrived at the Central Hotel last night a party of ladies and gentlemen who left Brazil last month, thoroughly, totally, heartily disgusted with their new homes among the hybrid masses in the wormeaten, half civilized country of Brazil. The party is composed entirely of Alabamians. They give affecting and pitiful accounts of the sufferings of many hundreds of deluded Southerners, who were lured away from their friends by the tempting offers of the Brazilian Government, and the tales of wild and impulsive American adventurers. They represent that there is no regularly organized Government in Brazil—there is no society—but little cultivation among the inhabitants—no laudable ambition—no ways of making money—the people scarcely know the meaning of the word "kindness,"—the American citizens live about in huts, uncared for—there is general dissatisfaction among the emigrants, and the whole Brazil representation is a humbug and a farce. The American Consul is in receipts of numerous and constant applications from helpless American citizens to assist them in getting back to their true and rightful country.

Indian Atrocities in Texas—A Brave Woman.—

A terrible Indian tragedy transpired recently on the Leon, in Hamilton county, about six miles from the town of Hamilton. Two persons were killed and and six wounded. A school house was first attacked by about a dozen Indians. The brave teacher, Miss Ann Whitney, exposed himself at the door, beseeching the savages to spare the children and kill her. The noble woman soon fell, pierced with many arrows. Meanwhile the children had scattered among the bushes near by. Some of them were severely wounded, but none killed. Next a family moving in a wagon was attacked. The men was killed. A daughter about fourteen years old, and a son younger were taken alive, but, strange to say, both were released and have returned unhurt. All the children concur in their testimony as to the heroic conduct of their teacher. Such an act is worthy to be recorded among the heroic deeds that make men and women immortal in history. Miss Whitney was a lady of Northern birth, about twenty-eight years of age. She possessed many accomplishments, and followed the business of teaching for several years, in which avocation she had acquired considerable reputation. Her parents reside in Comanche county.—*Bosque Banner, Texas.*

—A French paper, the *Journal de Pontarlier*, relates a case of premature interment. During the funeral of a young woman at Moutlourin, who had apparently died in an epileptic fit, the grave-digger, after having thrown a spadeful of earth on the coffin, thought he heard a moaning from the tomb. The body was consequently exhumed, and a vein having been opened, yielded blood almost warm and liquid. Hopes were for a moment entertained that the young woman would recover from her lethargy, but she never did entirely, and the next day life was found to be extinct.

Affecting Sketch.

In a cemetery near Seville is a very beautiful though simple marble cross, on which is engraved these lines in Spanish:

"I believe in God:
"I hope for God:
"I love God."

It is the grave of a poor boy, the only son of a widow. He was not exactly an idiot, but what people call a "natural." Good, simple, humble, every one loved him; but no one could teach him anything. His intelligence was in some way at fault. He could remember nothing. In vain the poor mother put him first at school, and then to a trade; he could not learn. At last, in despair, she took him to a neighboring monastery and implored the abbot, who was a most charitable holy man, to take him as a lay brother. Touched by her grief, the abbot consented, and the boy entered the convent.

There all possible pains were taken with him by good monks to give him at least some ideas of religion, but he could remember nothing but these three sentences. Still, he was so patient, so laborious, and so good, that the community decided to keep him.

When he had finished his hard out-of-door work, instead of coming in to rest, he would go straight to the Church, and there remain on his knees for hours. "But what does he do?" exclaimed one of the novices. "He does not know how to pray, he neither understands the office, nor the sacraments, nor the canons of the Church." They therefore had themselves in a side chapel, close to where he came. Devotedly kneeling, with his hands clasped, his eyes fastened on the tabernacle, he did nothing but repeat over and over again, "I believe in God, I hope for God; I love God." One day he was missing. They went to his cell and found him dead on the straw, with his hands joined, and an expression of the same ineffable peace and joy they had remarked on his face when in the Church. They buried him in this quiet cemetery, and the abbot caused these words to be graven on the cross. Soon a lily was seen flowering by the grave, whereon had been sown it, the grave was opened, and the root of the flower was found in the heart of the orphan boy.—*From "Impressions of Spain," by Lady Herbert.*

Wanted; An Asylum for Monarchs.

The London *Morning Herald* has actually fallen to making fun of royal personages who have had losses. In an article upon the late King Otho of Greece it remarks:

"It would be ridiculous, indeed, to affirm that the odds are greatly in favor of a long Danish dynasty at Athens. Otho, at all likelihood, was well intentioned when he set foot on classic soil on the morning of February 6th, 1833, in his eighteenth year, and George, no doubt, is conscientious in his desire to do that which Otho attempted in vain, but a fatality seems to attach to all these mutinous monarchies. In fact it was hardly necessary to point out the Mexican empire as an illustration of the enormous expenditure, and egregiously Quixotic. But Europe itself is sufficiently full of examples. Think of the hundreds of millions from imperial goldsmiths and enriched by Imperial jewellers, for the First Napoleon. Of the whole galaxy, not a glimmer remains. Every now and then a prince is put up, sits for a time, and is rejected."

It attempts to console King George with the reflection that he is in very good company, and probably will find himself quite as comfortable out of his "white-washed palace" at Athens as in it.

"Many a St. Germains is required for the dispossessed sovereigns of Europe. His Majesty, formerly of Naples, is in retirement; His Highness, formerly of Hanover, has been discrowned; the Dukes or Duchesses regnant of Parma and Modena are in private life; and we know what a royal bevy of illustrious decent and of unchallenged virtue finds a home, and almost a loyalty of welcome among ourselves. Such incidents might preach a good deal to these personages without convincing them. They are the most wretched of mankind. Princes are apt to compare themselves, if fallen, with what they were, and not with others who never mounted the height whence to fall."

There is an unkindness in the phrase "unknown monarchies," which is entirely foreign to the usual temper of the *Morning Herald.*

An Oregon Tradition.

It may come out that the Chinese not only invented gunpowder, but discovered America. There is now a story current along the Pacific coast that several generations ago an expedition of Indians from that part of the country went to Washington Territory and paddled their way coastwise in a canoe as far as Portland, in Oregon, up through the ugly Columbia river, and that in progress forward they found, on the banks of the river, what they took to be a Chinaman, partially imbedded in the mud, the some what broken remains of a Chinaman. This astonished the Indians, who regarded themselves the sole lords of creation, while it afterward excited the curiosity and spirit of inquiry of such few white men as were then in those distant and comparatively unknown regions of the earth. The finding of the Chinese junk is still a matter of tradition among the Indians tribes who inhabit those regions, and is freely spoken of by the American and European population, and the conclusion come to is, that at some far-off period of the world's existence, the Chinese—always an enterprising people—sent an expedition northwise, which happened a prey to the pitiless storms that are so often to be encountered in the Columbia river. Certain it is, at all events, that the junk was found in such condition, and it is only reasonable to conclude that it came from China. Perhaps, after all, Johnny Chinaman may claim the credit of having discovered America.

A Curious Calculation.

An exchange says: "What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice, in proportion to his size, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so if a man of middling sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as sixteen thousand of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard one-sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound of lung and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of one thousand six hundred miles; and when he sneezed his house ought to fall about his ears! Suppose a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than the actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of one hundred and fifty pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump twelve thousand eight hundred miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochin China."

The Cretan Insurrection.

The *North German Gazette* of July 20th, Berlin (semi-official,) has an article on the Eastern question, in which it says:

"The East appears to be approaching a crisis, if an intervention of the Powers in the interest of humanity may be so called. Omar Pasha's victories would seem to be unimportant, and the news from Candia of cruelties exercised by the Turks, and of an appeal addressed by the Cretans to the foreign Governments, praying them to put an end to the effusion of blood in the Island, will probably bring about fresh efforts at mediation. The Sublime Porte will hardly persist in its refusal to listen to the proffered mediation, as in such case it would become the duty of the Christian Powers to follow it up by a decided pressure."

—A Troy lady, on Wednesday evening, informed a policeman that a burglar had concealed himself in her house. The latter, after searching the house, proceeded to the lady's bed room and found the door locked. He called out to the party supposed to be within, and no response came. He ordered the door open, and sure enough there was a man in the room. But it was not a burglar, nor yet the lady's husband, who had adopted this singular method of getting into the house by a rear window, for purposes best known to himself. He said however he only wanted "to frighten his wife a little." "Less son—jealously, perhaps.

—An engine was run on the New Jersey railroad, a few days ago, from Bordentown to Elizabeth in fifteen minutes—a distance of fifteen miles.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1867.

CASE OF CONNELLOR BRADLEY.

About thirty members of the bar of this city, who hold that the bar has no right to review the orders of the Court, have united in a call for a meeting on Thursday of next week, in opposition to the course of the meeting held last week in the interest of Bradley. These gentlemen hold that members of the bar have no business to interfere irregularly with the orders of the Court, and that any member so demeaning himself as to secure dismissal must rest his case upon its own merits.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

It is ascertained that of the issue of seven-thirties which mature on the fifteenth inst., $230,000,000 have been converted, leaving but $20,000,000 still outstanding. These will probably all be converted by the time the extension of one month given by the Secretary expires.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

The President has prepared and sent to General Grant instructions to issue an order assigning General Sheridan to the command of the Department of Missouri, Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Platte, and Gen. Thomas to the Fifth District (Sheridan's) Military District. The orders will probably be issued to-day, unless Gen. Grant shall suggest the substitution of some other officer for Sheridan. In that case Sheridan may be assigned to some other command. It is understood that until Friday last it was the purpose of the President to place Sheridan in command of the Fifth District, but he concluded yesterday to give Hancock the position to Gen. Thomas.

GEN. POPE'S LETTER.

The letter of Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant has occasioned a good deal of comment here, and it is generally believed the latter officer will order the arrest of H. H. Littell and other persons. Under the recent instruction he has a right to do so. It is remembered that some time ago General Grant counselled the arrest of Governor Jenkins for doing exactly what Littell is now guilty of. This strengthens the opinion that Gen. Grant will act in Littell's case as he advised Pope to do in Jenkins'.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Plumb, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, who has been here for several days, yesterday received authorization and instructions from the State Department to represent our Government at the City of Mexico, and will leave for that place to-morrow for that city. The recent commission of Mr. Campbell to act as our representative in Mexico is cancelled, and Mr. Plumb succeeds him in the office of Charge d'Affaires."

SANFORD CONOVER DEAD.

Judge Holt has written a letter which will be published on Monday stating that he did not furnish the affidavits recently published, and that he did not file on his part. That his endorsement of the application for the pardon of Conover was in connection with the application for his release, that it was not a recommendation, and did not contain a statement of the evidence in the case. He concludes by saying "all averments to the contrary are false, by which made or however supported, which seek to connect him in any degree by word or act, the alleged conspiracy against the President, are wilful false, as are the charges of the first step false, as are those in concert with Mr. Riddle, rather than of desired to be in concert as aimed or desired by the Prisoner whatever."

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

The *World's* special says General Grant has urged the President to dismiss every member of his Cabinet, in order to prevent bickerings in the Cabinet, and advisedly. The General is known to be intimately attached to Mr. Seward, whom on regards as too adroit and dangerous.

GEN. POPE'S LETTER—A REVIEW.

An error occurs in the summary of General Pope's letter. He really asks reconsideration as he anticipates, or at all events as to future results unless other men are pushed to the front. Stanton is according to their nature issues presented. He then argued that it would have been well to have enforced their absence from country.

THE BAR MEETING.

Thirty-four members of the bar of the District of Columbia have called a meeting to review the action of the previous meeting relative to the action of the Court in Bradley's case. The action of the Court is not a proper subject for review at a public meeting of the bar.

HONORS TO AMERICAN HOWERS AND REAPERS.

Advices received here state that no other higher success than Strong's medal for horse reapers and mowers was awarded to the American Exposition.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of funds in the United States Treasury now is slightly seven millions in currency, eighty-nine millions in coin and twenty millions in gold certificates.

SIX INCHES OF RAIN.

The records of the Smithsonian Institute show that six inches of rain fell during the recent storm, which exceeds in the amount of any rainfall for August for years.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs from the 1st to the 10th of August were $470,000.

DISMISSED JOHNSTON CONDEMNED.

The Soldiers and Sailors Union, at a meeting to-night, passed resolutions strongly condemning the action of the President in suspending Secretary Stanton and highly complimentary to the latter.

ORDER REMOVING GENERAL MERRIDAN NOT PROMULGATED.

The President's communication to the Secretary of War instructing assigning Major General Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, Major General Sheridan to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and Major General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, was sent to General Grant on Saturday. The orders have not prepared at Adjutant General's Office, but not yet promulgated.

LAND OFFICE MATTERS.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has ordered the withdrawal from sale, pre-emption or entry of the odd numbered sections lying within twenty miles on each side of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad. The Commissioner has decided that no person can acquire a title to more than one section of land under the homestead act.

COTTON CROP—MURDER OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Accounts from Texas and Louisiana and Southern Mississippi are unanimous. Worms and overflows have destroyed half the crop.

Judge J. W. C. Horne, a prominent citizen of Sampter county, Ga., was murdered by a party of freedmen recently. Five men have been arrested and imprisoned at Macon, four of whom confessed their participation in the crime.

A Radical or Republican organization has been established in every city and town throughout the State, preparatory to commencing a vigorous campaign in favor of reconstruction under the military bill.

RETURN OF PARTIES FROM MEXICO.

General Sedgwick and Colonel Parker, of the Fort Phil Kearney investigating commission, returned to Washington last night from a tour in the Indian country. They will now commence the preparation of their report to the Secretary of the Interior.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

Two hundred and twenty-six patents will be issued this week.

MILITARY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major General Howe has been ordered to report to General Schofield, Major General Ord to report to General Hancock, Brevet Major General Griffin and Hoppin to report to General Hancock, Brevet Major General Reynolds, at Detroit, for duty on the survey of the lakes.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Sedition in Cuba—Execution by Garrote—Emigration to Mexico—Proposition of Coolies on Shipboard—Disturbances at Jamaica.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamer Heliopolis, from Havana on the 14th, has arrived.

It is asserted many seditious expressions are heard concerning the late riot at Matanzas. A soldier was executed by garrote at Havana on the 10th. The necessary funds will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Spanish Minister, at Washington to hold by citizens of the United States.

Sugars dull and unchanged.

The Mexican difficulties in British Honduras have ended.

Emigrants from our Southern States continue to arrive.

The Austrian Bark Nieman arrived at Barbadoes with four hundred and thirty Coolies. They shortly become mutinous. Captain Beckwith ordered the Coolies into the hold and fired into the crowd. Three were killed, several wounded and the rest driven below, when they set fire to the vessel, expecting the flames, when they low to extinguish the fire. Captain Beckwith have murdered them, little the Coolies had all the hatches closed and water poured down one of the ventilators, raising such a steam and smoke that the Coolies soon volunteered to put out the fire themselves.

Advices from Jamaica report a disturbance at Busby Park, Home sugatters, who acted upon land belonging to the authorities, were warned off by the authorities, when they rebelled, but were finally driven off and some of them imprisoned. They dced and some of them imprisoned. They are to try at end in October.

The Baltimore Schutzenfest—Ten Thousand Persons on the Ground.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, August 19.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schutzen Association commenced today with a grand parade. Members and visiting delegations from other cities throughout the City Park. Ten thousand persons are on the ground to-night.

Lawyers Refused Registration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—The Board of Registration are refusing to allow lawyers and many others who are almost universally considered entitled to registration.

Registration Expenses in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 19.—The sum of $186,000 was received here to-day to pay the expenses of Registration in this State.

FROM THE WOODS.

Location of the Camp Meeting and its Surroundings—Rev. A. J. Eudsley, Presiding Elder—his functions and successful administration—Services of the Camp Meeting from Thursday night to Sunday—Gathering Weather—Pleasant Incidents—Visiting and other Ministers, &c.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The wonderful saving power attending the Uniontown District Camp meeting held last summer at Belle Vernon, prompted the Presiding Elder, Rev. A. J. Eudsley, and those associated with him, in council, to hold another one at some point in the District, this season. Considering all the circumstances, those in the management selected a grove near McKeesport for the meeting this year, and it is now in successful progress. To give our readers an idea of its locality, we may state it is situated about two miles from McKeesport, close to Crooked Run, and fifteen miles from Pittsburgh. Persons coming from Pittsburgh, leave the cars of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company at Crooked Run station, and by a pleasant road of the most serpentine character, winding over hill and skirting the narrow valley through which it takes its course, the "Grove" is finally reached. The ground itself is a flat of rare evenness, and is admirably adapted for the purpose, shaded mainly by young and vigorous trees of sufficient growth to afford a good shade, but not so thick as to exclude the light, and there is a pile of sawed lumber, which has been carefully adapted for the purpose, shaded