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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE MILITARY COMMANDERS.

By a law enacted at the last regular session of Congress, and which was recited at large in these columns a few days ago, it is provided that neither of the commanders of the five military districts into which the insurrectionary States are divided, shall be removed without the consent of the General of the armies. Hence it will be seen that the order issued by the President on the 17th inst., removing General SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth district, was inoperative and void until the consent of Gen. GRANT was obtained. In point of law and fact the removal was made by General GRANT, and not by the President.

In his order removing General SHERIDAN, General GRANT especially directs his successor, General THOMAS, to "continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth district, at the time of assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter or modify them." This would seem, on the face of it, to be conclusive evidence that General GRANT approves of what General SHERIDAN has done, and consented to disgrace him simply to please the President. If Gen. GRANT shall not feel constrained to speedily direct the annulment or material modification of General SHERIDAN's orders, he will certainly stand exposed to the censure of foreign nations for endorsing his duty in the exercise of a sound judgment.

Gen. GRANT, as we showed on a recent occasion, was not assignable, by virtue of his military rank, to the administration of the War Department. That place is a purely civil appointment, to which any citizen is eligible. There are strong reasons of propriety why high civil and military offices should not be held simultaneously by the same individual. In accepting the post of Secretary of War, Gen. GRANT enabled the President to do what he long sought to accomplish, but in vain, that is, the removal of Mr. STANTON, and within a week after entering upon the duties of his new appointment, he assented to the removal of General SHERIDAN, to prevent which Congress had vested extraordinary discretion in his hands.

We regard this complication as unfortunate for Gen. GRANT and for the loyal masses of the republic.

SHARSWOOD VS. JACKSON.

Film has famous proclamation against the South Carolina Nullifiers in December, 1832, General JACKSON said:

"I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTED EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED."

This was in 1832. Many yet living remember how the country rocked with excitement and trembled with alarm at the audacious pretensions and the treasonable measures of JOHN C. CALHOUN and his followers; and they remember how all parties rallied when JACKSON crushed that incipient treason under his heel. Democrats and Whigs clasped hands and united their voices in support of the brave old man and his proclamation.

But there was, even in Pennsylvania, a small band of politicians who drew their inspiration, not from JEFFERSON or JACKSON, but from JOHN C. CALHOUN, and of this small band was Judge SHARSWOOD, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. After nullification was crushed he remained the same, and in an oration delivered in April, 1834, he re-affirmed the cardinal docirine of nullification, secession and rebellion in the following emphatic terms:

"We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of *compact between parties having no common superior*. EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE CONTRACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES."

Is it safe at a time like this to entrust supreme judicial powers to a man who entertains such opinions as these? We grant that he may hold them honestly and sincerely; but the more honestly and sincerely they are entertained the more dangerous they are. JACKSON was honest and sincere in his opposition to such views, and his honesty, more than anything else, gave him power to put those down who attempted in 1832 to carry them into practice; and had JACKSON been where BUCHANAN was in 1860 we should have had no rebellion.

—Inquiries making in Europe by American agents with reference to raising Cashmere goats and manufacturing the wool and hair in the United States, encourage a belief that success would reward efforts in this direction. Mr. J. S. Dhehl, now in Europe collecting information on this subject, species of numerous fabrics in the Paris Exhibition made from the goat's fleece, with the looms, cards and other machinery employed in their manufacture, and expresses confidence that this department of industry can be made more successful in the United States than in Europe." Specimens of Cashmere, Thibet, and Angora goats varied have been sent to Washington. American specimens of Angora fleece exhibited to the manufacturers in Leeds, England, were pronounced "the most beautiful they had seen." Similar expressions were heard in Vienna, where the most improved Jacquard looms are in operation. Machinery of this description can be readily purchased at a moderate cost, and there is no lack of workmen to assist in introducing this branch of manufacture into the new world. We may safely predict that in a few years elegant fabrics will be made in the United States from the wool of the Cashmere goat of our own production.

—Col. Alexander Von Shrader died suddenly in New Orleans on the 6th, of brain fever, brought on by the fatigues on his recent trip up Red River. Col. Von Shrader was by profession a soldier, having been educated for the military life in Europe, where he served from boyhood until the breaking out of the rebellion in the United States. He served with distinction, throughout the late war as Inspector General upon the staff of Major General Thomas, he being a lieutenant colonel, and up to brigadier general of volunteers. With General Thomas he made all the campaigns of the Tennessee, and was one of the most patient and valuable officers in the Inspector's Department of the United States Army.

—The Chicago Board of Trade has declared that the members who were arrested and to whose case we referred in a former issue, have done nothing inconsistent with fair dealing and usual commercial practice, and have instructed the Directors of the Board to employ counsel for their defense. Senator Mack, who was the author of the resolutions under which the prosecutions have been brought, appeared before the board and declared that the law was not intended, and could not be construed to interfere with the ordinary course of trade; the intention was to correct certain abuses indulged in by grain speculators who had no capital to trade with and whose only business was betting on prices.

—Judge Walton, of Augusta, Me., has decided that hop beer was not intoxicating within the meaning of the statute, and that any kind of beer, which has to be drunk in enormous quantities to produce intoxication, does not come under the head of "intoxicating liquors," as specified in the liquor law.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE RECENT REMOVALS.

Another "Conversation" With the President—Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton—Why Gen. Sheridan Was Removed.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, in an account of a conversation with the President, says: The President remarked that at one time General Grant strongly intimated that unless Secretary Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use, in view of Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General that Stanton ought to be removed, and inquired if Grant if he would take charge of the department in the event of a change. The latter promptly expressed his entire willingness to do so. I referred to a rumor that the general had eventually protested against the removal. The President frankly said such was the case—that the General had written him a very kind but earnest letter, in which he had intimated that he was so much distressed at the situation, and so desirous of a termination of the difficulties, that he felt constrained to express his views. He said the removal of General Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. On the contrary, Gen. Sheridan and endeavored to execute his orders in an honest and high-minded Radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and for this reason I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command.

Gen. Sickles to be Removed, Succeeded by Gen. Canby—Gen. Hancock out of his Brevet Rank.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The *Times'* Washington special says the President yesterday announced that Gen. Sickles would be removed and succeeded by Gen. Canby. Gen. Sickles will be mustered out of his brevet rank in the regular army, and will return to his Colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

BY CABLE FROM CUBA.

Mortality at Coolie Depots—Bank Investigation—New Captain General—Political Prisoners—Yellow Fever Expected—The Bark Ocean Home—Military Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, August 21—VIA LAKE CITY, FLA., August 24.—The mortality at the Coolie depots is very great.

An investigation of the financial condition of the Grocers' Bank has been held. It is reported that the bank will soon be forced into liquidation.

A Spanish steamer from Cadiz, arrived today, brings intelligence that General Lersundi has been appointed Captain General of Cuba, in place of General Manzano, resigned.

The expected new Captain General will arrive in December.

It is reported there had been a political disturbance in Villa Clara, among Cubans, who were implicated, have since been released on bail.

The American bark Ocean Home is soon to be restored to her owners, the charge on which she was seized not having been sustained.

The Sanitary report of the Island for July states that there were 1,319 cases of yellow fever, of which 1,000 were fatal. Twenty-six resulted fatally. There were also reported seventy-six and thirty-four deaths from small pox.

Sugar active; No 12 at 8¾ reals per arroba.

New York, August 24.—*The Herald's* special, dated Havana 23d, says: President Cabral, of Dominica, sent a message to Washington, with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Samana, on the Island of Hayti, for three million dollars.

Delay is feared in the completing of the Cuban cables from Key West to Punta Rosa, the bark portion of the latter place, which was used between Cuba and Key West, and which belongs to the Spanish, has been authority from England before proceeding to lay the remainder.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

National Organ Question Indefinitely Postponed—Sympathy Expressed for Working Classes in Europe—Next Congress to Meet at Pittsburgh, Pa.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The subject of a National Organ was discussed this morning, seven or eight delegates taking part. On motion the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Evans offered the following, which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The efforts of the working classes of Europe, to obtain political power and to improve their status socially, politically, and to throw off the servitude in which they have been and are held, by the institutions and laws under which they live, afford a gratifying evidence of the progress of justice, enlightenment and the sentiments of humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Labor Congress expresses its sympathy for and encouragement to them in their struggle against political and social wrongs.

The newly elected officers were then installed.

Mr. Mitchell introduced the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the employment in Government works of persons honestly and in good faith, who have resorted to others in every way more competent.

Resolved, That whenever any case becomes known to the President of the United States or Union, he shall immediately appeal to the Congress of the United States for the removal of such person or persons. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Harding, it was decided to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10 o'clock, on Monday in May, 1868, unless otherwise ordered by the President and Board of Directors.

A Mass meeting will be held tonight to ratify the action of the Convention.

YELLOW FEVER PROGRESS.

Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan—Public Business Suspended—Flight of Employees—The Disease Among Army Officers and Their Families.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 24.—A dispatch from General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, August 19, says: "The yellow fever has abated but very little in the last week. Its ravages it has been very bad, and has interfered with the public service from the standpoint of flight of employees. In this city it has yet only taken hold of two companies, and there are now some signs of improvement. Of the few officers down, Lieut. Smith, son of U. F. Smith, is very dangerous; Ill. Lieut. Asaph, of the engineers, took the disease from here to Fort Morgan, and there died. A telegram dated 21st announces a change for the better in Lieut. Smith's case.

Another telegram, dated 23d, says there is much distress among the officers and families at Galveston from yellow fever. Mrs. Col. A. Best is dead, also Lieut. Kirkmann's wife. Col. A. Best and Mrs. Dr. Adams are very low. Col. Howell is better. General Howard's wife and other officers are down with it here, but they are all but one doing well.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

GALVESTON, August 21.—The yellow fever is slightly abated. Six deaths and one interment taken place yesterday. Over one hundred of the principal citizens are down with it, including the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers, have died of fever.

SEVERE BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Eight Hundred Savages Attacked in their Villages—A Three Day's Fight—The Redskins Repulsed—Another Battle Expected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Dispatches from Fort Hays, Kansas, dated on the 23d inst. says: A courier has just arrived from Captain Ames with dispatches to Captain Corbin, to the effect that Ames had a severe battle with eight hundred Indians under Sitting Bull on the Republican river. Their village was two miles long. Captain Ames charged twice through their wigwams. The savages finally separated. Three of our men were killed and twenty-five wounded. Thirty horses were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were left on the field. There was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops and the fight lasted three days. Two of the men killed belonged to the Kansas Cavalry, and one to the 10th Regulars. Capt. Ames had one hundred and twenty-five men. A strong force under Major Elliott, and some Kansas Cavalry under Major Moore, leave for the Indian village in light marching order. A severe battle is anticipated. We have not enough troops here.

California Commerce.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The bark Monarch will soon be dispatched to Honolulu with California flour and other stores. She will be the first vessel so be sent thence, which is largely under the control of American capitalists. The idea of an American establishment on the island seems with much favor here.

Sailed: The steamer American, with passengers for New York via Nicaragua, the ship David Crocker, for New York, with one million feet lumber, 2,000 barrels of wheat and flour, a large assortment of wool, hides, &c.

The lumber interest here is much depressed, owing to the continuance of the eight hour movement.

Wheat and Legal Tenders are unchanged.

Fire at Amboy, Ill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AMBOY, Ill., August 24.—A fire broke out this morning in the building occupied by J. Little, Jr., hardware merchant, destroying it, together with all the buildings in the block. The principal losers are Haws & Bourne, dry goods; Demming & Bro., groceries; Lynn & Walker, hardware; Goldstone & Jackson, clothing. The total loss is estimated at seventy thousand dollars; insured for thirty thousand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Order Relieving General Sheridan Suspended—Libel Suit—Fatal Carriage Accident—The Indian Peace Commission.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1867.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue last week were $4,878,220.

ORDER RELIEVING GEN. SHERIDAN SUSPENDED.

The President to-day, on recommendation of Gen. Grant, suspended the execution of Order No. 77, assigning General Thomas to the command of the Fifth district, in lieu of General Sheridan. The reason for this action on the part of the Executive is on account of the ill health of Gen. Thomas, who is now undergoing medical treatment at one of the springs in West Virginia.

The Commissary General of Subsistence has accepted the following bids for furnishing flour to the army: 800 barrels at $11.50; 500 barrels at $10.60; and 200 barrels at $10.22.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Judge Ladd, of the Cambridge Police Court, has sued the editor of the Cambridge *Chronicle* for libel in $10,000. The alleged libel charged the Judge with stupidity and dishonesty in deciding a dog case.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, on Thursday, Miss Adella Babson was fatally injured, Mr. Heartwell badly bruised, a valuable horse killed, and a carriage smashed, by backing from the road into an abandoned quarry twenty-five feet deep.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Taylor has returned on private business, and will relieve the Indian Commission in a few days. The Commissioners cannot fully consummate their object of harmonizing all tribes, and will endeavor to separate the peaceful from the hostile Indians. Red Cloud, the former on reservations, under Government pensions, and the chiefs of the hostile tribes are represented to be a unit in the belief that their country is to be overrun and they will be successful. General Sherman is not expected back from the West, doing all in his power to assist them in the accomplishment of their purposes.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sale of the Carrollton Railroad—Outrage Upon Two Negroes by Some White Ones in the Penitentiary Board—Yellow Fever—Sheriff Wharton Resigns Office by Gen. Sheridan—Revision of Jury Lists.

[By Telegraphto the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—The interest of Messrs. May and Graham in the lease of the Carrollton Railroad, which was assigned to the United States Government, have been sold by Mr. Bell, on behalf of the Government, to Messrs. Bernabel, Dalbonde, Lamarie, Hoffman and Dufourcq, for $90,000, one-fourth to be paid in cash and the balance in six equal payments, three and six months.

Gov. Flanders has appointed a Mr. Langcolored, a member of the Board of Control of the Penitentiary. Two are colored, one white.

Eighteen deaths from yellow fever were reported by the Board of Health yesterday and ninety-nine for the week.

The following order has been issued:

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1867.

Special Orders, No. 124. (Extract.) For reasons similar to those which have induced readjusting the Common Councils of the city of New Orleans, and at the request of the present Common Council of that city, the rolls of jurors, if not before made, shall by marshal, viz: Louis H. Pilla, from the office of City Treasurer; Thos. E. Ogden, City Attorney, and J. Berinuez, Assistant City Attorney.

The Common Council, will, in accordance with law, fill the vacancies hereby created.

The Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, according to the laws of Congress, guarantee to the State the right that no person who is not registered in accordance with the laws of the State shall act as a duly qualified voter in Louisiana. All persons who have the power, with the aid of others, are consequently ineligible under the laws of the State of Louisiana to serve as jurors in any Courts of Justice. The necessary revision of the jury lists will immediately proceed by the Marshal of Jurors. All the laws of the State respecting exemptions from jury duty will remain in force.

By command of P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 24, 1867.

POLITICAL.

A riotous attack was made on the police last night, for arresting a drunken man, and two officers were beaten brutally. The leader of the mob was arrested.

SEVEN STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.

Seven steamers railed for Europe to-day, taking 1,100 in all. Among the passengers were Baron "De La Ide," late Austrian Charge at Rome, by the Lone Star, twenty-six at St. Louis, L. H. Kennott and family, Mr. Bayne Herzog and family, officer of the late Imperial army, and two hundred and forty-three others, including one of the same, who arrived to-day from Paris, and Duke de Fanticlee, with his suite.

The "Czar of Paris" took two American bowls and seven heifers to England for breeding purposes.

MRS. DR. MARY WALKER RETURNED.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker arrived to-day in the steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow.

AN ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.

Mrs. J. Well was arrested for abortion on Monday night, and died in prison. The victim is lying at the point of death.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IS PRONOUNCED OUT OF danger.

New Hill of Lading Movement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Board of Commerce, in connection with the Board of Trade, have taken the matter of the bill of lading influence in opposition to the bill of lading to the interests of Boston and the Lake Shore Association and, great they have sent out circulars to the principal shippers in the western cities, together with the Underwriters, to-day, for a meeting of the parties. The public sentiment is strongly opposed to it.

Gen. Thomas too Ill to Relieve Gen. Sheridan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 24.—A special from Washington states that Gen. Thomas has telegraphed that his health is so poor that he is unable to go to New Orleans at present. General Hancock will probably be appointed if the illness of Thomas is long protracted.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—River falling very slowly, scant three feet in canal.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—River falling.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Bavarians drank 124 quarts of beer spiced last year.

—The newspaper carriers of Indianapolis have formed a Protective Association.

—Horace Greeley proposes to confute Macaulay with "the traditions handed down through my mother."

—Five men were injured by a boiler explosion at a saw mill six miles west of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 6th inst.

—An Indiana family have picked four hundred pollcts, of blackberries this season, and have not got through yet.

—The Kelley's Island, Ohio, vineyards have been damaged badly by the rot, but those on the mainland are not affected.

—Bennett taught school in Maine in his younger days. His experience with the school was valuable to him in after life.

—Illinois papers contain copious details of damage done by hail and rain storms during the first few days of August.

—Samuel Cummings, one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, died in Jefferson County, in that state, a few days ago, aged 90.

—Paris has 250,000 women who should be married but are not, beside fifty thousand licensed and unlicensed *nymphes du pave*.

—Thus far there has been sixty-four applications in bankruptcy in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

—A new Greek play has appeared at Athens. Its subject is Phillip of Macedon, and the name of the dramatist is Antoniades.

—A distinguished French author, and a member of the Senate, has just taken a challenge to fight a duel.

—Mike McCool is training severely to punish Anton Jones in a like manner. He walks thirty miles a day and has reduced his weight to 198 pounds.

—Herr Bottcher, in his time one of the most renowned deep-bass singers, in Germany, is just dead. His name does not indicate great skill as an artist.

—Two Philadelphians named Worrell were murdered at a ranch about 50 miles from Corpus Christi, Texas, a few days ago. The assassins were Mexicans.

—The famine in India last year destroyed 1,500,000 lives, and forced the Hindoos, who will not eat dogs, cats or cows, to dine off their own children.

—During the past twelve months Sandusky, Ohio, has put up one hundred and twenty-seven buildings, valued at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—A fastidious Chicagoan finds fault with the practice of smoking at funerals, although he does not object so strongly to chewing if conducted in an unobtrusive way.

—Some one communicates to the New York *Tribune* the fact that a blind negro boy, of Clinton Parish, Louisiana, taught himself to read by feeling out the letters upon pieces in the nursery grounds. He must have made great proficiency in the dead language.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUSTRIA.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 24.—The Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored to-day that an explicit understanding was arrived at between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to the matter of the Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any interference in the eastern question. It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zolvereis so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. In regard to the Schleswig question, it was proposed that Francis Joseph should interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands.

The Mexican question also came up for consideration. The body of Maximilian was to be demanded from the Mexicans by France and Austria, and the citizens of both Empires were to be protected at all hazards.

PRUSSIA.

NAPOLEON FREELY DENOUNCED.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Semi-Official journals of this city fiercely attack the policy of France and denounce the action of the Emperor Napoleon in the Luxembourg Conference. They assert that in spite of the details which have been published, definite arrangements for the South German States have been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

GREECE.

BLOCKADE BETWEEN SMYRNA.

ATHENS, August 24.—The steamer Arkadi, which has been so successful in running the blockade around Crete, was captured by the Turkish man-of-war. The crew of the Arkadi, finding herself in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, scuttled and set fire to the steamer and, notwithstanding, the flames developed in flames the Arkadi made a sudden turn and plunged beneath the waves. The crew subsequently reached shore in safety.

ENGLAND.

THE TURK RACE.

LONDON, August 24.—At the York races, yesterday, the race for the Doncaster Stakes was won by "Fanban." The Ebor and handicap was won by "Mandrake." In the first mile race, for two year olds, "Vanban" was beaten by "Achievement." The Rosebery stake was won by "Voltigeur." "Steathonman" won the cup.

SPAIN.

SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN ARRAGON.

PARIS, August 25.—Reports have reached here of a successful insurrection in Arragon, and that at the present moment the rebels are carrying everything before them.

ARRIVED OUT.

The United States ship of war Minnesota, has gone into Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The steamship Chicago, from New York, on the 14th inst., has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 24.—*Evening.*—Consols closed to-day at 94 for money and 94 for account. 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 34¼.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—*Evening.*—Sugar closed steady at 35s. 6d. Iron unchanged. Scotch Pig, 52s. Oils and rosin closed dearer.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed to-day with the market closed dull. The following are the authorities: Sales of the week, 70,000 bales, including 10,000 bales of Uplands, 10¾; Middling Orleans, 10¾; sales of the week, 10,000 bales; Market for Breadstuffs closed unchanged. Provisions closed at 1d. to 2s. 6d. higher. Other articles steady at opening prices. From Liverpool, Cotton Market closed dull for medium. Spirits of Turpentine 28s.; Yellow, 34s. 9d. Petroleum, 1½d. per gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Refined.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Ship Damaged by Fire—The Wine Crop—Mining Stocks, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The British ship Blackwall took fire, badly injuring her stock and rigging. The cargo of wheat, owned in Liverpool, was damaged by water.

The wine crop of California this year is estimated at thirty-five million gallons; twenty million gallons.

Mining stocks active at irregular rates: Savage 43.00, Gould & Curry 50, Yellow Jacket 91; Hale & Norcross 30.00, Hale & Norcross 30.00. Legal Tenders 71@72½.

Arrived, last evening, the Golden Mail steamship Golden Age. The passengers left New York on the 1st inst.

Visit to the Isam Stonewall.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25.—Secretary Seward, accompanied by Admiral Farragut and Spanish Ministers and Colonel Jewett, visited the Isam this morning from Washington, on the revenue cutter Dix, which left the city at 8 o'clock, and returned to the Isam Stonewall, which had just arrived in the harbor, and lay alongside her yard in thorough sea going order. The visitors were received by the officers and crew on board the ram, the party remaining on board the Stonewall for two hours, and returned to Washington. The Stonewall sails for Japan to-morrow.

New Planet Discovered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, August 25.—Prof. J. C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, announces the discovery of a new planet bitherto unknown, was the first seen by him last night. It is situated in right ascension, one degree and forty minutes, and in declination three degrees and ten minutes south. It is moving west and south.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The crew of the ship Lizzie Moore, bound for Antwerp, mutinied yesterday, when about nine miles down the river. A police force sent down to the vessel arrested seven men, who will be brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions for trial. The mate of the vessel was stabbed and the crew of one of the seamen mutinied.

Gen. Pope and Conservative Editors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, August 24.—The editors of the Conservative press met here yesterday, and appointed a committee to draw up a memorandum to Gen. Pope, requesting the revocation of order No. 101. In case Gen. Pope refuses the matter is to be referred to the President.

Accident to Walter Brown—Fears that His Match With Hamill Will Be Off

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 24.—A dispatch from Portland says that Walter Brown dislocated one of his ankles yesterday, while taking his morning exercise. Fears are entertained that he will be unable to meet his engagement with Hamill on the 29th.

Steamship Arrivals.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 25.—The steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg via Southampton on the 14th, arrived this afternoon.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th, is signalled below.

Threatened with Suppression.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 25.—It is rumored that the Raleigh *Progress* has been threatened with suppression in consequence of ridiculing Gen. Sickles.

Abandoned the Championship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HOLYOKE, August 24.—The Harvard club has abandoned the championship of New England to the Lowell.

Amusements.

The Opera House opened Saturday night under the new management. The new company is all that could be desired, and they hold up to the point at which they started. They presented "Pizarro" in a manner highly creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the audience. The piece was well cast, and each part was so admirably played and warmly applauded that it would be difficult to tell if it was the favorite with the audience, Dunlap's wife, who played the "Lady of Lyons," and doubtless the house will be crowded. Secure your seats.

Goods at Reasonable Prices.—Mr. James Robb, No. 82 Market street, one of the pioneers in the boot and shoe trade of this city, has on hand a large and fashionable stock of boots, shoes and gaiters which he offers to the public at very reasonable prices. It will be remembered that the assortment found here is not from Eastern auction houses but has been selected direct from manufacturers who deal in such articles as will prove serviceable and durable. Call and see for yourselves.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Chill Hassard, Esq., the able and accomplished editor of the *Republican*, for courtesies extended during a recent visit to Monongahela City. Mr. Hazzard has the weight of the city, the prosperity of that borough, a commercial business, and a lively Republican paper to carry, and yet he has time to extend a warm welcome to all "knights of the quill" who may visit the enterprising town of Monongahela.

Hon. F. D. Kinney, Attorney at Law, a resident of Franklin, Pa., has been troubled with a severe hearing, buzzing noises in the head, and discharge from the ear, for nearly twenty-five years, acknowledges his recovery to the skill of Dr. Abern.

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.*

Monongahela Valley Railroad.

Meeting in favor of the Saw mill Run Route—Addresses, &c., &c.

Pursuant to adjournment the friends of the proposed railway via Saw Mill Run, to Monongahela City held a public meeting at the Town Hall, Monongahela City, on Saturday afternoon last. It was largely attended by representatives of the neighborhoods which will reap the benefits of the new route, and by enterprising men of wealth, who are sanguine the project will liberal subscriptions towards the capital stock, believing no better investment can be made. At a few minutes past two o'clock the organization was effected by calling Smith Geston, Esq., to the chair, after which Messrs. Isaac King, Archibald Darragh and David Allen were chosen Vice Presidents, and Chill Hazzard, Esq., editor of the Monongahela *Republican*, and Benjamin Lytle were designated as Secretaries.

REPORT OF SURVEY.

Hon. George V. Lawrence announced in a brief manner that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of Dr. Stilley, the engineer, who had just finished the survey of a certain railroad from Coal Hill to Monongahela City via Saw Mill Run. As the report was being read, the Speaker gave way to Dr. Stilley, who proceeded to read the following:

The route was found to be some eighteen miles long, through a mountainous country, was favorable for the construction of a road. The objections to this route, as to several points towards it, avoid heavy grades, would have to be overcome. The latter might be obviated, however, by lengthening the length of the road several miles. The remainder of the route was found to be favorable as any on the other roads of Western Pennsylvania. He was not decidedly nearer than the one proposed to follow the South bank of the Monongahela river, and the territory penetrated was rich with developed resources. The report was favorable to this route and by comparisons and statistics based on facts, not theories, demonstrated its superiority over any other as yet proposed. (We regret that the paper was withdrawn from the reporter's hand, Mr. Stilley and the Committee on Survey desired our reporter to revise previous to laying it before the public.)

REMARKS OF DR. L. OSBURN.

At the conclusion of the reading of the highly interesting report of the surveyor, Dr. L. Osburn, Chairman of the Committee on Survey, was called to address the meeting. He stated that he was well developed in favor of the friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad, the route on the Saw Mill Run which was held on the 9th of July, in Pittsburgh, was generally a good one, and he, including himself as one of the Committee, had made no subscriptions conditional that the road be constructed on the shortest route. The committee was empowered to employ a corps of engineers to examine the different routes, to make a careful survey of the proposed route and to report the result of their labors. The committee immediately proceeded with its duties and obtained voluntary subscriptions sufficient to warrant him in commencing the survey. Dr. Stilley, chief of a corps of engineers, was employed and entered with the work, and the report of his labor has just been laid before the meeting. Now that with a single exception, surveying lines have been run, the question is, which is the best route? The report of the engineer shows that the one along the river side, and decidedly shorter.

The project, continued the speaker, daily finds new friends. At the recent meeting of the Legislature, Spain, who had the pleasure of many persons, the route developed in the Saw Mill Run route, and the influence of men of standing and wealth. Gen. J. J. Bigham, from Pittsburgh, favors the Saw Mill Run route. War, in his opinion, is the most precious thing, and he would have but a few miles in which to draw his freight. He promised to encourage men and support the road, and he knew, from his intercourse with Major Russel Errett, a prominent Pittsburgh merchant, that he would do all in his influence to aid the road. Mr. Moorhead, Congressman from Allegheny county, was present, and he would cover that that corporation will find a way to aid the road, if it can do so. This was the case with the Connellsville road itself. So far as the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Central road it was unprofitable. In the same manner, the road, if it was apparent, and in no case, so far as the speaker had seen, did the general road pay. A proportion of the money must be paid by the Monongahela City is deeply concerned in the enterprise, and he was glad to see that the good work should not go on. In behalf of the committee, they had done their duty, to be as liberal that other will follow in the footsteps of the Monongahela City. Resolutions were then read, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the business of the road will soon accomplish the work. We will be aware of the immense benefits that will result from the opening of the road, and the utility of the road, and the benefits to be derived from the road, and concluded that the road will be built, and that the road will be built, and that the road will be built, and