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The Pittsburgh Gazette

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted *without personal asperions*, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious turn of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government, under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.*

WE HAVE conflicting rumors regarding the relations existing between Grant and the President. From one source the intelligence is received that the most friendly feelings are entertained for each other, while other authorities positively assert the contrary is the fact, and that the President will displace Grant as soon as possible. We incline to believe the latter statement. Mr. Johnson cannot brook any opinion in his imperious will, and as Grant has taken a stand against him and with the people, a spirit of cordiality and friendship hardly exists between them.

REGISTRATION has been completed in Alabama. The returns show a total of one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and ninety-five voters. The blacks have fifteen thousand five hundred and one majority over the whites. The total vote of the State in the Presidential election of 1860, was ninety thousand three hundred and fifty-seven, which compared with the registration returns shows a falling off in the whites of seventeen thousand six hundred and ten, and an increase of seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight voters.

THE SUICIDE MANIA continues throughout the country, and in some vicinities the number of cases of self-destruction is absolutely appalling. In reporting two fresh cases which took place yesterday at St. Louis, the telegraph informs us that thirty suicides have occurred in that city since the beginning of the present summer. As no law can prevent the crime, preachers of the Gospel might well devote a portion of their sermons towards educating the people properly as to the enormity of the offense of self-destruction.

WE present our readers this morning with a communication from "Collins Township," on the subject of a nomination to be made next week by the Republicans. The author is one of our best citizens, and his words are entitled to attention and respect. He omits, however, in his list of good material from which to select Assembly candidates, several worthy gentlemen whose names have already been presented for nomination. We open our columns to any of our readers who may have other names to urge upon the Convention.

THE MANAGING AGENT of the Grand Masonic Gift Concert Lottery of New York has been arrested on a charge of keeping a lottery office. The order, in its National Council recently held, denounced the use of any such measures to pecuniarily aid any Lodge, and the breaking up of the scheme will give satisfaction to the Masons throughout the country.

THE PUBLIC will be pained to learn of the escape of Duncan, the Commissary to the monster Wirz, of Andersonville prison. He succeeded in making his way out of Fort Pulaski, where he was serving a term of fifteen years imprisonment, and has gone to Europe. Justice is sorely cheated of its dues in this instance.

THE NEW rates of postage to England on newspapers and circulars will go into effect on the first of October. The reduction of letter postage will not take place till the beginning of next year.

CHARLES DICKENS will leave England in October next for Boston, where he is announced to deliver readings in Tremont Temple during the first two weeks of December.

REGISTRATION is proceeding quietly and favorably in Georgia. Thus far two blacks have been enrolled to one white.

THE death of the venerable and distinguished Dr. James Jackson, of Boston, is announced this morning.

MR. STANTON has refused to receive any public reception from the patriotic citizens of Boston.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND claims under the additional bounty act will be made.

Kentucky Boy and Girl.

A correspondent of the Cairo, (Ill.,) *Democrat*, writing from Grittenden Springs, Ky., says:

A seven year old lad came in from a neighboring farm the other day to sell a basket of apples. I jocularly appealed to him for a chew of tobacco. Much to my surprise and disgust he whipped out of his pocket a great twist of natural leaf, and tendered it to me. I supplied myself and handed back the twist, when this child, almost a baby, emptied his mouth of a well masticated cud, and replaced it with a fresh one twice as large as that upon which my own molars had commenced playing. Another and a more disgusting case is that of a little girl, whose mother does washing for the patrons of the springs, and to whom I yesterday paid a small amount of fractional currency. This child, only eight years old, actually cried for ten cents of the money to buy chewing tobacco, and finally obtained it. Her mother informed me that the child had been a chewer nearly four years, and had now become so confirmed in the habit that she could not whip it out of her! These form two out of a number of equally revolting instances of youthful depravity to which I might refer you as peculiar to this locality. They excite little or no attention among residents, and the young victims of the habit, themselves, indulge their natural appetite in any presence with the *sang froid* and freedom of old stagers.

SHALE OIL.—This is the name of the oil manufactured from shale, a fine-grained, slaty-structed rock. The oil is excellent as a burning fluid, and when a good oil producing shale is discovered there is money in it. One of these rocks was long ago found in San Joaquin county in California, and experiments have been made which show that this rock near the surface yielded twenty-five gallons of oil to the ton, and at the depth of one hundred feet it yielded fifty gallons to the ton. Machinery is now being erected on the premises to work this oil mine, and if the enterprise succeeds as it promises to do, another important branch will have been added to the manufacturing interests of that State.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—On Tuesday next there will assemble at the Court House the Republican County Convention, to nominate candidates for the General Assembly. As its nomination of any citizen is equivalent to his election, it will be observed how much importance should be attached to the meeting. I feel that the loyal voters of the county are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of sending none but pure and honest men to represent them in that body—delegates who will see to the interests of the people and protect them against the machinations of political tricksters, who will make an effort to secure nominations for members of certain rings and cliques, and thus rule out men of better order and higher standing. The masses in the county demand better representatives than have hitherto been sent from Allegheny county to Harrisburg. They cannot longer content themselves with one or two good men on a ticket with double the number of bad ones, and are pressing for a reform. The coming session of the Legislature promises to prove an important one, and it is very essential to western interests that reliable, intelligent and honest members should be sent from Allegheny county. A Free Railroad law is wanted. It will be asked for, and Allegheny wants men to demand the measure, who will be heard and respected. I do not wish to caste proach on our late members, but I believe a better selection might be made out of the material found in Allegheny county. Such men, for instance, as the following might be prevailed on to accept a place in the Legislature, if the Convention place them in nomination:

JOHN ROBERTS, JOHN KEYS,
JAMES MCBRIDE, A. KINGSLEY,
JAMES ROSS, JOSEPH WILSON,
GERSHON WILSON, RICHARD BAIN,
CHAS. MCILHENNY, W. C. ALEXANDER,
JAMES MCCLURE, JAMES MCKNIGHT,
CHAS. WOOD, JAMES M. BRUEN,
F. E. BRUNOT, GEO. R. WHITE,

There are a host of other names of equally respectable and high-minded citizens which I might suggest, from which good selections could be made, but the above list will serve to show that we have plenty of good material from which to select our representatives. The people, those who form the majority of the voters, ask unusual care and discrimination in making up the ticket, on the part of the delegates, and, as an humble citizen, I earnestly trust a strong and good set of candidates may be put forward by the Convention.

COLLINS TOWNSHIP.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INVESTIGATION—No. 5.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

It is admitted by the faculty that nothing enters through the skin to produce disease until it be excited, and hence the healing powers of all the potents even applied, consisted in excluding the atmosphere, and promoting granulation and absorption under the capillaries beneath the skin, where wounds and bruises have been received. Wherefore, no cause of disease passes through that little-understood covering, inwardly, for the pores are so constructed as to emit and not to receive. The perspirable matter may be eliminated, but no admission through the epidermis of any thing that could be taken up in the circulation. It is just as clear that disease cannot gain admission through the lungs, for no air can pass through the lungs into the whole animal system, and confers the propelling power on the heart, which is the origin of circulation and life. No other than the constituents of the atmosphere, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, and these in due proportion can be inhaled, and none of the constituents but oxygen can pass farther than the lungs. The case of an eminent chemist, Mr. Bristol, in London, is an illustration of the doctrine. He inhaled hydrogen gas to ascertain whether or not it would sustain life, and having inflated his lungs all the medical skill employed failed to enable the lungs to expel that element. He died a few hours afterwards, in the presence of his family, with whose knowledge he adventured the dread experiment. Persons in a locality where the constituents of the atmosphere does not exist in due proportion, and whose health is affected, if removed to where it does so exist the breathing for a short period the best tonic known to the system, the oxygen of the atmosphere, debility will soon be removed, and vigorous health restored.

The carbonic acid gas that is evolved by the breathing of man and animals is imbibed by all vegetables and water, and when taken in food will not prove injurious, but mixed with the atmosphere in however small proportion, is unfavorable to health.

Where there is not a due proportion of oxygen to sustain combustion there is not to sustain life, and that proportion is an exact and fixed law, and where that law is violated, even in limited localities, and of momentary duration, healthful respiration can not be enjoyed until an equilibrium is restored. Below the surface of the earth only can a noxious air have duration; where the laws of meteorology do not apply. Where combustion dwindles, lingers and ceases; life also dwindles, lingers and vitality ceases. How often is this verified in the noxious air that hangs over the water in wells, which is surcharged with it, and no more can be imbibed until by the moving of the water fresh surfaces are brought into contact. Sometimes one has ventured into a well and expires, to be followed by another, and he, too, is prostrated never to recover. This could not take place on the surface of the earth. When a fire is lowered sufficient to enlarge the bulk of the air by heat and create a current upward, the neglectic air is exhausted and a pure atmosphere descends. Sometimes the same end is attained by fresh water being cast down, which absorbs the neglectic air. When charcoal is burned by the inmates of a close room, either to keep up a comfortable temperature of the air, or to commit suicide, death is the consequence from the carbonic acid gas enclosed by the combustion of the coal, not from its inhalation, but because the throat closed against the reception of air charged with carbonic acid gas, and no air being admitted to the lungs life became extinct. The same result follows from the air in wells, and it is plainly seen how soon life ceases when the throat and lungs, from their inherent sensibility as a law of instinct, refuse to receive the air unfit for respiration.

None of the animal creation inhale an air unfavorable to vigorous health and life, but if the carbonic acid gas were not absorbed by vegetables and water the circulation of the atmosphere by the diurnal motion of the earth and other concurrent agencies would dissipate all noxious vapors and a pure atmosphere would always be present. The evaporation from the sea, the inland waters and the entire surface of the globe and the melting of snows on the mountain tops so act and react on each other in accordance with meteorological laws in restoring an equilibrium through the vast space occupied by forty-five miles of atmosphere that it would be impossible for one cubic yard of it to remain stationary above the surface of the earth. The atmosphere of its currents frequently becomes terrific on the surface by the heat reflected from the globe, and what must it be between inferior and superior strata running in opposite directions. The rarefaction and expansion of the region where congelation takes place increases also its resistless power.

—The Ottawa Indiana received their last annuity week before last. Henry Clay drew $300 and Martin Luther $100.

American Central Railway.

We have been favored with a pamphlet recently issued in London by Messrs. Bellot des Minieres Brothers, in which the subject of American Railroads is treated of in general terms, while more particular reference is had to the advantages to be possessed by the American Central Railway, as affording a more direct outlet eastward of the Union Pacific, than either of the lines aspiring to a connection with it at Omaha. The work contains a variety of valuable statistical information, and a map showing the line of the road, and its connection at Omaha with the Union Pacific, and at Fort Wayne, Ind., with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The line will be 585 miles in length, and by its directness will shorten the route now traversed between Omaha and New York by 130 miles. It will be constructed upon nearly the same parallel of latitude, and in its course will cross the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—the richest, most productive, most populous and industrious part of the United States. Running in an air line direction, the Union Pacific and the American Central Railways will be but an extension of each other—the traffic of the one has the line of the other for outlet. It will traverse inexhaustible beds of coal in Illinois and Iowa, and in its whole course eastward meets but one river, and that of inconsiderable width. The absence of bridges and culverts, added to its freedom from cuts and embankments will certainly be great advantages both in the construction and operation of the road, while by the avoidance of curves, the oscillation and vibrations of the machinery and cars will also be avoided, thus materially lessening the cost for repairs of way and the renewal of equipment.

It would be needless to speak of the traffic which would pour over the line of a road so favorably situated. The productions of the States named, which now contribute so largely to swell the earnings and dividends of our Western roads, would find an equally sure avenue to market through this line; while productions from more than a dozen roads which would connect with and be tributary to it would greatly increase its traffic. The local business alone of these four States would suffice to support it handsomely, to say nothing of the contributions from California, Utah, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Nebraska, etc., together with the pocketed pilfers of the provinces of China, Japan, India, Australia, etc., the United States, European, North and South America, trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific mails, troops, provisions and military stores. In short, the traffic of the American Central Railway will be limited only by its capacity to carry it. It is doubtful whether investments can be more securely made than in the construction of such a work. It will form one of the main connections of what will shortly be one of the greatest highways in the world—the Union Pacific Railway.—*American Railroad Journal.*

How it was Obtained—Is the President Drinking?

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes thusly to that journal:

The publication of the correspondence between General Grant and President Johnson, regarding the removal of Sheridan, has occasioned the greatest excitement here, both in the public and commercial circles, and numerous telegrams from politicians and business men in every section of the country, making inquiries regarding it, have been received. It is conceded in all loyal circles that General Grant is master of the situation, and has conducted himself in true Napoleonic Court-house style, as circumstances fortunately transpired which dissolved upon the latter the responsibility of making replies to the letter of Stanton conceded, by men whose connections entitle them to be considered supporters of the Reconstruction policy, that his condition yesterday was similar to that in which he disgraced the country when inaugurated as Vice President. It seems that a portion of extracts from the correspondents of the Boston *Post* and New York *Herald*, and gave them copies of the letters in question, after which he proceeded to give them to the agent of the Associated Press and to other journalists who asked for them, and told them point blank that he had not given them out for publication. Among the newspaper men who made the demand on him were correspondents who have given him beyond measure in publishing his views to the country, and who were his political friends; even his newspaperial *fidus Achates of the Ledger* was refused, and in such a manner as to lead to the conviction that he was not sober, or that he told a deliberate falsehood. It is hardly worth while telegraphing these things to you, except that they furnish confirmatory evidence of his habitual disregard of the common proprieties of decency. In this connection it is not improper to state that the first intimation given to the public of the existence of Grant's letter was through these dispatches in *The Press*. In conclusion, I am able to state that Mr. Johnson refused to-night to give any news under his control to the representatives of the loyal press of the country, giving as an excuse therefor the fact that "The Radicals abuse" him.

Bay of Samana.

The need of a foothold in the West Indian archipelago, for commercial and national purposes, has for some time impressed itself on the minds of the American statesmen, and it is cause of general congratulation that it has finally been met in full by the cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States by the President of St. Domingo, the cession involving the cost of five millions of dollars to the purchaser country, and including a spacious bay, capable of riding all the navies we should ever have occasion to concentrate in those waters, and a surrounding arena five miles in circuit. The proposal of St. Domingo, it appears, is in fact but the acceptance of an offer made for this station by the United States some time ago. The Bay of Samana has an entrance three miles wide, is on the South side of the peninsula of the same name, and stretches eight miles inland. It is thus perfectly land-locked and capable of being defended with ease by batteries on the shores. This naval station, it appears our eyes are to Central America and the Isthmus, and furnishing us, too, with an entrenchment against the pretensions of the European owners of the West India Islands, will be of inconceivable value for all future time. Our ocean steamers will touch at shore as much as possible, and if we are to hold the commercial mastery in the Gulf as well as the Atlantic and in the Pacific, we must needs buttress our claims solidly by just such acquisitions as this. The Islands all properly go with the Continent, and we hope to see the day when they will come into our possession. St. Thomas will no doubt become our property next, when the United States will be prepared to assert itself in the West Indies and the Gulf waters to some definite purpose, which will command respect for itself.—*Boston Post.*

—Paris has been greatly excited of late over the appearance of a marked lady who rides daily in the Bois de Boulogne, with a sword and dagger dangling by her side. No one knows her, no one has seen her face; she is only spoken of as "the masked Amazon." She appears to be young, and is an admirable horseman. A story is current that she is the daughter of a Selavic princess who was ruined by a Parisian gentleman, and died broken-hearted. The daughter is said to be searching for her mother's betrayer, whom she expects to recognize by his portrait, which the Princess always wore. Within a week or two a second masked Amazon made her appearance, but instead of carrying pistols and a dagger in her girdle, she has hung an immortelle, with a withered rose entwined in it, to her saddle-bow. French ingenuity has not yet solved this second mystery.

—At New Florence, Mo., on the 20th inst., where some twenty workmen engaged in erecting an amphitheater for the County Fair had taken refuge from an approaching thunder-storm under the half completed structure, a tremendous tornado struck the building, first on one side and then whirling round, with one terrific blast leveled the whole structure on the ground. Two men were instantly killed, one Mr. James West, living near the place; the other a colored man named Wiley Graham. Nearly every person in the building was more or less bruised by the falling timbers, but only four were badly wounded.

—An iconoclastic Philadelphian says Miss Schonberg is not much of a beauty after all compared with a Miss Tilton, of eighteen summers.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

GABINET MATTERS.

No Fiscord Between the President and the Cabinet.

GRANT STILL PROTESTS AGAINST SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 28, 1867.

A special from Washington says there is no foundation for the reports of a breach between the President and General Grant. The reconstruction acts will be enforced with strict impartiality, and politicians will not be permitted to use the United States military force to carry out partizan ends, and work reconstruction in those objects. There is perfect agreement between the President, General Grant, and all the members of the Cabinet.

A special to the *Post* says General Grant has issued an order directing General Sickles to go to New York and report to the Adjutant General. General Grant has also sent to the President another written protest against the removal of Sheridan, and especially urges that the public service requires the presence of Gen. Hancock on the Plains.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Majority—Radical Demonstration—Ex-Rebel Found Murdered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, August 28.—A Radical Convention was held at the capitol this afternoon to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Those who called it expected the nomination of H. G. Scovel, an old, loyal citizen, and a large property holder, and the decision of Andrew Johnson that just like men were present in force and nominated Colonel Alden, a well known rebel, and Colonel Alden will probably continue a candidate, regarding himself as the party nominee. The present Mayor, Brown, a moderate man, is also a candidate. The election promises much excitement.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—The body of Dr. H. Ashwell, a well known ex-rebel physician, was found secreted in a swamp near the Barnum road, six miles from the city, this morning, perforated with balls, his pockets rifled, and pockets turned inside out, supposed the murder was committed for robbery and money. Four have been arrested on suspicion of the murder, but there is no positive proof against him. The doctor had been to Texas and Mexico, and returned. His horse was found shot in the woods.

Accounts from Arkansas and Mississippi

Are very favorable to the prospect of crops, through drought and worm. The corn crop is excellent.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 28, 1867.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

J. W. Winter, clerk in the Army Paymaster's office, was held to bail, charged with forging a draft for $3,000 on the Treasury Department.

ALLEGED LOTTERY OFFICE.

George W. Holmes, managing director of the alleged Grand Masonic Concert in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum, has been arrested on a charge of keeping a lottery office.

TARGET EXCURSION DISTURBANCE.

A serious disturbance occurred between the members of a Target Company, who went on an excursion at east New York, and the inhabitants of that place.

COAL SALES.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Schanton Coal were sold at $5.75@$4.85 per ton.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamship Northern Light, from Bremen, has arrived.

CONFIDENCE MAN ARRESTED.

Charles Lapin, the noted confidence man, was arrested to-day for various crimes.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Apprehended Uprising of Negroes in the South—Two More Suicides—Marble Block Perfected.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—The *Evening Dispatch* says that a plot to raise the negroes in southern men have brought their families to this city to escape the effect of a negro uprising only can be conceived from the lungs to the heart in combination with the venous blood, for it is its satisfactory power that keeps up a constant radiation of animal heat throughout the whole animal system, and confers the propelling power on the heart, which is the origin of circulation and life. No other than the constituents of the atmosphere, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, and these in due proportion can be inhaled, and none of the constituents but oxygen can pass farther than the lungs. The case of an eminent chemist, Mr. Bristol, in London, is an illustration of the doctrine. He inhaled hydrogen gas to ascertain whether or not it would sustain life, and having inflated his lungs all the medical skill employed failed to enable the lungs to expel that element. He died a few hours afterwards, in the presence of his family, with whose knowledge he adventured the dread experiment. Persons in a locality where the constituents of the atmosphere does not exist in due proportion, and whose health is affected, if removed to where it does so exist the breathing for a short period the best tonic known to the system, the oxygen of the atmosphere, debility will soon be removed, and vigorous health restored.

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Two more suicides have occurred here since yesterday. Nearly or quite half self murders have been committed here during the summer.

A magnificent row of marble front stores are to be erected on the site of the Lindell Hotel, at a cost of $300,000.

The weather is cooler since the rain of last night.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Spurious Escobedo Letter—Gold Found in British Columbia, etc.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The Mexican Consul, Godoy, writes to the *Bulletin* pronouncing the spurious letter ascribed to Escobedo, declaring that Escobedo is a gentleman and a friend of foreigners.

Shipments of gold from Colon this month so far this year exceed those of last year by three hundred thousand dollars.

The general trade of San Francisco is moderately active and generally satisfactory. Money active; demands chiefly for movements of crops. Wheat tendency upward. Wheat, $1.80, outside limit for shipping.

Sailed, the ship David Crockett for New York.

FROM ALABAMA

Full Registration Returns—New Cotton Received—The Corn Crop Safe and Large—Cotton Damaged.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTGOMERY, August 28.—Registration returns in full from all the counties give the whites 74,747, and the blacks 88,248. There are only ten candidates announced in the State, for only one office.

Sixty-six bales of new cotton were received in Montgomery up to date.

The corn crop is safe and large.

The cotton crop was greatly damaged during the last few weeks from the lack of rain and worms.

Chief Justice Chase in New Hampshire—Suffrage Resolutions Adopted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 28.—Chief Justice Chase arrived last evening. Ex-Governor Smythe and a delegation of citizens welcomed him. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Smythe, where the citizens generally during the evening gave him the most flattering reception ever extended to an eminent visitor in New Hampshire. The Chief Justice made a brief address, but did not allude to politics.

Wade Hampton on Reconstruction.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 28.—Wade Hampton, in a long letter, argues against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. While anxious for peace, he would be preferr military rule to the proffered terms. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States, but favors impartial suffrage, and advises the people to register and vote against the Convention.

The Elections in Canada.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, August 28.—Great excitement prevails throughout Canada over the election. In South Billing, Ontario, for member of the Legislature, the contest was between George Brown, leader of the opposition and Thomas M. Gibbs, local candidate. The first day's polling was a tie vote, the second day gave Gibbs a majority of 10 out of 2,500 votes.

Grape Growers' Association.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, August 28.—The Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association held their annual meeting at North East, Pennsylvania, yesterday. Three hundred members were present. The reports show a better than average crop of grapes this year, though there is some rot and mildew. They leave here to-night for a trip to the Islands.

Distinguished Physician Dead—Sailed for Europe.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, August 28.—Dr. James Jackson, a distinguished physician, died last evening, aged 69 years.

The steamer Java sailed for Liverpool. She took no specie.

Fire at Connellsville, Pa.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEADVILLE, PA., August 28.—A fire broke out at Connellsville, Pa., this morning about one o'clock, on the corner of Main and Centre streets, destroying fifteen building directly in the business centre of the town.

Store Gigantic Whisky Frauds.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 28.—A series of gigantic whisky frauds on the Revenue have recently been discovered, which is said to implicate merchants of high standing in this city and Boston. Names not given.

Steamboat Sunk.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, August 28.—The Mary Erwin sunk on Rising Sun bar. She was soon raised and will be ready to run in a few days as a regular packet between Evansville and Cairo.

National Horse Show.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, Aug. 28.—The fifth national horse show commenced yesterday, under the most favorable auspices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT.

A special says: The President gave out to his private journals last night the full text of his order transferring General Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order itself has not yet been promulgated by General Grant, and therefore not taken effect.

General Grant regards the last order of the President as entirely superseding General Order No. 77, including his instructions to General Thomas, and there is little doubt that a serious difference, not to say conflict of views, has occurred between the President and General Grant, regarding the powers of the latter under the reconstruction act, and the purpose of his letter to the President is believed to have been to prevent to him certain further suggestions and points for his consideration—not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal, on which argument has ceased; but the more important question as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to control directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the act of Congress. There is also good grounds for the belief that the order when issued will be accompanied by instructions similar to those which accompanied the first order.

The situation of matters between the Executive Mansion and the War Department is exceedingly delicate. Predictions are made that General Grant will refuse to issue the order unless modified or accompanied by instructions of his own, and that as a consequence he will be relieved from duty in the War Department by the President. Should this occur and the latter undertake to transmit orders through any new Secretary of War, the issue is the direct and unavoidable, for General Grant is acting under the following timely law of Congress:

Section two of the Army appropriation act, approved March 2d, 1867, is as follows:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the Head Quarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at ——, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to other duty than at his usual headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to military operations contrary to the requirement of this section, shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to impeachment and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon the conviction thereof of the order will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

Second. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, the Commanding General will issue the order of this order, turn over his present command and assume the next in rank to himself and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Major General Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Major General Sickles will on being relieved, will report to New York City and report by letter to the Adjutant General. By command of General Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It was expected that the order directing General Hancock to proceed immediately to New Orleans and relieve General Sheridan, as commander of the Fifth Military District, would be issued this afternoon, but the order will be issued this afternoon, but the order will be issued this afternoon, and it will direct General Hancock to proceed immediately to relieve General Sheridan and take command of the District, during the illness of General Thomas. Upon the recovery of that officer, the original order, No. 77, assigning him to the command of the Fifth Military District, will take effect.

There are no Cabinet rumors to-day, and no prospects of the immediate retirement of any members. The relations of all of the Cabinet are in the view of the conservative people in relation to the President's Reconstruction. Langston told the President he thought the interests of the blacks demanded the retention of General Sickles. The President spoke in very severe terms of General Sickles, and intimated very clearly that he must relieve him, and put in every section of the country, making inquiries regarding it, have been received. It is conceded in all loyal circles that General Grant is master of the situation, and has conducted himself in true Napoleonic Court-house style, as circumstances fortunately transpired which dissolved upon the latter the responsibility of making replies to the letter of Stanton conceded, by men whose connections entitle them to be considered supporters of the Reconstruction policy, that his condition yesterday was similar to that in which he disgraced the country when inaugurated as Vice President. It seems that a portion of extracts from the correspondents of the Boston *Post* and New York *Herald*, and gave them copies of the letters in question, after which he proceeded to give them to the agent of the Associated Press and to other journalists who asked for them, and told them point blank that he had not given them out for publication. Among the newspaper men who made the demand on him were correspondents who have given him beyond measure in publishing his views to the country, and who were his political friends; even his newspaperial *fidus Achates of the Ledger* was refused, and in such a manner as to lead to the conviction that he was not sober, or that he told a deliberate falsehood. It is hardly worth while telegraphing these things to you, except that they furnish confirmatory evidence of his habitual disregard of the common proprieties of decency. In this connection it is not improper to state that the first intimation given to the public of the existence of Grant's letter was through these dispatches in *The Press*. In conclusion, I am able to state that Mr. Johnson refused to-night to give any news under his control to the representatives of the loyal press of the country, giving as an excuse therefor the fact that "The Radicals abuse" him.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The President has directed that the peninsula island in San Francisco Bay be reserved for military purposes; also, that a military reservation be made at Camp Lincoln, Arizona, embracing thirty-six square miles.

TURNED OVER THE PROPERTY.

It appears from an announcement that General Hitchcock, on the 23d, turned over the property of the office of Commissary General of Prisoners to Brevet Brigadier General Brack, of the Adjutant General's office, in pursuance of an order from the Adjutant General, dated the 20th.

ARMY ARMY REGULATIONS.

An order from headquarters of the army revokes General Order No. 4, of 1867, relative to the punishment of soldiers for desertion, and restores paragraph 853 of revised army regulations.

DIED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Lieut. Wallace, Adjutant of the Tenth Infantry, died at New Orleans, yesterday, of yellow fever.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the Land Office gives notice that agricultural college scrip may be located in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, but not in Michigan, which has received the quantity allowed by law.

FROM HAVANA.

Suspension of Sugar Manufactories—Revolution in the Interior of Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 28.—The Steamer Moro Castle brings Havana advices to the 27th.

About eighty sugar manufactories had closed, being unable to pay the new contributions. Thousands are thrown out of employment. The Captain General and President of the Consulate Council have drawn up an address to the Queen of Spain, suggesting the immediate suspension of the new system, or they would disclaim all the consequences.

Sugar active and firmer; No. 12 8¾ reals.

FROM RICHMOND.

Jurisdiction Denied in a Revenue Case—Gen. Schofield Ill of Fever.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, August 28.—The plea of want of jurisdiction was made by counsel of the party charged with violation of the revenue laws, on the ground that the law provided for the same number of inspectors as the State had Representatives in Congress, and as Virginia had none, there could be no legal inspectors in her limits.

Gen. Schofield is quite ill of fever near Hampton.

River Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, August 28.—River falling.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—River stationary, with three feet three inches in canal.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—The river is falling slowly and all the upper streams are declining.

Registration.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—The registration returns from four precincts of Granville county, North Carolina, show an aggregate of 857 whites and 1,017 blacks.

Base Ball—The Athletics Beaten.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—In the base ball game to-day, the Mutuals, of New York, beat the Athletics. Score—twenty-three against twenty-one.

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GALVESTON, August 28.—There were twenty-two cases of yellow fever reported, and General Loren Kent, collector of the Port, died last night.

New York Republican Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, August 28.—The Republican state Convention will be held at Syracuse on September 25th.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Order Removing Gen. Sickles Promulgated.

THAT CONCERNING GEN. SHERIDAN TO BE ISSUED TO-DAY.

No More Cabinet Rumors.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH TO REMAIN FOR FINANCIAL REASONS.

The Differences Between the President and General Grant.

THEY HAVE AN INTERVIEW AND COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1867.

General Orders No. 80.—First. The following orders have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 20.—Brevet Major General R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve General D. E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary, see to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all