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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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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 sign 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 honesty and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.*

The *Post*, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August, was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some politicians and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

MR. STEVENS ON CONSERVATISM.

Thad. Stevens is out in another letter. In view of the present state of affairs, he attaches no little responsibility to the conservative Senators who combined to defeat a bill which he had reported and passed in the House, and which contained a provision prohibiting the removal of any of the District Commissioners without the consent of the Senate. He says:

"Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; also our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation, or perhaps they had a desire to be gravely conservative and magnanimous. These ideas seemed to control the action of some half a dozen Senators, who referred trusting the President. A few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call *conservatism* (*whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand*) that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776, and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence. Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, near a century ago and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a clinker, which gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thurst his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of *Conservatism*. I have since seen the report of a speech, said to have been made by an Ohio Senator, at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

In MICHIGAN there is a large and prosperous community of colored people who fled from slavery some years ago and established a home for themselves in the free north. They now number about two thousand souls. They have fully demonstrated what colored people can do and shadow the condition of the masses of freedmen a few years hence. Many of them own good farms, they have three good churches, they support good schools, and some of their young people are seeking an education in higher seminaries and colleges. During the war the settlement furnished a full proportion of soldiers for the army of the Republic.

SOME industrious and over-zealous politicians, who seem to partake of the idea that Chicago rules national politics, has had circulated very extensively a document in which sixteen reasons are given why General Grant should be nominated for President by the Republican party. The most important reasons assigned are that Grant could not make an inaugural speech, and that "he claims to have no knowledge of politics."

THE pecuniary aid of New York city has been invoked to relieve the suffering of the citizens of Galveston, who are now undergoing the terrible infliction of the yellow fever. The disease is not expected to abate till the middle or end of November, and the noble Howard Association of that city is already crippled for want of funds to alleviate suffering, and is forced to appeal to the North for assistance.

MR. J. A. HILL, of the Leavenworth (KANSAS,) *Conservative*, a daily paper of large circulation and influence, is at present in our city, soliciting advertising patronage from our merchants and manufacturers. The *Conservative* is an admirable advertising medium through which to reach the western trade, and we trust Mr. Hill will meet with liberal encouragement.

THE reported assassination of Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, is contradicted. He is said to be alive at Vera Cruz. He will doubtless derive but little pleasure in perusing the notices of his death and commentaries thereon. A traitor is despised the world over.

THE MINERAL WATER MANIA.—If you don't want to grow old prematurely, if you would keep the hair upon your head, the teeth in your mouth, the lustre in your eyes and fullness in your face—if you would not have a used up digestive apparatus or a terrible spinal affliction—if you would, most of all give a wide birth to Bright's disease, which is making so many bite the dust, then first, and most of all, don't drink too much of the manufactured mineral waters that are offered from numberless fountains. They are sadly injurious when used to excess, and thousands of people in this city are drinking them to excess. Drink pure wine, if you must, and it surely will injure you less than constant bibbling at the "Hissingen" and "vichy" fountains. Stick to your Croton and Crotonized milk, steep yourself in coffee and tea, but beware of these manufactured waters.—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

A TABULAR STATEMENT prepared from official sources by Governor Throckmorton, and furnished the War Department and the military commander of Texas, shows that within the last two years the Indians have murdered 156 persons, wounded 24, and carried into captivity 43 men, women and children. Of the latter 29 have been reclaimed. In addition to these, it is known that in the month of July past, seven others have been killed, four wounded and seven carried off captives. The official report of the amount and value of stock lost is meagre, but the following is the total of the reports made: Horses, 4,781; cattle, 30,838; sheep and goats, 2,480. This is far from being a complete statement of Indian depredations on Texas.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

GEN. SHERIDAN RELIEVED.

President's Order Executed.

THE "DIFFERENCES" BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The General's Powers Under the Reconstruction Law.

FERNANDO WOOD IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1867.

The following was issued to-day from the headquarters of the army:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1867.

General Orders No. 91.

First, The following orders have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, August 26, 1867.* Sir: In consequence of the official condition of the health of Major Gen. G. H. Thomas, as represented in Surgeon Hasson's dispatch of the 21st instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, and of the 4th Military District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, and will assume the command to which he is hereby assigned. He will then proceed to the faithful execution of the laws, exercise no authority not conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and say and also do nothing pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the senior officer in rank next to himself, and proceed by without delay to New Orleans, Louisiana, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of Mississippi.

Major General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
To U. S. Grant, Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

General Grant, in compliance with the foregoing instructions of the President of the United States, Major General P. H. Sheridan will, on the receipt of this order, return to his present command to Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, and proceed without delay to New Orleans, Louisiana, to relieve Brevet Major General Hancock, in command of the Fifth Military District.

Third, On being relieved by Major General Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed without delay to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and the Department composed of the states of Louisiana and Texas.

Fourth, Major General Geo. H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

By command of
(Official.) GENERAL GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day feels authorized to state that the report of any great and differences between the President and Gen. Grant are unfounded; but that paper is not correct in announcing, in the same connection, that "Mr. Stanton and the respective views as to matters of detail, there is no conflict between them in the prerogatives of each." Contrary to this, it is known there is a very decided difference of views on legal questions affecting their respective powers and duties under the Reconstruction acts.

A special from Washington to the New York *Post* states that after a careful investigation it is generally agreed among the friends of Gen. Grant that the Military Reconstruction act confines his authority over district commanders solely to approval or disapproval of their acts in removing rebel officials, and does not extend to all the acts of the said commanders, executive power being elsewhere distributed, intimation, &c. This is regarded as a great concession, and it is said Gen. Grant has destroyed by Gen. Grant when Gen. Thomas was directed by his position in force every order of Gen. Sheridan.

Fernando Wood had a long interview with the President to-day.

CABINET MATTERS.

The Situation Between Gen. Grant and the President.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROWLEY, OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUREAU.

Interview Between Gen. Grant and Mr. Langston.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1867.

CABINET MATTERS—GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Specials to the New York papers concerning the situation at Washington, contain additional speculations concerning the issue between the President and Gen. Grant.

The *Times'* special says the political situation on Wednesday night was earnestly discussed for several days previous. General Grant had not refused to obey orders, notwithstanding the positive statement to that effect telegraphed on Tuesday. His last letter to the President was of no avail. In it General Grant earnestly urged Mr. Johnson to modify the order, and even went so far as to state his own conviction that serious trouble would bring immediate civil war. Since the destruction by fire of that famous popular hotel no effort has been made to rebuild it. The superior inducements offered to capitalists for investment in a more eligible location are about to receive due attention. A meeting of citizens was held yesterday, at the Monongahela House to take some action regarding a project submitted by the proprietors. The idea is to establish in the romantic wilds of Fayette county a place of resort which will prove more pleasant and inducing than any other place in the country. The meeting organized by calling Col. S. H. Hoffman, Esq., to the chair, Ex-Congressman Stewart submitted his proposition to open one hundred and eighty-two acres of land on which the Ketchum Springs are located, in Wharton township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, into a charter from the Legislature, the capital stock to be divided into 2,000 shares, the *bona fide* subscription of stock to the amount of $50,000, one-fifth thereof to be paid in, for improvements as the Company may think proper for a watering place. The aggregate capital stock of the Company, when organized, to be $200,000, which will be fixed at $150,000.

The following resolution was then introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That the Messrs. George H. Hoffman, Isaac N. Colwell, Wm. Gray, Wm. Duncan, George J. Dorr, John McCullough, John T. Shane and James Lowry, of Allegheny, be and they are hereby appointed as Trustees to carry out the preliminary arrangements with reference to a conditional transfer of the Ketchum Springs property.

Another meeting will be held at the same place this morning.

Educational in Lawrenceville.

The advantages afforded in the way of common school education in Lawrenceville are not commensurate with the rapid progress of the borough, accommodation in the way of buildings being insufficient to the requirements of the rapidly increased population. We do not wish to be understood as intimating that in school matters, the borough is lacking, in comparison with other districts of the city and county. On the contrary, we believe the School Directors are fully alive to their duties, and have done, and are now doing what they can to meet all necessities. Recently we made note of the fact that lots had been purchased in the Second ward, on which to erect a capacious building. But whatever disadvantages may at present exist, they are owing, mainly to the smaller children, in the primary departments, the establishment of an academy, or private school, having supplied to a great degree accommodation for larger pupils. This institution is called the "Lawrenceville Academy," and is located on Butler street. It may properly be termed a preparatory school for boys and girls, the course of study embracing the higher branches taught in our common schools, and such special cases as may be desired, including the Latin, Greek and German languages. There is also a Commercial department, opportunity being afforded for complete instruction in all matters pertaining to a thorough business education. The principal is Mr. G. W. Nichols, an educator of large experience, and well known in this community, having officiated as principal of Common Schools in several districts of this county with acknowledged efficiency. On the score of qualification for his position he requires no endorsement from us, as those which has attended his present school, and the high interest in it, is generally held, being quite sufficient to entitle him to further patronage. The term of session of his academy commences on Monday next.

The Point Riot Case.

We published in Monday's *Gazette* an account of a riot, which occurred on Saturday, and noticed the arrest of James Harkins," Big" and Frank Miller, Andy Thair, James Shannon and William Evans, as participants in the affair. The hearing was fixed for last evening, and at seven o'clock the accused and their counsel appeared before his Honor Mayor McCarthy. Messrs. Cochran and Morrison, Esq's., appeared for Harkins and Shannon, W. C. Moreland for Miller, and J. C. McCarthy represented the Commonwealth; while Evans and Thair were without counsel.

Martin Joice, the prosecutor, was called and testified as follows:

I live on Point street; was a few yards this side of the Point Exchange when I was called in to arrest Harkins. Arrested him and brought him along for a short distance, when the crowd took hold of the prisoner and asked me to let him go. I got him as far as Bunting's corner, when I was called back. When I came back I saw Frank Miller. He said to let Harkins be and he would go home. I told him I did not see Harkins. I took hold of me. I saw Frank Miller. Harkins said to let Harkins be and he would go home. I told him I did not see Harkins. Before starting with Harkins I asked Mr. Dermitt if he would make an information against him. I saw Big Jim; he was the nearest prisoner on. I saw "Billy" Evans. Big Jim said, "Let go of him." I said "by G—— he could stand it no longer." I do not know any more about it after that. I had my mace in my left hand; Harkins told it and wanted to give it to some of the fellows behind him. Harkins was behind me. I knew that he had my mace.

Cross-examined—I am a police officer; it is difficult occurred between ten and eleven o'clock; I have been in police force not look at it; it was between nine and ten o'clock. I was walking up and I saw Hawkins first standing at a lamp post; I saw Harkins was not standing there; I was sober; I had not been standing there; I was sober; I had not been drinking that day; I called to the bar keeper called my partner; I forgot his name; we went into the Pot. Bar keeper called Harkins there; I saw some other persons there; I do not know who they were; I took hold of Harkins and he went along with me; I did not see any fighting; I know Miller; I saw him there; he was in the Point; I did not see him; I thought he was not in the bar room when I came out; I do not know that I say what the Millers were doing; Miller said, "Let go of him;" I struck him on the mace on the head; I struck him again when he stepped back; he stepped again in the engine house, on Fourth street; have been in the engine house; I remember; I first saw Harkins did that I remember; I saw Harkins; I did not strike either of the Millers with my mace, or in the crowd.

Redirect—I struck Harkins because he wanted to get away from me. There might have been a dozen persons in the bar room; the crowd when I struck Harkins; I heard them hollering; I did not see Big Jim; I had not seen my mace until after the affair; I had it in my hand around me; Miller took me by the arm; I don't know if I saw Miller; I don't know; I cannot say when I saw "Big Jim;" he came up to the crowd; I saw him; he was along easy.

Patrick Dermitt, sworn—I live at No. 7 Penn street; kept the "Point Exchange," Saturday night; I was in the house; I was there not drinking in a disorderly manner, but I was there; I heard a noise; came down and ordered him to leave, as he was those behind me; I saw Harkins; I saw Miller; I saw Evans; I saw Shannon; I saw Big Jim; he was along side of me; I saw Joice; I saw a square above my house; I heard a pistol shot; I did not see the pistol; Harkins was under the influence of liquor.

Cross-examined—I was then called and testified that the Millers were not in the house; I saw Big Jim and Andy Thair. He had seen both of the Millers; I saw Big Jim throw the stone or bricks; Joice was at a fearful rate.

William Shadel was next sworn, but did not know anything about the affair, having just arrived in the city from Chicago.

Joseph Orr, sworn—saw the crowd but did not know any of the parties; I heard a pistol shot fired but do not know who fired it.

Patrick Joice, sworn—I saw "Big" Miller; saw something under his coat; he was running; I was in a hack; I was with the policemen; were; I know "Big Jim;" I saw "Big Jim" on the 15th; I saw him; I cannot say what it was; "Big Jim" hit me on the head; there was a big crowd there; but I cannot say how many persons were around; I saw stones or bricks thrown; "Big Jim" shot at me.

Cross-examined—The first time I seen "Big Jim" and myself was after the fight; Harkins was bloody; "Big" Miller was along side of me; I did not see Harkins.

John Ang, sworn—Was on the ground when the fight occurred. No Name I saw strike a man in the crowd. Heard a pistol shot; I saw Harkins unchanged.

John McGraw, sworn—Saw the fight but did not know who was engaged in it; there was a large crowd.

Patrick Irvin, sworn—Was by of the disturbance; saw the crowd and walked into the crowd; I was in the street, and remarked that the prisoner had been drinking; I heard the "Big Jim" struck me on the head; I did not know who hit me.

Cross-examined—I did not kick "Big Jim;" I did not call him names.

Peter Parley, sworn—I was in the crowd; I was there when I was; I was struck on the face with something which knocked me down; I saw "Big Jim" there; he was not doing anything out of the way; I saw "Big Jim" by; he was talking through the crowd.

Edward McKeever, sworn—I was there but the crowd; think they were fighting; I was not near the door; I do not see any of the defendants that night.

Patrick Carroll, sworn—Saw Joice arrest Harkins; did not see him after they had passed; I was in the crowd.

John Coel, sworn—Saw two men dragging Pole Harkins; he said he was the mace on Pole twice; heard the crowd hollering; I was in front of a saloon; I was there when the riot was; I did not see Harkins; I saw Miller; he had his pants which, were hanging on the bed post.

Threatened to Poison Mrs.

Harriet Fairfax, a lady of latent energy, residing at 26 Wylie street, had some difficulty with Julia Anne Constantina Richards, also of the locality and taking permission, who it appears occupied a portion of the same house with the aforesaid Harriet. Julia alleges that Harriet threatened to slap her in the mouth, and said she would "come in her room and poison her," and also threatened to poison her, Julia's family, Julia's feeling disposed to have this mundane sphere, by the aid of po son, she appeared before Alderman Taylor and made information against Harriet, for fearing of the peace. A warrant was issued.

Fatal Accident.—William Cooney, of Lancaster city, was employed on the Heading and Columbia railroad, was killed on Wednesday near Reigelsville, on last Sunday. He was at work on a train of cars used for hauling dirt and rubbish, when part of the train got off the track, and he was in the way, and he fell under the train, being instantly crushed to death. A man named Carpenter was on the same car, and also received injuries for some distance, escaped serious injury.

Three of the Thieves who entered the clothing store of James Clothier, on Liberty street, Wednesday evening, stole a hook therefrom a quantity of goods, were boys named Mickey Dunn, Thomas Shelley and Charles Ingram. There was another in the party, but it is not known who he is was. Some of the Mayor's police arrested those named at Trimble's Varieties, a few doors after the robbery. They will be sent up for trial.

Collar Bone Broke.—Bridget McGovern, a resident of Pittsburgh, residing in Lawrenceville, a few days since assaulted Mary and Helen Gaffney with a cooker, which she struck them several times with such force that one of the blows broke Mary's collar bone. Martin Garvey appeared before Alderman Strain, yesterday, and charged Bridget with felonious assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

Poisoned Herself.—The wife of Charles Swartzfager, of Ashland township, Clarion county, died from the effects of poison taken on Wednesday last. It appears that she had been procured to kill rats, for pills, which she supposed and became poisoned. It would be the loss of a pill, and died in less than half an hour.

The Whisky Court.—The County Commissioners, as the Board of License, on Wednesday sat in judgment upon applications for license to sell liquor, or in legal language, to keep taverns, eating houses and sell with other goods. So far as they applications were granted, and judgment was

Surety of the Peace.—Martin Garvey, of Lawrenceville, appeared before Alderman Barnsby, yesterday, and made information against Frank Claughlin for surety of the peace. The parties both reside on Harrison street, Lawrenceville. A warrant was issued.

A Correspondent speaks of a young man who has been working for his living in this city, and boarding at Mrs. Gillespie's, on First street, was robbed on Wednesday night of $26, all his money he had about him. He was informed at supper time by the landlady that a young man, who also boarded at the house, would sleep with him that night, but it appears the young man left the city. It is alleged by a room mate of Stewart's that he (Stewart) was robbed in the morning he was not about the house. The money was taken from the pocket of his pants which, were hanging on the bed post.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

SERIOUS RIOT IN MONTREAL.

Candidates for Parliament Mobbed.

TROOPS CALLED OUT AND THE MOB CHARGED UPON.

Over Thirty Casualties Reported.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, August 29, 1867.

A nomination for members of Parliament was made to-day. Motion was hooted and prevented from speaking. Cartier's friends raised a riot at another place, and Lancelot, Liberal, had to be guarded home by the police. Three men were dangerously beaten and several others injured.

LATER.—The riot in the eastern part of the city was more serious than at first reported. Troops were called out and the proclamation was read, but the mob continued to throw stones at the candidates on their way home. The casualties were severe and over thirty have been reported. Twenty-four are reported fatal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1867.

COURT MARTIAL DETAIL—CHARGE AGAINST GEN. CUSTER.

The following officers have been detailed for a General Court Martial to meet at Fort Leavenworth, September 18th, for the trial of Brevet Major General Custar and others:

Colonel Wesley Merritt, Brevet Major General Hoffman, Brevet Major General Davidson, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Grierson, Brevet Brigadier General Morgan, Brevet Brigadier General Collins, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, Brevet Major Asbury, and Brevet Major Lieut. Captain Robert Chandler, Judge Advocate.

The charge against General Custar is leaving the Seventh Cavalry.

GEN. CANBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Brevet Major General M. R. Emery has been ordered to relieve Brigadier General Canby, who is expected to arrive here on the 1st proximo, when Canby will be assigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

AGRICULTURAL.

J. E. Dodge, "Man in Charge of the Department of Agriculture, left last night upon a tour of inspection. He will visit Ohio, Illinois and complete the list of statistical obtained in that region, to perfect the present system of collecting agricultural statistics, and return to the Department in the autumn fairs of the Northwestern States.

DEATH OF AN EX-OFFICIAL.

William A. Bradley, formerly Mayor and Postmaster here, died in Philadelphia Friday, yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has issued a patent in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, embracing 21,760 acres of lieu lands, in Texas, and Company having paid up in full three of their bonds in consideration.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs from the 19th to the 26th of August were $1,000,000 more than a million seven hundred thousand dollars.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

The Cincinnati Commercial Wednesday says the Albany (Ga.,) *News* was suspended by Capt. Pope, on the general charge of disloyalty.

MEXICO—TRAITOR LOPEZ NOT DEAD—MARQUEZ NOT CAPTURED.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. state Lopez was still alive and Marquez not captured. The trial of Oberan was progressing.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Summit Tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad Nearly completed—Track Laying Rapidly Pushed Up—The Issue Between Gen. Grant and the President Discussed—The President Decline Approval of the Admission of the Annexation of Victoria.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The summit tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad, six hundred and sixty-eight feet long, is now open from end to end, through solid granite. The track on the eastern slope of the summit is now being laid.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Boardinghouse matter, and report a remedy.

The Union journals discuss the issue between Grant and the President, the sustaining Grant. The *Bulletin* calls the attention of the President suicidal. At a public meeting last night, Senator Conness, Lieut. Gov. Stow and others, denounced the President's veto, and the latter place. The bodies were recovered.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Advices from Havana, of the 17th, say the steamer Narva commenced paying off the cable to Key West, when it was discovered that two men had died of yellow fever, and the question of cruising and burying the cable, and remaining in port while the epidemic had abated, was under consideration.

A Riot Anticipated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, August 29.—Some negroes having to-day beaten one another and killed two others, at the Circus, last night, a company of United States troops were ordered to the spot to-night, to suppress a riot, which was considered imminent.

River Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—The river is swelling with six feet three inches in the canal.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—River falling.

Colored Jurors Allowed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORT MONROE, August 29.—Judge Fowl, of the County Court at Williamston, N. C., recently gave a decision allowing colored jurors.

Charleston Registration.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHARLESTON, August 29.—Two hundred and twenty-one registered to-day, eighty-seven whites.

The Gold Market.

The high price of gold in the market, with its long continued strength and constant tendency to advance, are very different phenomena from what many of our business people expected to witness this summer. Added to the other causes operating in this direction, there is now a deep undercurrent of distrust, anxiety, uncertainty about the future. The minds of the Gold Board have, of course, been trying within the last few days to work this up to alarm and excitement, and it would certainly be hard for them not to find a condition of things which they could more effectually labor in. As events and rumors come from Washington, timid people go about shaking their heads, "What next!" Nobody knows, yet everybody is ready to tell; and by adding this to that and the other, the news can easily be made sufficiently exciting and panicky. We can only suggest to people to keep as cool as possible, under all circumstances; hard for them to do, we know, and the markets are now shaping themselves, we are sure to have an abundance of sensational tales for a while yet; and as Congress meets in November, the probable doings will very soon begin to furnish new and exciting material for the use of the "street."

There is little doubt that the recent political occurrences in Washington will encourage the Obstructionists in the Southern States. There is a strong body of politicians in these States, who, through all the events and all the legislation of the past, have never ceased clinging to the hope that something would in time turn up which would enable them to gain the ascendancy, and which would give the triumph to the peculiar policy represented by the President. One must assuredly be capable of looking very far to see how the present course of things can help them or the South, and yet we have no doubt that they will be able to use events so as to work out harm to the South. It is possible for the Southern politicians even now to delay reconstruction, so that military government may be retained over them for years.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Three fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred in the Metropolitan Sanitary District during the current season—namely, two in New York and one in Brooklyn. The first, a prominent merchant of the latter city, went on board his ship, then lying at her dock where she had discharged cargo, remained there throughout, and after that exposure of perhaps an hour, in due time sickened and died. The vessel came from Manzanzas, an infected port, was detained in the Lower Bay, fumigated in the usual manner with chlorine and then allowed to come to the city. *Prima facie*, the ship was infected. The dead merchant, decomposing before death and dying with the blood oozing from his lips, is the proof.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, August 29.—Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to rescue English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

GERMANY.

COURTESY TO MINISTER BANCROFT.

BERLIN, August 29.—The new American Minister to Berlin, Hon. George Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court. Yesterday, by invitation of the King, he accompanied Count Bismarck to the Royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attentions, and had an interview of over three hours duration with the King and the Prime Minister. In the evening Bancroft dined with the King, who afterwards took him back to Berlin in the Royal coach.

FRANCE.

APPREHENSIONS OF WAR.

PARIS, August 29.—The *Moniteur* says the recent conference of Emperors at Salzburg was for Kossuth's benefit. Considerable uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of the apprehensions of war, and Rentes are declining.

TURKEY.

THE CRETANS NOT SUBDUED.

Advices from Crete state that the Cretan insurgents still hold some of the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—The steamship Queen, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 29.—The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—*Evening.*—Five-Twenties, 74½.

LONDON, August 29.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93¾; Five-Twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79¾; Erie, 41¼.

LONDON, August 29.—*Evening.*—Petroleum of the like of Rangoon and Bombay have increased 18,000 pounds.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull at a decline of 1/16d on American; sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Breadstuffs closed quiet, but declined 1d; closing at Ks 3d for new wheat, and Ks 6d for old; Ks 11d for California white; Ks 4d for new Southern; Ks 6d for Western; Ks 6d for red. Provisions without change. Cheese, 56s for American. Bacon, Ks 4d. Lard, 64s 6d. Pork quiet. Tallow heavy, at 44s 6d. Petroleum, 6d for refined, and 1s 6d for refined. London markets are unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 29, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The frigate Colorado, Admiral Goldsborough, arrived to-day from Europe.

FALL OF BUILDINGS.

The walls of two new warehouse buildings, on Twenty-second street, fell this morning. One of the laborers was slightly injured.

DAILY PRICE SHEET.

The daily price sheet of to-day lasted nearly an hour, and the sales reached a million seven hundred thousand dollars.

REVENUE INSPECTORS DEPOSED.

Several inspectors in the revenue service were decapitated to-day for lack of employment.

Laura Keene sailed for Europe in the Java yesterday.

THE REFEREE SUIT.

The argument in the case of Waterbury vs. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express, was continued to-day. The Judge reserved his decision.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti state that another revolution was supposed to be imminent. Dispatches from the English Consuls at Cape Haytien report that fighting had actually commenced, and that Fort Au Prince was besieged.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Montevideo to the 19th instant, states that United States Minister Wilson, was in Buenos Ayres on the 8th. An attempt at revolt had been suppressed, not quite so bad as Argus and the ring leader, Vicenzuela, Brito, Castelnau and Sarsfield were hung.

RECEIVING DISTILLERY SEIZED.

This evening the rectifying distillery of Simeon Simons, Jr., was found to be completely destroyed by fire. Loss on building and stock, $20,000; partially insured. Loss on stock, which is owned by Joseph Sickles, $35,000; said to be fully insured.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN A POND.

Albert Barber, son of Rev. Edward Barber, of Galesburg, Ill., and two sisters of Rev. Harriet Barber, daughters of Rev. Charles Barber, of Georgetown, Mass., were drowned on Tuesday in the capsizing of a boat in a pond near Galesburg, the latter place. The bodies were recovered.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Union Pacific Railway Earnings—Unit to Recover on Railway Bonds—Suit to Attempt to Compel the City of Hannibal, Missouri, to Pay Bonds.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of July, were $63,000. The amount of bonds issued per mile for the corresponding month, Gross earnings, $190,000. The amount of bonds issued per mile, for the corresponding month, $1,300. Gross earnings, $190,000. The amount of bonds issued per mile, for the corresponding month, $1,300.

The Pacific Railroad of New York, has brought suit in the United Circuit Court here, to compel the City of Hannibal, Missouri, to pay the interest on bonds issued to aid in the Pike county, Illinois, railroad, from a point opposite Hannibal to Springfield, the Illinois river, which was abandoned a long time ago.

A young German girl, named Louisa Hallet, attempted to kill a footman, lover last night, falling in which she shot and killed herself.

FROM MEXICO.

Order for the Arrest of Priests—Dinner to the American Minister.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Advices from Panaso arrived from Matamoras last night to the Mexican dates to the 7th, but little news.

The *Ranchero* publishes a copy of the order of Herriasolo to the Chief of Police, directing him to arrest all Catholic priests and suspicious persons who may be on the side of