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The Pittsburgh Gazette

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask as 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 asperities*, 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 honest men 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 pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or prudent."

COL. RUSSELL ERRETT.

Many warm and influential friends of Colonel RUSSELL ERRETT will to-day press his nomination in the Republican County Convention, for a seat in the State Senate. We are not disposed to place ourselves in the category of those who disparage the claims of others for the same honor, but we feel that our intimate knowledge of the Colonel's character, derived from long acquaintance and association with him, will be sufficient excuse for an expression of preference in his behalf. His record as a political, citizen and officer is pure and unsullied, and in the heated local canvass about to closing, none have escaped the faintest word of reproach, either against his private or public character. He has ever been identified with the cause of Truth, Right and Justice. Faithfully he adhered to the anti slavery party in its weakness; combatted with its enemies while few raised their voices in its aid; labored and struggled against opposition that its principles might live, and only quitted the good fight when freedom was proclaimed throughout our whole country. Honest by nature, and devoted to principle, he cannot be swerved from that which he feels to be right.

When President JOHNSON deserted the party and proved false to the principles on which he was elected, Col. ERRETT gave his willing approval to the bold course of the GAZETTE, of which he was then associate editor and part owner, in denouncing the treachery in high place. He knew the consequences, but was prepared to sacrifice all rather than deceive readers into continued confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON when utterly unworthy of it. The consequences came, not tardily but swift. The GAZETTE was by *special* order of the President deprived of the public printing and Col. ERRETT was mustered out of a lucrative office, the responsible duties of which he had faithfully performed. Early honored by the displeasure of Mr. Johnson, for true devotion to principle, it cannot be wondered that the Colonel has developed so many warm and devoted friends in the rank and file of the Republican party. He has shown the people how much sacrifice his honest nature will permit him to make rather than betray their interest, and the masses can safely trust him at Harrisburg.

On the question of a Free Railroad Law no man perhaps in the State has a better record. He has been in advance of popular opinion, and contributed much through his editorial career towards properly framing the public mind on the subject. On the floor of the Senate he could make himself heard on the question, and as he thoroughly understands it in its every phase, his labor might not prove fruitless. No man truer to the interests of the western portion of the State in the matter of free railroads can be selected.

Col. ERRETT is thoroughly acquainted with the State, and would carry with him as Senator a ripe knowledge of general business affairs. His long service as clerk to the Senate made him familiar with the proceedings of that body, and from the very commencement he would prove an active and highly useful member. His nomination, we believe, is generally desired in the county, and if he is placed on the ticket the majority will be materially increased at the forthcoming election. Of one thing the delegates may rest assured—the selection of Mr. ERRETT will give general and decided satisfaction to the intelligent citizens who are now earnestly clamoring for a return in Legislative candidates, while it will ensure, to Allegheny county an honest, intelligent and efficient Senator.

TO-DAY, at the Court House, there will assemble in Convention the chosen delegates of the Republican party of Allegheny county, for the purpose of placing in nomination legislative candidates. Few political assemblages of more importance to the citizens of the western section of the State have been held, and in no similar body has there ever been centered deeper interest. The delegates are charged with responsible duties and with much anxiety the people will await the result of their deliberations. From the high moral character, personal worth and political integrity of the gentlemen who are to compose the Convention, we are prepared to promise in advance that the will of the masses will be obeyed and that none but good men will be placed in nomination. There never was a period when there existed such great necessity for honest, capable and intelligent representatives at Harrisburg, from that section of the State west of the mountains, as now, and our own county should take the lead in presenting candidates who are worthy the confidence and respect of voters. If suitable men are placed on the ticket for the suffrages of the Republicans, the chances of our candidate for Supreme Judge will be strengthened; if unworthy men are selected, the majority in the county will certainly be reduced, and the election of Judge WILLIAMS jeopardized. But we have faith in the intelligence and integrity of the Convention, and trust its members will perform their duties in a manner which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

An animal six inches long, with scales like a fish, has been removed from the stomach of a young lady named O'Harra, Jefferson, Ohio; but another living object, as large as a man's fist, remains and cannot be removed without an incision in the body of the woman.

This object sometimes comes to the woman's throat and almost strangles her,

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1867.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following internal Revenue decision has been made: A person who distills brandy from pure grape juice wine or pure apple cider, is to be taxed the same in all respects as though he distilled it directly from grapes or apples. The provisions allowing manufacturers to deduct freight from the place of manufacture to the place of delivery was repealed by the act of July 13, 1866. No such distinction should be made. Manufacturers who sell their product on time without interest, should be allowed to return their sales at the present worth of the sum for which they sell.

DISCHARGE OF CLERKS.

It is contemplated to make further changes in the Treasury Department. Scattered through almost all the bureaus of department, have received notice that their services will no longer be required after the first proximo. In nearly every case persons to vacate are those who have within the past twelve months absented themselves without leave, commencing with those who lost the most time without good and sufficient excuse.

General Grant has ordered the discharge of one-half of the clerical force employed in the Paymaster General's office. The number thus thrown of employment is twenty.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES—GENERAL HANCOCK'S TESTIMONY.

Some facts compiled from official documents are published, which throw considerable light on our Indian troubles. Letters from Generals Grant, Hancock, and others, written some time ago, stated upon the part the savages were best upon war, and had no honest intention of keeping in amity with settlers. They sent numerous threats to the agents, ordered the settlers to get out wood, and wound up by sending in a message saying that they would help them leave the country. The Indians also expressed their decided determination to prevent the construction of railroads through their grounds. Upon General Hancock arriving forces among them, the impression prevailed that he had come to drive them out and destroy their villages. The compilation closes with an account of numerous murders and depredations committed by the red skins. General Hancock in his testimony before the Indian Commissioners, is very decided in his opinion that a state of war exists, and evinces the belief that if the troops were withdrawn not a white man would remain in Colorado, and the great highways to the Pacific would be closed. The Indians, he says, are well provided with the best modern weapons, even making use of breech loaders. The expenses of the General department have thus far been those of a peace establishment. It places the number of hostile Indians engaged between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, at from five hundred to two thousand.

GEN. SICKLES' CASE.

The TIMES' special says: In a nutshell, Gen. Sickles' violation of the laws was this. He issued an order which had the effect to stay law, and postponed the collection of debts by action of State courts in this district for a certain time. This order was revoked very peremptorily by order and transfer of these debts from citizens of Georgia and Southern States, to citizens of other States, thus throwing their causes of action into the jurisdiction of the United States Courts which were open. Gen. Sickles' order No. 10 provides the execution of judgments have obtained.

REVENUE FALLING OFF.

The *World's* special says: The returns from Internal Revenue to the Department here, show a falling off of fifteen million dollars in revenue for the last twelve months as compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year.

DEATH OF SURGEONS FROM CHOLERA.

Nine surgeons in the United States service have died during the past month of cholera and yellow fever localities of the West and Southwest.

PATENT EXAMINER DEAD.

C. Z. Cutting, Assistant Examiner at the Patent Office, died this morning of typhoid fever. The deceased was a brother-in-law of Senator Doolittle.

INTERESTS ON 10-40s.

A warrant was issued from the Treasury Department for $2,317,000 to pay interest on the interest due on 10-40s up to the 1st inst.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT GALVESTON TEXAS.

REPORTS PRECEDENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a dispatch from Surgeon Agast Bell, at Galveston, stating that the yellow fever here is rife. Reports received show that of twenty-six officers connected with the Custom House only three are fit for duty, the remainder are either sick or dead. The Surgeon has issued orders for the removal of the Custom House to a point further down the island, outside of the city limits, and to be entirely free from the epidemic.

THE MONETARY CONGRESS.

The Department of State has received a full report of the proceedings of the Monetary Conference at Paris, which agreed to a five franc piece, the gold portion in weight of the United States gold dollar, of 9/4 per cent., requisite to secure uniformity with other nations.

PENSION OFFICE.

The Pension Office during August disposed of 7,364 claims, of which 2,364 were rejected. 4,172 letters were written and 18,810 circulars sent. Twenty land warrants were issued covering 3,720 acres.

PATENT OFFICE.

Two hundred and fifty patents will issue from the Patent Office for the week ending the 10th of September.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Judge L. D. Evert, formerly member of Congress from Peoria, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Illinois, and Colonel Ellmer, of Ohio, Collector of Customs at Galveston.

Northwestern Sanegrfest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Saengerfest tomorrow. The principal street is handsomely decorated with evergreen, and a temporary structure, 400 feet long, which has been erected for the occasion, was completed to-day. The Coliseum in the Hall was under the superintendence of Mr. George Klein, of New York, and is pronounced by many, anything of the kind ever got up in the West. The best societies are expected to arrive on the early trains to-morrow. The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office at the Press headquarters, in Morrat Hall, for the accommodation of newspaper correspondents.

From South America.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 2.—Dates from Rio Janeiro are to August 1st. The Commander of the Brazilian forces, Marquess de Caxias, had at last determined to abandon his position from which the allies had so long vainly struggled to advance through Paraguay. All the troops had been embarked aboard the fleet, preparatory to forming a junction with Marshal Flores, at the Upper Paraana. It has, however, been discovered that the Paraguayans had, in the meantime, by the way, as they have fortified several positions on the route, among which is Sta. Solano, which is now reported to be quite a formidable position to pass.

Coal Fields Discovered in Colorado and New Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—General Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway of Kansas, and Dr. Leconte, geologist of a surveying party, have been engaged for a month past in investigating the coal fields of the Raton Mountains in Colorado and New Mexico on the proposed line of that road. They report many large deposits of very valuable coal. One vein, fifty miles north of Fort Union, is ten feet thick and more than fifty square miles in extent. The coal is considered equal to the best Pittsburgh coal. Iron ore has also been discovered in the same locality.

Base Ball Matches.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, O., August 2.—The long talked of match between the Toledo and Quickstep base ball clubs, both of this city, on the result of which a large amount of money was pending, took place this afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Toledo club, in a score of 37 to 29.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—The base ball match to-day, between the Niagara, of Buffalo, and Detroit club, of Detroit, was won by the Detroit, 29 to 19.

Suit Against the City of Boston—$1,500,000 Damages Claimed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 2.—The suit of Charles Burrell against the City of Boston, commenced to-day in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff claims about one million dollars, principal and interest, for furnishing soldiers and sailors toward the quota of Boston during the war.

Jewish Hospital Corner Stone Laying.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 2.—The corner stone of the new Jewish hospital was laid to-day. The ceremony was characterized by due pomp and display. All of the Jewish organizations in the city participating. Eloquent addresses were made by Mayor Rice and Henry Greenebaum in English, and Godfrey Sayderacker, in German.

Railroad Smash-Up.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONSON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Pr. n. Express train, from New York, on the Erie road, was thrown from the track near here last night. The locomotive was upset, and the baggage and smoking cars smashed. Fortunately but one person, Charles Stiles, of Elmira, was injured, not seriously.

False Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The dispatch from Kansas City, Missouri, stating that a son of Judge Jewett, of Ohio, had disappeared from Junction City, Kansas, and was supposed to be in the hands of the Indians, is false. Jewett's only son of Judge Jewett, is located in Philadelphia, and has not been in Kansas.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A young man named Ricketson was murdered in Boonton, on Saturday evening. Before dying he accused John Dempsey as the murderer. The latter was arrested and blood found upon him, but he denies his guilt.

FROM THE PAN-HANDLE.

Castleman's Run Camp-Meeting and Bible Associations—Rev. Joshua Monroe—The Gist and Jones Families—Class of Persons Tentholders—Bethany College and Bishop Alexander Campbell, the Distinguished Founder of the Disciples—Rev. W. K. Davidson, D. D., Presiding Elder of the District—Services of Friday and Saturday—Sabbath, the 42nd Day of the Feast of Tabernacles—Sermons of Presiding Elder, Father Hudson, Rev. D. R. Campbell and Others—Visiting Ministers.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIFTY-THREE years ago the people "called Methodists," living in the upper end of Old Virginia, so appropriately named, and so familiarly known, the "Pan Handle," selected a grove on Castleman's Run, near Bethany, for camp meeting purposes. From that time, (1814) until the present, with four or five exceptional years, the annual "Feast of Tabernacles" has been held in this spot. As might be expected, this sacred place is full of historical associations, especially as the main portion of those who occupy tents at these annual gatherings, are following the footsteps of their ancestry, fathers and grandfathers, who first occupied the ground. Amongst those encamped is Mr. Samuel Jones, son of George Jones, who first saw the sun of the second for that purpose, and who, with his children, transcendental, has kept bright the links of association for over half a century. The venerable patriarch of well nigh four score years, Rev. Joshua Monroe, who had pastoral charge of the circuit in which the ground is located, still lives in honorable retirement and cheerful old age at Beaver, Pa. Cornelius Howard Gist, Esq., had the distinguished honor of erecting the first tent on the ground, and was one of the most wealthy and influential men then living in this part of the country. The Gist family still hold the same position in the present day. His two excellent sons, Dr. Joshua W. and Joseph Gist, and his son-in-law, S. Bell, Esq., and grandson, C. H. Bell, Esq., are here with family tents, filled with home comforts and luxuries, ready for any emergency on their respective farms.

The Jones family, who mostly congregate at these annual gatherings are in many respects similar to the Gists, of the upper mountains. Fewer representatives of other nationalities are to be seen at present than for many years, which is pondering, as to sink them into insignificance, compared with the immediate district of country. The culture of mind and refinement of manners, so prominent in these persons, does not exceed their comely physical proportions and fine modest appearance. Many there to be found so many fine looking men and women, as the lower grade of society have generally of the lower grade of physical form and mind. The characteristic slender and stiff form, is not in their favor. Breakfast is partaken. Scarcely is the Jubilee Horn blown, when the clarion notes of the trumpet called the worshippers around the stand—the commencement of the public services (at eight o'clock of the day.) Rev. H. B. Lowry, of Wellsville, opened the day at employers' prices. Hardly had the exercises commenced, when a thick fall naeglee commenced to discharge their limpid tears. Fortunately a large tent which stands a few paces from the outside range of tents: thither the congregation wended, and soon it was filled to overflowing, by the devout worshippers. Here the services were resumed, and the greater exhaustion had accordingly discussed the "Folly of striving with our Maker."

The old adage that a burst of rain commencing at "seven will quit at eleven," proved false. By the time the morning service of the day (10½) had arrived, the light bearers, of the Gospel through the clouds, and penitentiaries of the King of Day stream, quit in the early audience space, gathered in the tents, to hear Presiding Elder Hudson, of the Wheeling Female College, discourse on the "Riches and Poverty of Christ." The sermon was principally thought, scholarly, chaste, and delivered, too, with a pathos that touched many a heart, and refined many to tears. At the commencement of the afternoon service, the voice lasted volume, but as the discussion of the subject unfolded, its voice became quite fairish, and of such admirable power that the immense throng based him close attention, of Moses, were eloquent.

At two o'clock the venerable Rev. Thomas M. Hudson, one of the heroic characters of the Pittsburgh Conference, occupied the stand, and preached a sermon of great power on the "Great Physician." Over thirty years ago this aged minister was stationed in Pittsburgh, and did much towards giving Methodism its present standing. Although far up in years, he is still in active service, and the oldest effective minister in that body of ministers. During his sermon, delivered in trumpet tones, he uttered some plain words of admonition to those who are tilting the bowl. He argued that they had it in their power to do much towards strangling the cursed liquor traffic, if they would use means to prevent a grain of corn, rye, or barley to pass from their hands to be used for distilling purposes. His closing words were powerful.

A brief respite and the congregation were summoned again to hear the word of God from the lips of Rev. R. Campbell, of Beallsville, Pa., discourse on "The Christian's Hope." The sermon was a keenness of power in presenting this beautiful Grace of the Spirit to the believer. Many years of the ministry, the subject was discussed with a piquancy, perspicuity and pathos, that awakened and kept alive the congregation. The style of the speaker was plain, and yet, so pointed and so powerfully and ardently made that he was unmistakably in earnest in presenting the truth. The close ing words were rather in a colloquial form, and yet understandable to the meanest capacity and to the very quick.

Shortly after the darkness had gathered, the lights twinkled here and there in the grove, the trumpet sounded again for worshipers. Once after group entered and were seated. Under the power of song the congregation augmented into almost the magnificent proportions of the morning hour. A deep solemnity prevailed when the speaker of the evening, Rev. A. W. Stutz, of Monongahela City, announced his theme—Christ's ability to save,"—and as he progressed in its discussion, the congregation became intensely absorbed, and while he presented argument upon argument, showing Christ's saving ability, his powerful appeals at times produced a thrilling effect upon the vast throng. At the close of the sermon a prayer meeting was held of signal power, during which many penitents presented themselves at the altar for prayers.

Besides the ministers named we observed also present Revs. R. H. Pugh, George H. Hudson, Garrett Jones, Esq. Rev. Hingley, J. G. A. Miller and G. W. Baker.

Among the princely hearted laymen, whose generous hospitality flowed without stint, were Wm. L. Miller, Esq., of Wellsburgh, W. Va., and Messrs. Polley and Jones of that section of country.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolutionary Plot at Panama Discovered—Remarkable Revival—Six Hundred Couples Married and Nine Thousand Partaken of the Lord's Supper—Furious Storm at Valparaiso, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 2.—The steamer Henry Chaney brings California mails to the 10th of August, and silver to gold.

Panama advises to the 23d of August state that a plot for a revolution in favor of Mosquera was discovered at Panama, and the leaders were arrested.

The preaching of two Capucins at Calatenango, in Salvador, a place formerly noted for laxity of morals, induced six hundred couples to get married, and nine thousand persons partook of the Lord's Supper.

The cholera was dying out in Nicaragua, although still raging in some districts.

The Peruvian Congress will probably pass a law allowing the Spaniards to remain in the country, but in case of a rupture with the Republic they are to be punished for high treason. Congress favors the reduction of the standing army to 6,000. Rumors of outbreaks are rife, but the authorities are not alarmed. Fears of the return of the Spanish fleet are about dissipated and work on the batteries at Callao is nearly suspended.

A tremendous storm at Valparaiso June 27th did much damage to shipping and dwellings. On bark was wrecked and all lost.

Gen. Jones, American Minister to Lima, in Chili. A rumor prevailed that his mission was relative to the abrogation of the United States treaty with Spain.

Peace prevailed throughout Columbia, except the local rebellion of Mr. Hechos where Herrera had gained another victory over the government forces under Espinosa, who was killed. Mosquera was to be tried for treason.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad Interest Paid—A Terrible Affair in Marion, Ark.—Several Negroes Killed by an Overseer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—A dispatch received from President Woodruff, of the Memphis & Ohio Rail Road, states that the interest due the State by the road has been paid, and the road resumed the payment of its duties.

A terrible affair occurred at Marion, Ark., on Friday. It seems one Bradley, an overseer on Kerr plantation, ordered a negro woman to work, which the negro peremptorily refused. Bradley attempted to force her to the scene of her duties, when several others interfered, when Bradley drew a pistol and fired, killing several negroes. The negroes become infuriated, and Bradley ordered them to leave, knowing he had killed two women. At his instance two negroes concerned in the attack on him were arrested on Saturday, and brought before the magistrate of Marion. During the trial one negro called Bradley a liar several times, when he struck him. The negroes then drew knives and deprived him of his life, killing two. He then turned and fled, and has not been heard from since.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Stanton is nominated for President by a Connecticut paper.

—Some vermin carried off General Sherman's hat at Atchison.

—The heavy villain's father is the rage in the new sensation drama.

—The Duke of Northumberland is visiting his estates in Ireland.

—Louis Napoleon is individually in debt some six millions of francs.

—Prize-fighting in Boston has been sent to the Detect House for vagrancy.

—Solly, the French painter, is ninety years old, and strong and healthy yet.

—There are about three thousand two hundred Confederates buried at Elmira.

—The story that Maximilian's remains were barbarously treated, is officially denied.

—The rinderpest is raging on Long Island, and many deaths of valuable cattle are reported.

—The English coal mines increased their production last year three and one half million tons.

—Female fashionables at Saratoga contract a lady who wears the same dress more than once.

—P. T. Barnum has bought him a house on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

—There have been 123 deaths from yellow fever and 121 from small-pox, at Havana during the past month.

—The official vote of Kentucky is: Heim, 97,270; Barret, 90,126; Kinkhead, 13,107; Heim's majority, 58,811.

—Religious troubles and the loss of some table cloths caused a St. Louis woman to kill herself with arsenic.

—According to the account of a correspondent, freedom and politics have killed the crop of negro babies at Norfolk.

—The Marquis of Westminster has an income of ten thousand dollars a day. He manages to exist upon it—poor fellow.

—Lord Cowper recently gave a break fast at his country seat in England, which was attended by fourteen hundred guests.

—The Cottas, the largest book-publishers of Munich, Stuttgart, and Augsburg, are said (to be worth fifteen million dollars.

—Professor Agassiz is superintending the illustrations for his "Journey in Brazil," the work being all written and in the printer's hands.

—Mrs. Stowe has sent considerable instalments of her story to the printers. It is a tale of New England folks and includes fifty or sixty years ago.

—It is supposed the new planet discovered by Professor J. C. Watson, of Ann Harbor, Michigan, will be called after him—Watson a name?

—Lord Brougham has returned to his seat, Brougham Hall, and is reported by his physician to be in excellent health, and greatly improved by his sojourn at Cannes.

—Ex-King George of Hanover is a spiritualist. His wife is another. Their son Ernest is earnest in nothing but the pursuit of a bad sort of happiness.

—Albert G. Browne, United States Senator from Mississippi, when that State seceded, advises the acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

—A. T. Stewart & Co. have given one thousand dollars to Detective Farley, and Officers Kennedy, and Hay—for recovering some of their stolen property.

—The Emperor Napoleon says that he honestly and earnestly wishes for the peace of the world; but he would fain be satisfied with a moderate slice of Europe.

—Manager Harry Jarrett, of Black Crook notoriety, is in Europe, hunting for forty-two pretty dancers; a rich legacy of European vice with American taste.

—Faro fleeced a Chicago gambler out of $5,000 last week, an ounce of laudanum sent him part way to another world and a stomach pump brought him back to life.

—A newspaper novelist, shocked at the price which Bonner paid for Dexter, hopes there won't be many "to follow his example." Well—no; the danger isn't startling!

—A Western paper thinks that Bonner values Greeley and Beecher very highly, since he estimates the two together as worth about half as much as the celebrated "Dexter."

—Pickens is said to be a "sort of partner" with his Boston publishers, and is collecting his stray stories, which have never yet been volumed, for a permanent setting in the Diamond editions.

—On leaving a concert in Boston lately a young lady expressed her delight at the excellent music; she was particularly pleased with "that piece from the Twelfth *Massachusetts*"—Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

—The Eldora (Iowa) *Ledger* itemizes the digging up in Union township last week of fossil remains of a human being in a mound have been found. Similar remains have been found in Pleasant township twenty feet under ground.

—Peaches were selling at Centralia, Illinois, at the rate of $12 per hundred boxes. A large amount of fruit in Southern Illinois will not be sent forward, to market—the prices obtainable not justifying the cost of boxing and shipment.

—Havana has found a new source of revenue. Some 21,000 cock fights take place there every year, and imposing a license of $100 per day on the fighters, a neat little sum will be obtained. There is $200,000 invested in that business in Havana.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette].

ENGLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, September 2.—The Foreign office has issued a blue book containing the documents which have been filed in that Department in the Alabama claims, and the correspondence which has passed between the Government of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the claims. The latest dispatch shows what progress has been made in the controversy, and states the condition upon which the English Government is willing to attempt a final settlement. The dispatch is one addressed by Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, dated May 26th, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Bruce that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the Alabama, and all other similar demands on the part of the United States, to a Commission of Arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war of rebellion are likewise submitted to the decision of the same Commission.

LOSS OF THE MINIATURES YACHT.

The name of the only survivor of the crew of the miniature yacht John T. Ford, lost in the English Channel, has been ascertained to be Lewis Rennyson—ANNERY, TO INSTEAD.

ITALY.

In a circular note the Porte announces to its Ministers at foreign courts that the war in Candia is brought to a close and a general amnesty granted to the insurgents. The same note promises many reforms to be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the island.

PRUSSIA.

LIBERALS SUCCESSFUL IN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Liberals carried the elections for the North German Parliament in all the large towns of the Confederation.

ARRIVED OUT.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 2.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, arrived here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.—The steamship Weser, from New York, arrived here last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—*Evening.*—Consols closed steady, for money and account, 93 for Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 34¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2.—*Evening.*—United States Bonds, 77¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed firm; Middling Uplands, 12¼; Middling Orleans, 12¼; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn closed at 46 for Mixed Western. Petroleum, refined, 1s 6d for Canadian. Provisions—Beef advanced to 125s. Others unchanged. Tallow, 47s 6d. Rosin, 7s. Spirits Turpentine, 1d higher, closing at 90s6d. Tallow, 50s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum 47½ francs.

[*By Steamer.*]

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamers City of Boston and Manhattan, from Liverpool, arrived to-day. The latter left Liverpool at 7 P. M. on the 19th September inst. The wheat harvest is almost finished in two thirds of the French provinces, with fine weather continues, in about ten days the whole harvest will be gathered. The quality of the wheat is said to be generally good, but the quantity will be less than in 2 years' consumption.

The importers of horses have been bought in Hungary for the French government, six thousand of which have been shipped to Poitiers, Vaucluse, Rhones they will be forwarded to France.

The Ambassadors from Rome has been instructed in energetically demand a certain concession with reference to the Concordat.

The Brazilian captives were well on the 19th of June.

The Queen Victoria had gone to Balmoral, and would stay till October.

Up to the 1st inst. 1,000 Liberals had been released from Barcelona.

The Emperor of Austria has contributed 10,000 florins for the rebuilding of the Frankfort Cathedral.

The salt monopoly has been abolished in Prussia and a tax upon it introduced through the warehouse.

Georgenaudah, a small town in Saxony, had been burned.

A terrible cookery explosion occurred at Aldershot, England, by which twenty two lives were lost. There were at the time over three hundred in the said cookery.

Advices from Berlin state the Government is more than ever determined to stand by the Duchies against Denmark with respect to North schleswig.

Thirty thousand Prussian troops are the force at the disposal of Garibaldi as five thousand men, arranged in three divisions, are in Venetia.

The British Reform League resolved to maintain their organization, consisting of four hundred and thirty members, to agitate in the use of the vote, and to secure the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advance the liberal principles of the Reform Bill, and to the programme is to be agitated to obtain for the voters protection of the ballot-box.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 2, 1867.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The frigate Thamis, and another Union ships, sailed on Saturday from the lower bay for Europe.

SUPPOSED MEXICAN THIEVES DISCHARGED.

Some Spaniards, arrested on the charge of Mexican robbers, have been discharged, the property found in their possession proving to have been original owners.

ARRESTED ALLEGHANIAN DISCHARGED.

John and Joseph Mooney, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, have been discharged, the evidence against them proving insufficient.

Gen. Sickles has revoked his order in the civil suit of Claflin, Mellen & Co. for $9,000.

THE PORTMORNING AMNESTY.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent intimates that a proclamation concerning amnesty proclamation, that those who are proposed to honor accordingly of the President's intentions, say pardons will be granted each case of political offence, those guilty of piracy and cruel treatment to Union prisoners, or of conspiracy to kill the parties concerned to all civil rights except those taken away by act of Congress.

NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

The cable between Placentia Bay, N. F., and Duxbury, Mass., has been laid, and is completed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for the quarter ending, July 31st, are officially reported at $656,778 6c, exclusive of $419,232 4 charged to contractors for the transportation of iron and material. Four hundred and sixty miles west of Omaha are now completed, and it is expected the track of the Rocky Mountains, five hundred and seventeen miles, will be finished in about a month.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Order Relieving General Sheridan Received—Yellow Fever Interments.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—The official order relieving General Sheridan was received at headquarters this morning, and Gen. Griffin was telegraphed to and upon his arrival Gen. Sheridan will leave his headquarters, followed by Colonels Forsythe, Sheridan and Moore.

There were thirty yellow fever interments yesterday, among them Tom King, the pugilist, and Lieutenant McCormick, of the gunboat Mahaska.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Extensive Preparations for a Public Reception of General Sheridan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The Radical clubs of the city and delegations from all posts of the Union League, met last night to arrange for a public reception of General Sheridan, on his arrival in this city. Colonel Clinton B. Fisk presided, and Governor Fletcher and Mayor Thomas addressed the meeting. The colored people will be allowed to participate in the demonstration if they desire.

Sugar Makers' National Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, September 2.—The National Convention of Sugar Makers met today, and were called to order by Vice President Wynkie, of Cincinnati. There was a large assemblage. J. J. Innis, of Syracuse, was elected President, Andrew Curtin, of Illinois, Vice President, Charles Baker of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer. The Convention will probably sit two days. A visit to Niagara Falls is projected for Thursday.

Disturbance at a Wedding.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

STRATFORD, CANADA, Sept. 2.—On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Watson at Ashgrove, three miles from here, a number of young men started a charivaria, and finally proceeded to break in the doors and windows, whereupon Watson fired a shot gun at them, wounding two named McArdle and Flanigan, the former very seriously. Watson has been arrested.

Release of Fenian Arms.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—A dispatch from Washington states that arms taken from Fenians will be released by District Attorney Dorsheimer, upon sent to District Attorney Dorsheimer, been sent to District Attorney Dorsheimer, for the release of the arms be at Buffalo, for the release of the arms belonging to the Fenians, seized in June, 1866.

Bankruptcy in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, September 2.—Applications for bankruptcy in Virginia during the past week exceeded the total number made since the bankrupt law passed.

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.*

The Primary Elections.

To-day we publish the primary election returns so far as received. The excitement yesterday ran very high, and the friends of Errett and Bigham were busily engaged in "counting noses." In the early part of the morning the Bighamites felt quite confident that the affable Senator would carry all before him in the Convention and leave Errett out in the cold, with hardly a respectable minority vote to warm his blood. As noon, however, when the country returns commenced to come in, the Bigham stock went down and Errett had the call. It is now pretty definitely settled, that at least so far as it is possible to ascertain by careful calculation, Errett will have one hundred votes in the Convention, possibly more, hardly less. It requires eighty-four votes to nominate, and it is almost a certainty that Errett will have many votes over that figure to spare. The contest has been close and well fought, and has created considerable feeling in some quarters. The friends of Bigham were much too confident of his success, and counted on the two cities to do the Hon's share towards defeating Errett. In this they were sadly mistaken, as the latter developed much strength both in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and carried a majority of the country districts.

The contest for Representatives remains very much mixed, and we cannot say who will or will not be nominated. The voters are only interested in securing the best ticket possible out of the material offered, or from among men whose names have not yet been urged. The Convention will assemble at the Court House at ten o'clock precisely, this forenoon.

Allegheny Cotton Mills—Reduction of Wages—Operatives Strike.

The proprietors of the Allegheny cotton mills allege that during the greater part of the year they have been losing money by running their mills, and that unless they reduce the wages they have been paying for manufacturing, they will say they are willing, for the sake of the employees, to run so long as they can pay expenses, as it is better for them to keep the mills running and the employed than to allow them to remain idle, as the machinery is better preserved when kept running, and the employees become demoralized when idle. Some two weeks since a reduction of twenty per cent. was made at the Anchor Mills, which was resisted by a portion of the operatives, particularly the weavers, who struck, and the mill was idle during the latter part of the week, but factorily arranged and the operatives resumed work at the old rates of wages. The Eagle Works during this time had been laying idle, and were started on Monday, and on Saturday, for the first time, the employees were notified of a reduction. They took the matter coolly at the time, but on assembling at the mill Monday morning refused to go to work at the reduced prices, and after some consultation among themselves, resolved on secession and marched to the Anchor Mill, where they were joined by a number of the girls, the majority, however, refusing to participate in the strike. The girls at the Anchor Mills numbering some fifty or sixty girls, then made an attack on the building, breaking a number of windows in the Balkan street front, and the Westlemoth, which was then running pretty high, appeared to be on the point of doing the same, but the presence of the police at the scene of action, the commander of the Westlemoth, and the girls then left the Anchor Mills and proceeded to the Eagle Mills, where they succeeded in induce the operators to join them, in which they were successful, some twenty or thirty of them preferring to work