THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
P. B. PENNIMAN.....CHIEF KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....R. P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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Mail Subscribers, per year.....$6.00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867. NUMBER 255.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

WITH the State elections to be held to-morrow the political campaign of the current year will virtually end—only the Colorado election remaining to come off on the Tuesday following. We shall not attempt to prognosticate the special results. At best these canvasses are but skirmishes, preliminary to the grand contest next year. They disclose the strong and weak points of the respective lines as now drawn out; but do not indicate conclusively how either line will be held in the Presidential struggle. In these pregnant days it is not easy to foreshadow what will be found in the womb of the future.

JUST NOW the greater part of the white inhabitants of the Southern States are expressing their detestation of what they are pleased to call "negro supremacy." Not a few of them use words which are as sharp as daggers, and indicate plainly what they would do if they felt they had the power to execute their pleasure. In 1856 these same whites talked and wrote as bitterly against "Black Republican supremacy," and threatened to involve the country in civil war rather than submit to it. They meant what they said; but Democratic frauds in Pennsylvania defeated the election of Fremont, and left the political power in the hands of the Southern declaimers. Four years later the election of Lincoln furnished the pretext they waited for, and war came. It is evident, therefore, that those men are resolved to tolerate no "supremacy" but their own. It does not matter whether whites or blacks are in the ascendency, so long as they are excluded. We submit, there has been something too much of this temper evinced already. The first thing for the Southern people to learn is to submit to the verdict of the ballot-box.

A CONCERTED movement is making to induce Congress to repeal the tax on cotton. The reasons urged for this legislation are, first, that the Government is in a condition to acquiesce in some reduction of revenue; and, second, that the growing of cotton must be given up in this country unless the excise shall be taken off. The first of these reasons applies with precisely the same force to all products whatever; and as long as the treasury can get along with less income than it is actually receiving, this argument will be pushed, vehemently in behalf of many industries. The second reason has great force. As we showed on Saturday, the cultivation of cotton is suffering a paralysis, and, if it cannot be relieved by abrogating the tax, must be abandoned. This cannot be reasonably urged for many other sorts of production. It cries to be conclusive as to cotton; for if it cannot be grown profitably so long as the tax shall be continued, it certainly will not be raised in sufficient quantities to make the tax available as a means of revenue. If the release of the tax will allow the growth of cotton to be continued, the repeal will add to the independence and prosperity of the whole nation.

WHETHER Universal Suffrage will be soon adopted in this country, or even continue to be maintained in the States where it now exists, will depend greatly upon the character and attainments of the men selected to Congress from the Southern States under the Reconstruction Acts. If upright and able men shall be generally chosen, the argument of the Radicals will be strengthened; if many of the other sort shall be in the ascendency, the argument on the side of illiberality will be weakened. True, a good many men have gone to Congress who were not fit to be there, by white votes exclusively, and their deficiencies or misbehavior has been overlooked; but the men who go thither mainly or largely by the ballots of the blacks, cannot hope for a charitable judgment in their behalf, or to be allowed the privilege of obscurity. They will be pointed out, and their defects charged to the account of that system of suffrage by which they were chosen. While it will still remain the privilege of whites to send a rascal or a blockhead to Congress without being subjected to the deprivation of the right of suffrage, or even to sharp animadversion, the blacks will be held to a different rule of accountability. They must make no mistake of this sort, under penalty of losing the chance of mistaking again in the same way.

Letter from General Rosecrans on the Battle of Stone River.

The following appeared in the San Francisco *Alta* of September 19th:

It seems desirable that the statements extracted from the true history of the nation's military achievements in the late "little unpleasantness" should not be accounted as history. Swinton, in his "Twelve Decisive Battles," says the rebels had "about 35,000 men at the battle of Stone River."

1. Know that we took prisoners from 229 regiments of infantry, 12 battalions of sharpshooters, 28 batteries of artillery, 29 regiments of cavalry and 24 cavalry commands less than regiments. By any reasonable computation of the strength of these organizations, can they aggregate only 35,000 men? Try it.

2. General Bragg's official report, published in the newspapers, gives his loss in that battle at 14,000 men *hors du combat*. "If he lost as large a per centage as we did—say twenty per cent. of his command—he must have had five times 14,000, 70,000.

3. General Bragg's official map of that battle represents his line considerably overlapping ours on both flanks, and yet he gives us all the ground we really occupied, and about one division more. We had 43,000 men in that battle.

Is it credible that any General, much less General Bragg, would have attempted to cover all our line, the imaginary overplus, and several hundred yards beyond on each flank, with 35,000 men? Even a military report would fail to make me believe it.

My official report estimates the rebel force at about 70,000.

Please call public attention to the foregoing in your journal, and oblige your friend, W. S. ROSECRANS.

THE Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian* thus speaks of a new Chinese temple in that town:

The Chinese Josh house on Alder street has just been completed, and the business of furnishing it is in active progress. The vestibule is furnished with two large oil cloth globes inside of which burn lights, which show to great advantage the caballistic and heathenish figures painted on the outside. In the inside of the house, the furniture is painted and bronzed and gilded in the most gorgeous Chinese style. The Josh in chief has not yet come from the hand of the manufacturer; but his little throne niche is decidedly such a brilliant affair that Josh will prove himself a very great scallawag if he don't speak well of it. One of the transparencies exhibits the shadows of a procession of Chinamen, some on foot and others on horseback, representing Celestial warriors or Celestial saints, we could not learn which. Whatever they are, they go round and round, propelled in some manner by a current of heated air, much to the delectation of the living Johns. There will be worship in the house this morning at ten o'clock, on which occasion Josh will be finished and duly inaugurated.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

PHILADELPHIA gets the reputation of being the most inhospitable city in the country, and yet is called the "City of Brotherly Love." They are particular who they call brother.

BRICK POMEROY has erected a magnificent building at La Crosse. He has a dagger cut out of stone over the door as his coat of arms. We always thought he belonged to the age of stone.

NEGROES are not permitted to carry the American flag in some portions of Virginia, because "the rag is distasteful to the respectable portion of the community." That flag can carry itself.

FOUR "young men" whose ages added together did not reach twenty years, were beastly drunk in Portland, Maine, last week, and so picked up on the street well named Port-land.

THE cars killed Joseph Brown, at Crestline, Ohio, last week. Both were running over the same track.

BROWN, the carman, has turned pedestrian. If he is a fowl he can fly, judging from the time made in his recent match, ten miles an hour.

FRED. HUDSON commenced at the *Herald* office at two dollars per week as errand boy. He advanced to the position of managing editor at a salary much larger.

A MAN was recently fined a thousand dollars in a Marion county (Ky.) court for whipping a freedwoman. Served him right.

FORT NEGLEY, at Nashville, has been entirely dismantled and destroyed. It was named in honor of our patriotic Gen. Negley.

GOV. ANDREW had an appointment to preside over a meeting on the evening of the day he was buried. Life is uncertain.

YALE COLLEGE is doing the clean thing. Eight bath rooms have been added to its gymnasium.

DULL TIMES and deep water caused the death of John M. Hendrix of Knoxville, Tenn.

A LADY in New Orleans was married for the eighth time last week.

REAL estate is declining in New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE boasts of 2,500 new brick buildings.

LOUISVILLE is enjoying calico balls.

Gen. Grant as a Vial of Wrath.

No man in the country possesses greater control over himself than Gen. Grant. Gen. Webster, his former chief-of-staff, states that during his long and intimate connection with him he never saw his chief display any exhibition of temper except upon two occasions; once when he detected a private soldier defiling a spring of water near Donelson, and afterwards at Corinth, when suffering an indignity from Halleck. After Johnson's defeat and death at Shiloh, Beauregard, it will be remembered, retreated to Corinth, and fortified. Halleck summoned his Generals to a council of war to determine upon the best means for dislodging the enemy. One after another was called upon for his views. When Grant suggested his plan of attack, Halleck "pooh-poohed" it in the most insulting and indignant manner. The rebuke made no reply. His lower lip, however, became very tremulous, showing that he keenly felt the indignity, and spent the turning to his tent was depressed for hours. He yet made no allusion to the occurrence beyond remarking to his chief-of-staff that Halleck had deeply wronged him. Subsequently, when Beauregard had escaped southward, it became clearly apparent to all the Generals that had Grant's advice been followed, Corinth would not only have been captured, but Beauregard's army would have been cut in twain, and the retreat of a portion of it cut off.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 3, 1867.

REGISTRATION.

The total registration of votes is as follows: in New York, 123,006; Brooklyn, 54,304.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.

A fire broke out last night in the dyeing establishment, No 508 Sixth avenue, and destroyed the building and machinery. The fire extended to several adjoining buildings, including the parsonage of the Sixth Universal Church of our Savior, 67 West Thirty-fifth street, which was considerably damaged. Loss $8,500; partially insured.

ANOTHER FIRE.

A fire occurred this evening at the Arctic Oil Works of Cornelius De Forest, on Eleventh street, between Avenue B and Dry Dock street. Loss on stock, $3,000; on building, $800. The fire communicated to the Pintard Iron Works, owned by Rogers & Corriel, causing a loss of $20,000 on stock, and $6,000 on building.

ST. LOUIS.

Army of Tennessee Society—Western Associated Press Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Arrangements for the annual meeting here, on the 18th, of the Society of officers of the Army of Tennessee have been completed. Assurances have been made that Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, Logan, Smith, and other prominent officers of the Union army will be present. Nearly all the railroads in the west will return free, persons attending the meeting, and large numbers are expected to be present.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held here on Wednesday, the 6th inst., when, it is hoped, a large delegation of members will be in attendance.

VIRGINIA.

Order Convening the Convention—Homicide Trial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., November 3.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order convening the State Convention at this city on the 3d of December.

A jury was impannelled yesterday, after much trouble, in the Henrie Circuit Court, for the trial of James J. E. Phillips, charged with the murder of his wife, at Drinkhud's farm, near this city, in July last.

Railroad Shops Burned—Loss $150,000

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The machine shop, foundry, lumber sheds and dry houses, with tools and machinery, belonging to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, at Bloomington, were all destroyed by fire last night. Loss in material and building estimated at $125,000 to $150,000. The damage to the road from delay will be much more. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Walter Brown, the Carman, Runs a Foot Race.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

PORTLAND, ME., November 2.—Walter Brown, the carman, ran a foot race this afternoon at Forest City Park, against time, accomplishing five miles in thirty-two minutes and forty seconds, winning the race and fourteen seconds to spare.

Yellow Fever Bulletin.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MOBILE, Nov. 2.—The number of yellow fever deaths during the twenty-four hours ending this evening were three, and for the week eight.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Only three deaths from yellow fever occurred yesterday.

Yellow Fever at Havanna.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HALIFAX, November 2.—The steamer Alpha, at this port from Bermuda, reports that the yellow fever had broken out there on the day she left.

—Secretary Stanton fixed upon Nov. 1st as the time when the Southern Railroads should pay their indebtedness. Application has been made to General Grant to extend the time, and he has decided that no more extensions shall be granted.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Garibaldi Five Miles from Rome.

NO RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

Prussia Will Support Italy Against France.

ADVANCE OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS JUSTIFIED.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ITALY

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The *Herald's* Florence special, of October 30th, says: Garibaldi's camp is at Castle Yulliliers, five miles distant from Rome. On Wednesday morning he had under his command 3,000 soldiers. The men are all well armed and have plenty of provisions. The General has no artillery, except two brass guns, taken from the Papal forces during the fight at Monte Rotundo. They have no tents. There is very little discipline maintained. The rear are unguarded. Garibaldi's headquarters is in full view of Rome. There are no Papal troops between his forces and Rome. The soldiers of the Pope who have been gradually and steadily falling back for some days past have retreated within the line of the fortifications of the city. Before the retirement from the field they burned all the bridges over the river.

Romans to-day remain residing in the neighborhood of the contending forces take no interest, at least evince none, in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plough and tending their flocks in the plains just as usual. Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them.

Eight men of a Garibaldian forces are to be shot to-morrow, by sentence of a court martial, having been convicted of thieving at Monte Rotundo.

The men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movement on Rome, but the weather is very cold during the nights, and this lessens their patriotism and enhances their ardor. Recruits come in at the rate of six hundred daily. Arms and provisions are had in large quantities from the province of Terri.

There has been no actual engagement since the fights at Viterbo and Monte Rotundo. The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotundo. After the fight, Garibaldi's officers begged him to shoot all the priests taken in action, but he refused, promising had still determined.

The French have not arrived at Rome yet.

Signor Accerbi was not killed at Viterbo, as was at first reported.

Garibaldi's sons, Menotti and Ricciotti are both in the camp with their father. They all sleep on the floor of an old monastery. Garibaldi will not advance nearer to Rome till he has 20,000 at least under his command. He is to-day engaged in making an examination of the series of his privileges destroyed by fire by the Papal troops, in camp the General retires at eight o'clock in the morning, and rises at five o'clock in the morning. He said he intended to occupy Monte Mario immediately. 20,000 Papal troops well officered and handled in the field could destroy Garibaldi's force by an assault in the rear of his position.

Members of the Insurrectionary Committee are here consulting with Garibaldi. The General would regard it as an act of madness to attack Rome with the force now under him.

The Italian troops on the frontier are in fine condition and advancing.

TRENT, (near Rome,) October 31.—All the Garibaldian force left here to-day, escorting the Papal military prisoners, taken in the late action, on their way towards Florence. The prisoners were installed at the stations by the people, and some confusion ensued, but Italian police restored order.

FLORENCE, October 31.—A battalion of Garibaldian volunteers, which had marched for the frontier, has been stopped on the way at Narina, by the Italian troops. Garibaldian demonstrations continue to be made daily in all the chief towns of Italy.

FRENCH TROOPS ARE IN ROME.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered Rome. The Italian reserve has been ordered out.

PRUSSIA WILL SUPPORT ITALY IN A RUPTURE WITH FRANCE.

It is reported on good authority that the government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

ADVANCE OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS JUSTIFIED BY THE PRIEST MASSACRES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Gen. Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian government, and the violation of the September treaty with the French, required this movement.

IRELAND.

GEN. WARREN FOUND GUILTY.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—This, the trial of Gen. Warren, for complicity with Fenianism, was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

BOSTON.

Funeral Obsequies of Ex-Governor Banks.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, November 2.—The manifestations of mourning for the death of Governor Andrew, whose funeral took place this afternoon, were very general in this city and throughout the State. The public obsequies took place in Arlington St. Church, and were very solemn and impressive. The pall bearers were George Taylor Bigelow, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Otis Norcross, Mayor of Boston, Henry Wilson, United States Senator, James M. Stone, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ex-Governor Long, Clifford, Emory Washburne, Henry S. Gardner and Nathaniel P. Banks, ex-Lieutenant Governor Joel Hayden, and Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University. A large and impressing procession, under the escort of the Independent Cadets, followed the honored remains towards Mount Auburn, while minute guns were fired and all church bells tolled during the progress of the procession.

A crowded audience assembled in Music Hall this evening, to participate in the commemorative service in memory of the late ex-Governor Andrew. The meeting was under the auspices of the Suffolk Conference of the Unitarian and other Christian churches, of which deceased was President. A solo and significance was attached to the occasion, since prior to his death it had been decided to hold a public meeting of the Conference in the same Hall this evening, at which Gov. Andrew had promised to preside. Frequent and appropriate addresses were made by Mr. H. F. Kidder, Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Rev. James Freeman Clark, D. D., the former pastor of the deceased, and Rev. Geo. W. Briggs.

Incendiary Fire at Ohio Penitentiary.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, November 2.—A large incendiary fire occurred at Ohio Penitentiary last evening, consuming the shoppe of Ide, Sage, Dann & Co. and Ayres, Monroe & Mitchell. Loss about seventy five thousand dollars—fourteen thousand dollars insurance on the former and nine thousand eight hundred on the latter.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1867.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau during the week was $521,500; forwarded hence to United States Depository at Chicago, $100,000; to National banks and others, $159,002; National bank currency redeemed and destroyed, $35,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff to hold himself in readiness to take command of the North Atlantic squadron in the early part of December, thus relieving Admiral Palmer.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Rollins has given an important revenue decision to-day, in a reply to a letter from Collector Shook, of New York, relative to the anticipated procedure for forfeiture of spirits in bond, in which he says "After careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, I am fully persuaded that to allow forfeiture of spirits which have been properly entered in bond would be contrary to the statute. There is but a single section in the statute where spirits in bond are distinctly and specifically referred to as subject to forfeiture, and in that case the language is that the person who shall in the manner indicated violate the law shall forfeit all property in such spirits. He refers to other sections of the law which provide in more general terms for the forfeiture of spirits, and says they do not contemplate that the spirits, whose forfeiture is pronounced will be found in bonded warehouses, and in his judgment there are weighty reasons why spirits in bonded warehouses should not be proceeded against for forfeiture. If bonded warehouses are not secure places of storage, there must be an effort to make them so at once. He maintains it would be unlike to sell such spirits and divide some into formers, because the proceeds will not reimburse the tax which ought to have been collected. The Commissioner concludes by stating that the Secretary of the Treasury concurs in these views, and instructions will be issued to Collectors not to proceed for forfeiture of spirits in bond held by them, and thus he prefers the culprits to punishment in this way. That if demand be made for delivery of such spirits now held, it can only be by virtue of illegal pillage to the contrary instructions by District Attorney, in which case they are requested to await further instructions from him.

INDIAN AFFAIRS SETTLED.

The following dispatches were received to-day.

ST. LOUIS, November 1, 1867.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior: Please congratulate the President and the country upon the entire success of the Indian Peace Commission thus far. It concluded Gold treaty yesterday with the Cheyennes of the South on the 25th, this being the only tribe that has been at war in that quarter. More than twenty thousand Cheyennes were present. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes united together. Very good made distinct treaties with the Kiowas and Comanches, considered of which there were present four thousand souls. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The Commission expect to reach Laramie by the 15th, and may go on to meet the Crows, Sioux, Northern Arrapahoes and all the Northwestern Indians.

[Signed] N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and President of the Peace Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1867.

O. H. Browning, Secretary of Interior:—The Indian Peace Commission this evening received Cheyenne chiefs, who have been attached with five tribes south of the Arkansas. We congratulate you upon the results thus far accomplished. The Commission will leave on the 30th inst. for the North Platte and Fort Larramie.

[Signed] A. P. H. WHITE,
Secretary of Indian Peace Commission.

COUNTERFEITERS SECURED.

Mention has heretofore been made of Belgian Franc counterfeiters. Colonel Baker, chief of the Secret Service Division, with his force, has continued on their track, and Sinlique, the expert lithographer, and Fabry, the engraver of two of this gang, have been secured, and are now in jail in Toronto, Canada, waiting at order of United States Marshal Brooklyn, New York, according to the extradition treaty. Cushard, one of the same gang, is in jail in Montreal, and it is said this gang counterfeited all kinds of securities, from 1 Fractional currency, five hundred dollars notes of Rothschild, will designed gold bearing interest coupons of various loans. Colonel Wood has secured all the plates, dies and tools of this gang, including over fifty of the engraving coupons. There are over fifty of these plates on hand, the impressions of portraits of plates on them from five cent notes to one thousand dollar notes. One of the gang attempted to erase the impressions of the plates on the stones, after the partners were arrested, by means of sand and water, but the attempts proved a failure, for Colonel Wood stopped it again restore the face of the impressions by the chemical process.

CONGRESSIONAL GOSSIP.

Hon. A. L. Cake, of the Pottsville District, left for Philadelphia this evening. He is about taking a residence for his family during the long session. Colfax will occupy the celebrated Sickles mansion on Sixteenth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The Clerk of the House, Mr. McPherson, and his Clerk, Clinton Lloyd, Esq., will both have residences of their own. Senator Trumbull has taken one of the newly-fitted mansions east of the Capitol, fronting on the grand Square. This is one of three fine houses built out of the old Capitol Prison by Mr Boyd, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The Senators and members are coming in gradually, and everybody seems to expect a protracted sitting of the last session of the historic Congress.

IMPEACHMENT DEVELOPMENTS.

A correspondent writes: Surprising public funds to personal use will rognitive, even by those who claim a wide range for Presidential action. A transfer of $25,000 to Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, originally figured as principal, and which was consummated by Mr. Johnson, President, has been brought to light, and will appear in the forthcoming testimony collected by the Judiciary Committee, is in substance as follows:

When Military Governor of Tennessee, Mr. Johnson, acting under authority from Washington, took possession from the Union and the Planters banks at Nashville, receiving one half the amount from each. For this sum he gave the banks an order on the United States, for the amount, payable in Greenbacks, and also individually as Andrew Johnson. The funds were to be used in carrying out the President's policy, reconstructing the wants of some of the public institutions. Subsequently, as the account of the Treasury Department show, this order was honored by the government, and the $40,000 paid over to Mr. Johnson. For some reason, however, the banks did not obtain a settlement, and when Mr. Johnson became President they commenced suing him individually for the money they had furnished, and for which they had the order upon the United States with his individual indorsement.

Thus pressed, it appears that he tried to compromise with the banks for $25,000 each; but failing in this, he finally paid to the one $14,000, and to the other, $10,000 or $29,000 of the $40,000 received, and which the Treasury had reason to believe it had paid in full. The original orders were sent around, among the banks as a closed envelope, with the apparent understanding that whenever the President should pay the amount which might be agreed upon, the original order should be placed in his hands.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2.—This district has gone for the Convention by about three hundred majority. Total city vote cast, 2,311.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 3.—The result of the election in Muscogee county: Votes cast 1,746, all for the Convention. About fifty white voted. Messrs. Ashburn and J. G. Maul, of Alabama; Thomas Gilbert, of Chattahoochie county, Van Jones, of Columbus, and J. C. Cassity, of Russell county, (the last two negroes,) are elected to the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 2.—The returns so far received indicate that a majority of the voters cast are for the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—From the election returns received at headquarters it is estimated that 105,000 votes were cast on the question of Convention out of 186,000 registered. The official count will show a large majority in favor of Convention. Opposition candidates were nominated only in the Northern part of the State, where the whites are largely in the majority. In other parts of the State the Conservatives took no part in the contest, and the candidates favoring the Convention were elected by a large majority.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

THE VERY LATEST.

Garibaldi Retires to Monte Rotundo.

ENTRENCHES AND AWAITS ATTACK.

His Answer to the King's Demand to Disarm.

NAPOLEON PROPOSES A PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Italian Government Rejects It.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DICKENS.

Miss Kellogg, the American Prima Donna.

REPORTED SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ITALY.

Retreat of Garibaldi—He Entrenches and Awaits Attack.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2.—*Midnight.*—Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotundo, at which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the French and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack on Rome under the circumstances. He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Rotundo, where he has taken up a strong position and gone into camp. His men have since been actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments, which are now complete, prepared for the attack. He will await reinforcements and watch the course of events.

GARIBALDI'S ANSWER TO THE KING.

To the summons of the King to disarm Garibaldi replied by refusing to disband his army or give up his enterprise against Rome, unless a change is made in the present reactionary ministry which will put the government of Italy in accord with the national will.

NAPOLEON PROPOSES A PLAN.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposition to the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal province the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote, but the Italian government declined, to accept this plan for the solution of a question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

ENGLAND.

FAREWELL TO CHAS. DICKENS.

LONDON, November 2.—*Midnight.*—A farewell dinner was given to Charles Dickens, this evening, by his literary friends, in anticipation of his approaching departure for the United States. The affair took place at Free Masons Tavern. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton presided at the table and made a felicitous speech, which was responded to by Mr. Dickens. Several other speeches were made, full of the warmest and kindly feeling for the distinguished author.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS KELLOGG, AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Miss Louise Kellogg, the American Prima Donna, made her first appearance in Europe, at Her Majesty's Theatre this evening, as Margaret in the Opera of Faust. The house was completely filled. The Prince of Wales was present and occupied the Royal box. The audience was brilliant, critical and enthusiastic.

DENMARK.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES BY THE UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—*Evening.*—It is again reported that the United States have purchased the Danish West India Islands, but the amount to be paid is now stated to be fourteen millions in gold. Mr. Vedelsteen, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, left here for Paris to-day, and will be sent to Washington, by the Danish Government to complete the transfer of the Islands.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Brazilian papers say the allied forces of Parana will not undertake any action for the siege of the Paraguayan fortifications of Humeta.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2.—*Evening.*—Petroleum: the market closed flat at 49 francs for standard white.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1867.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

New regulations, supplemental to those of the Treasury to August 20th, 1867, series 3, number 9, on the subject of Internal Revenue and bonded warehouses, have been prepared, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to enforce tobacco and coal oil interests from many restrictions imposed on them by the former regulations, which were especially designed for distilled spirits, but can be dispensed with in the case of coal oil and tobacco, saving much time and expense to dealers and exporters.

PENSION AND BOUNTY MATTERS.

At the Pension Office the number of claims proved during October, original, amounted to 7,800, being half the number of individuals, 1,880; number of claims admitted, original, and increase of widows, &c., 1,814; of individuals, 5,670. Total number of claims disposed of during the month, 6,770. In bounty land division there were issued warrants for one hundred and sixty acres each were issued, three of one hundred and twenty acres, and one of sixty acres.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

The following order was to-day issued from the War Department:

"All officers belonging to stations in the South, who have been absent from their commands on account of the yellow fever will proceed to their stations in time to be present thereat on the 10th of this month. By command of General Grant."

GRANT'S RETRENCHMENT.

The announcement that the retrenchment reforms already inaugurated in the War Department by Gen. Grant will amount to five millions of dollars per annum, has attracted inquiry respecting the payments at the Treasury on account of the service at the War Office. From the 1st of January last to the 20th ultimo they were as follows—Pay, $20,555,000; bounty, $10,500,000; Quartermaster's Department, $26,024,000; Subsistence Department, $10,947,000; miscellaneous, $20,781,000—making a total of $98,807,000.

PAID UP.

It is stated that the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company has paid up all its indebtedness to the Government, amounting to about half a million dollars.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were $6,015,000.

WESTON, THE PEDESTRIAN.

PLANTSVILLE, Conn., October 3.—Weston is in the best of spirits and feeling well. He attended church to-day and walked about town. He will leave at half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow morning for Hartford, and from there for New Britain will start on his second trial of one hundred miles.

CHARLESTON.

Arrest by Negro Vigilance Committee

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 3.—A white man was arrested yesterday morning, was this city, under authority of the Negro Vigilance Committee. Those who made the arrest are now in the custody of the military.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—Full bench present.

James J. Hazlett, of Westmoreland county, on motion of H. D. Foster, Esq., and James M. Stoner, of Allegheny county, on motion of Thomas Ewing Esq., were duly qualified and admitted.

Hall vs. Campbell; Westmoreland county; Argument continued by Logan and Patterson for defendant in error, and by Foster contra.

Thompson vs Sitti; Armstrong county. Argued by Golden for plaintiff in error, and submitted by Fullton contra.

Dyer vs. Craig; Indiana county. Submitted by Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by Stewart and Clark contra.

Deemer vs. Deeme; Armstrong county. Judgment of non pros entered.

Sipes et. al. vs. Scott; Armstrong county. Argued by Golden and Howard for plaintiff in error, and by McCullough and Phillips contra.

Shields et. al. vs. Denver et. al.; Westmoreland county. Argued by Laird for plaintiff in error, and by Fowler contra.

Court then adjourned until nine o'clock Monday morning.

A list for Allegheny county, to be taken up this day, is as follows:

Gottman's adm'r vs. Penn's Ins. Co.

Noel vs. Troupe.

Oakland Railway Co. vs. Keenan.

Hill et al vs. Canfield.

Page vs. Heath et al.

Pravvogle vs. Hughes.

Stewart's Appeal (*Orphn's Court.*)

Hall et al's Appeal.

Kane & Co. vs. Hemphill.

Cox vs. Coyne's adm'r.

Minis vs. Minis.

Eureka Insurance Co. vs. Robinson Rice & Co.

Dunn vs. same.

P. Pt. W & C. R. R. Co. vs. Dunn.

Road in Versailles tp. (Q. S.)

Foster & Co. vs. Fowler & Co.

Pittsb. Col. & Cin. R. R. Co. vs. Jones.

Dornings vs. Gillespie.

Fox et al vs. Hayward.

McGovern et al vs. Lewis.

French vs. Mehan.

Harrington & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Coal Co.

McDonald vs. Bigley.

Darlington & Co. vs. Fleming.

O'Connor vs. Pittsburgh Iron Mountain Co.

Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co. vs. T. H. Foster & Co.*

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Co. vs. McClurg.*

Owners of steamboat "Dictator" vs. Smith.

Fulton vs. Sellers & Co.

Keeling's Petition for Lat. R. R.*

Rochester & Oil. Oil Co. vs. Hughey.

Monongahela Insurance Co. vs. Robinson, Rea & Co.

Brown vs. Parkinson.

Millinger vs. Daly.

Long, Miller & Co. vs. Standard Petroleum Refining Co.

Foster vs. Irwin.

Adams vs. Bell.*

McCall vs. Hart.*

Jarolawski, Bro. & Co. vs. Simon et al.*

Kelly vs. Sliter.*

Lewis et al's Appeal.*

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. vs. Speer.

Pittsb. Ft. W. & C. Railway Co. vs. Same vs. M'Clinton.*

Cases marked * District Court; those not marked Common Pleas.

Waited Session—District Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—The proceedings in bankruptcy in the case of Michael O'Hara, in progress for eight days past, were concluded, and the case submitted to the jury. They rendered a verdict finding six of the allegations of bankruptcy, in which direct frauds were charged, not true, and one to be true, on the second specification, which the jury found and was as follows: "That your petitioners are informed that the debt of Michael O'Hara admits the gift of $7,000 made by him to his wife, but presumes that the same was made in the discharge of a debt due by him to his wife. Therefore, we find that petitioners should be allowed to show that the said Michael O'Hara was indebted in any sum to his wife, then he, within the period named, being insolvent and in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, did make Wm. Harrison, of Liberty township, Allegheny county, a gift or payment of $7,000 as guardian of his wife, Hara, his wife, with intent to give a preference to her as one of his creditors, and with intent thereby, by such transfer, to defeat the operation of a law for a pro rata, in trifling policy cases, to provide them with comfortable spirit of revenge against many to engage in prosecutions that would not otherwise be thought of. Although it is said that "revenge is sweet," we opine many who seek it in this way may find it more bitter than gall.

New Water Company Proposed—Application for Charter.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday, Messrs. Hopkins & Lazear, attorneys, presented for approval a charter of incorporation for a new water company, with a view making the usual order for the publication of such application.

Article first of the proposed charter provides that the title of the corporation shall be "The Crystal Water Company of Allegheny County."

Article two sets forth the object to be to build water works, construct basin or basins, lay pipes, and supply water to the Borough of Lawrenceville, to the citizens thereof, and to those of the *adjoining country*, and to do all things usual or necessary for water works.

Article three sets forth that the capital stock shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege to increase it to two hundred thousand dollars, each share to be of the par value of fifty dollars.

Article four confers power to purchase or lease ground suitable to carry out the objects of the Association, to make contracts for materials, labor, &c., and to do all other matters pertaining to the construction and management of the works.

Article five declares that the Association shall possess all the rights, powers, and be subject to all the conditions and liabilities of water companies, set forth in the Act of Assembly, for the organization of water and gas companies, of March 11th, 1856.

Article six designates Dr. J. H. Baily, John Hatch, Jr., J. Shinrock, Leonard S. Johns and Thomas W. S. Hill as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association.

The Grand Concert To-night.

We know our readers will not forget the grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given to-night at Masonic Hall, by many of our talented amateur vocalists and musicians, in aid of the praiseworthy Hebrew Benevol