THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. B. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH REED.
T. P. NOLAND.....P. F. REED.
Editor. Business Manager.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania,
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Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867. NUMBER 261.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

AT Philadelphia the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the running of street cars on Sunday, is regarded as practically conclusive of the whole agitation, and as really establishing the right of the company to run on all days of the week. The only form of proceeding against companies or individuals for engaging in running cars on Sunday being by indictment, it is held that in view of a public opinion, sustaining such practice, indictments will hardly be attempted, and if obtained will not result in convictions. Some of the lines commenced running yesterday.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, whose name is almost as we'l known to fame and the American public as that of her husband, is about to make another plunge into the literary world, as a fresh volume from her pen is announced ready for the press.

Twenty-three more volumes of Madame Mundt are announced as about to make their appearance in rapid succession. Three novels from the pen of Dr. Mundt, her husband, are also about to be issued by the Appletons. Literarily the Mundts are prolific.

The literary even s of the season are few and scarcely noteworthy. But few books are being issued by the prominent houses, and those few are composed principally of editions of Dickens and Christmas gift books. Of these latter we have seen none as yet, and there are unusually few announced as forthcoming. Magazines, on the contrary, are multiplying in "cheap upon heaps," and what with the old and new, the native and foreign; the quarterlies and monthlies, we did fair to be overwhelmed in a flood of literature; or crushed to death beneath a weight of light literature. The public appetite seems to crave serial, not serious food, and as the leading English novelist recently remarked, the "novelists are our sermon writers," and sometimes our teachers of history, literature and general knowledge. Speaking of Trollope reminds us of the announcement of a new Irish novel from his genial pen. As an Irish novelist he was first a success, and we are sure that it was with unmixed regret that his readers, whose name is Legion, received his announcement that the good people of Barcelahre had made their last visit. These new Irish people to whom we are about to be introduced are no doubt delightful, but the others are old and intimate friends, and painful adieus fills our hearts as we utter that last time, pald, adieu instead of an revoir.

A New York musical journal gives the following good bit of advice, which we would all do well to think of sometimes: When at concerts or private parties, where music is being performed, never converse, no matter how anxious you may be to do so, or how many persons you may see doing so; refrain, also, from beating time, humming the air, applauding, or making ridiculous gestures of admiration."

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES were pronounced by Judge Gilpin, of Delaware, last week:

Wm. H. Jones, for forgery of an indorsement to a note, was sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000, to be imprisoned in solitary confinement for three months, to stand on a beam in the pillory and to wear a felon's jacket for six months after his release from prison.

Thomas Oliver, a negro, on his own plea of guilty, in three most atrocious cases of assault and battery, with intent to rape, was sentenced to pay fines amounting to $1,100, and all the costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned twelve years, to stand in the pillory one hour, to be whipped with sixty lashes, and to stand committed until the sentences of the court be complied with. There are two charges pending against Oliver to be tried by a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and as one of them is a capital offense, it is quite probable that his term of imprisonment may end before the period assigned by the Court expires.

This sort of Middle Age barbarity is still carried on in full force in one of the Middle States, as shown above. It is almost incredible; it is beyond belief; it carries us back to the times when Puritanism was rampant in New England, when intolerance was the vice more esteemed than all the virtues, when the blue laws were not things of yore, and children were solemnly christened with a whole chapter of Numbers or Leviticus. One could get Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* at sight, sitting in the open square in Newcastle or Dover, read it while the scenes, most cruel and barbarous, were being enacted before his very eyes. We do not want to appear pharaaical; we have no desire to exalt our State above its neighbors, but we do think God that Pennsylvania is not as this Delaware, our beloudad neighbor, is.

BONNER is displaying his family, of touching men up to remarkable advantage in the case of Commodore Vanderbilt. We clip the following from the *Ledger*:

An unwelcome, and rather unpleasant notoriety, has been given among newspaper people, of late, to the name of Vanderbilt, by the application of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the younger, for discharge, in bankruptcy, from his debts—amounting to over fifty thousand dollars—in sums from one dollar upwards. The largest creditor is the Hon. Horace Greeley—$18,005.00, borrowed money. We believe in holding every man to a strict accountability for his own actions, words; but the disposition manifested in some quarters to hold the Commodore responsible for his son, where he has not signed for him, is, in our opinion, unjust. It is only fair towards the Commodore for us to say this; and we take pleasure in saying it, notwithstanding he manifested a little want of an ability—excusable, perhaps, in a man of his years—in replying to a good natured letter from us in a horse-controversy into which he recently drew us. The sum is large; to be sure, for Mr. Greeley to lose; but it illustrates his characteristic benevolence. If anything could tempt us to trot horses for money, we should be inclined to do it in this case, and offer the gate money to Mr. Greeley, as he is one of our most distinguished contributors—provided he would consent to it—towards making up his heavy loss at the hands of the younger Mr. Vanderbilt.

Commodore Vanderbilt, in a card which he publishes over his own signature, expresses a willingness to "enrich" some "worthy charity" by allowing one of his horses to trot against one of ours, in a public race: a challenge quite safe for him to make, knowing as he does that we never trot for money. Now, it strikes us that if the Commodore is really anxious to "enrich" some "worthy charity" it is quite easy for him, inasmuch as he is said to be worth about fifty millions, to do so without descending, in his old age, to trotting horses for gate money. There would be less notoriety, but not less merit, it seems to us, in making a small contribution privately.

A young druggist in Chicago, named F. M. Peterson, died the other evening from the effects of poison administered to him in some Raspberry wine. It is not known by whom, but the general impression is that it was a case of suicide. The *Tribune* blames the Coroner because, although cognizant of the facts, he made no investigations, and allowed the body to be buried without an inquest.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

The Bradley-Fisher Affair.

Judge Fisher Sustained.

The Message and National Finances.

Circular from General Grant.

Reflections on the Elections.

President Will not be Impeached.

Congressional Investigating Committees.

A Delegation of Steamboatmen.

The Disbanding Order.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER EMUTE—ORDER DISMISSING MR. BRADLEY FROM THE BAR SUSTAINED.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, Mr. Bradley read a statement in answer to the rule of Court for him to show cause why he should not be excluded from the bar as a practicing attorney, owing to his difficulty with Judge Fisher. Hon. Robt. J. Walker made an argument in Mr. Bradley's behalf, when the Court, through Chief Justice Carter, sustained the order of Judge Fisher, heretofore made, suspending Mr. Bradley as a practitioner at the bar.

Chief Justice Carter, in the course of his remarks, said it was a painful duty, but it was necessary that the Court should sustain its dignity and punish the contempt.

Mr. Bradley thanked the Court for the delicate manner in which it had announced its decision, and said he had long ago contemplated retiring altogether from the bar, but that the present manner of severing his connection with the Court rendered the separation more unpleasant.

Three Judges were present, viz: Carter, Olin and Wylie. Judge Fisher was absent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is understood a large portion of the President's forthcoming message will be devoted to the consideration of the national finances. In a conversation with some gentlemen a few evenings since, Mr. Johnson said he regarded the financial question as the most important now before the country. He has sympathized with the views recently set forth by Senator Butler on Pendleton's circular, but agrees with the opinions of Secretary McCulloch, and believes in a contraction of the currency and a speedy return to specie payments.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The National Currency printed for the week amounted to $317,100; distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $100,000 to the United States Depository at Cincinnati. National bank notes issued, $80,350. Fractional currency redeemed, $416,403.

CONSERVATIVE SERENADE.

The President will be serenaded on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Conservative Army and Navy Union. Other organizations will unite in the demonstration.

CIRCULAR FROM GRANT.

General Grant has issued a circular, through the Adjutant General's office, as follows: All clerks and employees of the Bureau of the War Department are prohibited holding communication on business, during office hours, with claim agents or other persons not specially authorized by the Chief of the Bureaus to transact with them such business. All clerks and employees of War Department Bureaus are prohibited transacting any public business pertaining to their office with any claim agent or other person at any time. Clerks and employees will immediately report to the chiefs of their Bureaus the name of any person not belonging to the office who may communicate with them on any public business of the office, and also the nature of such business. Any claim agent who shall communicate with, or approach any person connected with any of the Bureaus of the War Department, other than the officers in charge of the several branches of the business, with authority in writing from such officers, will be prohibited from prosecuting his business with the Bureaus of the War Department or any of them.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Gen. Grant has directed that no leaves of absence for army officers be granted, or even considered, unless applied for through the regular channels, and that applications of outside parties will not be heeded. This is designed to put an end to that abuse of political influence, by which certain officers are permitted to stay away from their commands and others denied leaves they ought to have.

POSTOFFICE APPOINTMENT.

The Postmaster General has appointed H. Ray Myers Assistant Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, at the pay of $1,600 per annum and $2 per diem, to take effect Nov. 5th, 1867.

STEAMBOAT DELEGATION.

A delegation of steamboatmen has arrived to confer with Secretary McCulloch, in reference to amending and modifying the steamboat laws. The delegation was headed by Captain Zachary Shorley, of Louisville, and the members are from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

LIGHT-HOUSE DESTROYED.

A Havana telegram reports the destruction of the light-house at Key West by the late terrible gale, and the suspension of pratique in consequence.

THE TURF.

The race at the Horse Fair yesterday was for the Hotel pounies of $1,200, for which Gen. Butler and Brown George were entered—mile heats, best three in five. Butler won the three straight heats. Time, 2:32, 2:28 and 2:31.

SANTA ANNA.

Santa Anna had been summoned before an inferior Court at Havana to settle up an old score charged against him.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were $4,031,000.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Reflection on the Elections—Impeachment—Investigating Committees—The Colored Militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1867.

REFLECTION ON THE ELECTIONS.

The elections and the defeat of the party of progress and liberty are, of course, the subject of most earnest discussion here during these days. When one reflects upon what the Copperhead party is in its history and constituent elements, it becomes truly a matter of profound wonder that majorities in any County, State or Nation could be found voting for it! But what appears stranger even than this, is, that one hears many, calling themselves Republicans, coolly advising new courses, new declarations of principle, new and other policy for the Republican party. The weak-kneed, who have been the sutlers and camp-followers for the past seven years, are now, as ever, looking to the flesh pots. One, hears at Willard's the buzz of a dozen knots of wise-acres who "knew it would be just so; nigger suffrage won't do; the Republican party must cut clear of it; must go into the market and figure for the rain-influence and the Fenian vote," etc., and to the end of the chapter.

"One such thrust as we have received, Like a stunner stood, will cost Our special heads!"

A success without a just principle were a thousand times worse than defeat. Those men who make a trade of politics and deal in the misfortunes of the country as merchandise, were justly classed by the GAZETTE in a powerful leader of the 21st ult. Here we find the cold, impassive wretch, whose soul is eaten up with self-ambition, who cares only for success and would win it through any, even the meanest concessions. Here are your fence men watching for the safe side and ready to jump. The rats are discovering a leak and already smelling their way on deck to see whether the ship is going to sink or not. You placed the whole matter in a light so powerful in the article alluded to, that I refer the reader to it rather than weaken by paraphasing it. But even here one hears occasionally the other side of the case. Your correspondent was drawn to a knot of listeners the other night by a deep and earnest voice of a fine faced, intellectual man, who, after listening for some time to those who had decided that we "must go in to win" and make no promises and have no principles, thus addressed them:

"*Gentlemen*: You forgot apparently that in catering for votes as you propose, you may lose on the one hand as much as you win on the other—possibly more! In a party which has saved the Republic there must be some who believe in justice and truth for their own sake, else they would not so freely have staked their lives in scores of battle-fields in defence of both! Remember that in selling out the Republican party you cannot guarantee a title to the whole estate. There remain in it souls purer than gold tried in the fire, which no auctioneer can transfer by a blow of his hammer. These believe in the declaration that 'all men are created equal;' that there is no class or race upon whom can be placed with impunity the burdens of government, while at the same time they are denied its privileges; that the man, black or white, who 'pays and fights must vote,' to quote from Jefferson. I say 'with impunity,' and I mean it, because you shall find your blind giant, in some day you least apprehend it, will topple down upon your temple reared in fraud and by unrequited toil. Disappointed in your election you rush with indecent haste to this or that successful man, and crawling beneath his mantle and peeping out from under his legs you cry, 'Come on now, come on: we have no principles; no traditions; no history. We ignore the past; we live in hopes of a future only as we succeed. We go into this contest with no banner, with no truth, with no rallying cry to stir the souls of men and marshal battalions to the fight for righteousness. We have no faith you see, a candidate without avowals, political friends, save such as worship success. Statesmanship, knowledge of affairs, culture, lofty morality, consistent devotion to great principles on which nations ground their existence, cut no grow great—these are nothing. We worship success. From all such persons I turn away;" and suiting the action to the word, he turned on his heel and walked out of the crowd which had listened in silence and with respect, and after he had gone, by common consent, dropped back into the place he had rendered himself disagreeable. He was one of the "lunatics" who had doubtless small votes cast in the days of chivalry and fugitive slave hunts.

NO IMPEACHMENT.

Congress meets in two weeks. They will not impeach the President. That is looked upon as a fixed fact. They dared not go forward when they had vast majorities behind them and the country before them; or rather, at least, they *did* not. Who looks for courage now, when the country rendered these majorities from re-election is to be compassed in a district which would have sent *this* fall, if it could, a colleague, politically, of John Morrissey!

WILL KILL IMPEACHMENT.

Special from Washington to the *Express* says the friends of Senator Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, assert he will kill the impeachment project by his single vote.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Congressional Committees are busy looking up and into reputed jobs and speculations. Money is being spent by hand and there are reports of contracts let in the interest of Mr. Fox, of the Navy Department. That is a thing or thing in it is as strenuously denied by "Vindex" and a score of earnest scribes with renowned nom-de-guerre. Mr. Fox had ever enjoyed a most excellent reputation and if now wrong has steered this task.

It is stated that no testimony has as yet been taken before the Assassination Committee, of which General Butler is Chairman.

The investigation into the affairs of the Pay Department has taken a very wide range, the committee having held sessions in various parts of the country. Their report, it is believed, be made at an early day and will be very interesting. The Pay Master General is a gentleman of high official integrity and the Department, so far as he could direct it believed to be free from suspicion. But in the disbursement of vast sums in various and remote regions by so many different men, it would be strange if some wrongs should not be *perdu* which the committee will be able to bring to light.

THE COLORED MILITIA.

The attempt to suppress and disarm the colored battalion in the District is not yet dead and it may yet live. Excellency general General Grant the task, and the General seems to have misunderstood or to be not quite so sure. He has applied to *all* the District volunteer troops. In doing this he has stirred up a nest of hornets. Forney, Shepherd, Stanton, Fosters, returned grey-backs—all are botch-potched by the "blunder" of Gen. Grant with the poor "niggers."

By an authoritative publication it appears, as far as colored troops in the District are concerned, that the order, as stated in my last, composed of honorable discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States, and the order of the following is from the publication referred to:

"We formed, at the same time, a Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' National Leagfor for whose record we can, by permission, refer to Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau R. F. and A. L. The objects of our organizations are benevolent, not political. The armed portion of the union of these organizations is made up of those men who purchased from the Government the arms they were permitted to use in its defence, and we are banded together to resist at all hazards, or intimidate any person or persons in the community in which we reside, but to keep up the associations engendered on our companionship in camp."

Verily the wicked flee when no man pursueth. VIATOR.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Panama *Star of the West* has advices from Central and South America.

An attempt had been made to get up a revolution in Costa Rica, which proved unsuccessful.

According to statistics, the number of deaths from cholera in the Department of Loon, Chiapas, alone, from the 15th of March to the 15th of September, were shrouded in seven hundred and eighty-eight.

A treaty has been made between Nicaragua and the United States, and is on the way to Washington.

The Juvenes report a reconstruction of the Congressional Plan, which as a mass of a problem than ever, as its feasibility is sadly proven by the survey made.

The Chilian Congress had failed to convene on the day fixed for want of a quorum. A Congress, numbering five several days, a session was obtained and business proceeded with.

New discoveries of nitrate had been made, one by a citizen of the United States. Owing to the want of rain, crops are enduring a drought.

The report that a truce had been agreed upon between Spain and the allies is doubted. The inhabitants of the South are suffering greatly for food.

The revolution in Europe is gaining ground. Prado is at the head of 45,000 troops, marching against the Revolutionists, but expects stout resistance.

A Lima letter of October 22d says, a revolution had broken out in two provinces in the south and five in the north. Arequipa city, of Truxillo, had also revolted, and the Governor was killed at the first uprising. Col. Balta had been asked to take charge of the revolutionary forces. Prado had arrived at Yalay, and was about to march against Arequipa.

A Chili letter of October 10th says it is now stated that a message passed through Panama just before the bombardment of Valparaiso, 1850, bearing instructions from Washington to Gen. Kilpatrick and Com. Rogers to prevent the bombardment and protect the city. It arrived too late, however.

The Chilians propose sending aid to Prado to suppress the revolt in Peru.

A Panama letter says the case of Mosquera was still before the Colombian Congress. He had denied in his defence that his military despotism had anything to do with the powers of Europe, but Congress is convinced to the contrary.

Railroad Collision—Express Office Robbers Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Two passenger trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad collided last night, near Grenada. Both engines were demolished. Only a negro brakeman was injured.

Jas. Creighton and John Reagan were arrested here yesterday as the robbers of the Southern Express office at Jackson, Tenn., a few days since.

Western, the Pedestrian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITSA, November 9.—Weston, the pedestrian, reached here at 2:45 this afternoon and dined.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Another Letter from the Old Commoner—His Views on the Financial Questions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 9.—A letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, on the subject of our national finances, is published. It is in reply to a letter addressed to him by a neighbor, and is very long and comprehensive.

Mr. Stevens commenced with the assertion that so far as the financial condition of the Republic is concerned, it is not, nor never can be, in doubt or peril with the products which we can readily dispose of to supply the demand of every kind. There never can be a time when, with honest dealings, this Republic will not be able to pay all her just liabilities. He says: "I have not approved, and do not approve of the financial policy pursued by our Government for the last six years. I think that we have thrown away our billions, and are still throwing away millions by mismanagement."

Then addressing his correspondent, who is a National Banker, he says: "You are a banker, and a sound one, but you are making more off the United States through the National Banking system, as is every other man who has adopted it, than you ought to make."

He has never doubted, he says, that the Government has the constitutional power to make money of whatever material it may choose, whether metal or paper, leather, tin or greenbacks, and to regulate its value, and therefore legal tenders are to all intents and purposes the lawful money of the country, money in which all debts, public or private, may be legally and justly paid. Money is just what the law makes it.

He refers to the fact that the Government has at different times varied the price of silver, and that when so reduced it was made to pass to every creditor, as well as debtor, at the original price, and argues that there is the same power to issue and regulate the value of paper kind of money. He maintains, consequently, that it is just and proper for the Government to pay the National debt in greenbacks, if it prefers.

Referring to the debt, he says: "Now let us come to the Government loan, and for a single moment consider the wild declaration of war from France, General Grant and Secretary Seward, that we foresaw and accepted that consequence. War against France appeared to it the best issue. To England we declared war against Mazzini and Garibaldi would be to attempt the impossible. The government let the French minister know that on Victor Emanuel would risk uselessly and without any hope his popularity, his crown, and perhaps his life. 'France,' continued the General, 'is a generous enemy. She will not make a mean use of her superiority of the laws of civilization, and we feel certain she will not take undue advantage of the situation. One may be surprised, and yet without shame and almost without danger."

Gen. Cialdini, in terminating, reiterated to the French Charge de Affairs, the announcement that he was delegated to make to him, viz: That the Government found itself unable to execute the September Convention.

This important conversation was transmitted to Paris by telegraph, and determined the Emperor in giving the orders which his Majesty made known to the Minister.

CHICAGO.

Brighton House Burned—Terrible Boiler Explosion—Another Large Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The "Brighton" House, outside of the city limits, together with the stables, sheds, &c., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss from fifteen twenty thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of eight thousand dollars in Chicago companies. Ten horses were burned to death.

This morning at two o'clock the boilers in Marple's flour mill, on Canal street, exploded with tremendous violence, blowing the building to atoms and scattering the debris over the entire neighborhood. The iron roof was thrown almost in a compact mass upon a block one hundred feet. The building took fire immediately after the explosion and was entirely consumed. Three persons were instantly killed, and several of the families of those who had been killed were in need of speedy assistance, and while he was engaged in the meeting, still there were enough present to complish much good before another meeting could be called.

Mr. T. T. Everett stated that during the day he had collected fifty-six dollars in cash, and had secured subscriptions for the amount of fifty dollars additional, which could be collected at any time. A committee of three was appointed by Mr. E. for his active and successful efforts.

President McClintock said that in accordance with the resolutions just passed, he would announce the committees, which embraced the names of many who were not members of the Association. The collection committee would each be furnished with a book containing a certificate signed by the President, and impanied by the seal of the Society. He then announced the following:

COMMITTEE ON VISITATION AND DISTRIBUTION.—E. T. Cook, Chairman; Thomas N. Davis, S. P. Harbison, H. A. B. Dudley, George Taylor, Dr. Dyer, D. R. King, Edward P. Long, George R. Denig.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.—Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Chairman; E. A. Ewing, John Chalfant, John S. Slagle, James H. Scott, Thomas Dickson, Thomas K. Cree, C. Stan. Rinehart, W. R. Chamberlin, Paul Wright, Thomas Park, Joseph W. Gang, E. A. Reed, W. S. Clancy, H. C. Fry, John Krepps and John Atkins.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE MAYOR.—John A. Emery, E. S. Morrow, B. F. Jonnings.

A motion was adopted requesting the President to issue and publish an address, calling upon those who have not had time to send in their donations, without waiting to be called upon by the committee, after which the Society adjourned.

We have been requested to state that the gentlemen named on the first two committees will meet this morning at eight o'clock, at the rooms of the Association.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The recent disaster at Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull's Iron Mills, by its appalling loss of life among the workingmen, is a calamity whose consequent burden of suffering and prospective want upon their families, is of such magnitude and intensity as to demand the immediate and energetic efforts of the public, in addition to the exertions of the immediate proprietors, for its alleviation. The majority of those killed and wounded were heads of families, depending upon their daily toil for support. The interment of the dead and medical attendance upon the injured are to be added to the burden of expense for rent, fuel, clothing, provisions and other necessaries, which has already brought despair for the future to many whose homes still hold the confined remains of their only support and stay. These need sympathy in their present grief, provision for their present wants and encouragement for the future's needs.

Actuated by the simple desire of doing what we could to help alleviate this distress, a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon, in which a committee for collection of funds were appointed, and one for former is to act in concert with any similar committee appointed at the meeting for relief, to be held under the call of the Mayor. The Women's Christian Association have nobly offered their services and assistance whenever required.

Inasmuch as this calamity has overwhelmed these families in suffering and want that will extend at least until spring, the Committee on Visitation and Distribution were appointed with the permanency of duty in view, one half of whom are citizens, not members of the Association, and all chosen for their fitness by reason of nearness of residence or acquaintance with these families and their condition, or efficient services already in relieving their distress—in a word, chosen so as to secure an impartial but careful and judicious expenditure of the contributions entrusted to them; we, therefore, earnestly appeal to every citizen and family with out regard to religion—to manufacturers and workmen—to employers and employed, in every branch of business to do what they can. We would request the proprietors of establishments to endeavor to secure concert of action among their employees, in the donation of at least one day's wages, and where any one on the committees are in their employ to allow the time for an immediate and unimpeded discharge of their duties. Donations in provisions and coal, subject to the order of the Committee, will be of most acceptable service for the prospective wants of those people. The Committee on Collection have distributed the city, and will immediately canvass the principal streets and establishments, and present books for subscription and signed by the Secretary of the Association.

Meanwhile, let no one wait for them, but hand in their donations at once to the rooms of the Association.

The Visiting Committee report immediate want in a number of families, hence the necessity of prompt action in this matter.

The Visiting and Finance Committees are requested to meet at the rooms of the Association at 8 o'clock this morning.

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

OLIVER MCCLINTOCK, President.

THE MEETING TO-DAY.

The Committee appointed to call upon Mayor McCarthy, attended to that duty on Saturday evening, and have furnished the press with the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 9, 1867.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to alleviate the distress caused by the late explosion at the Iron Works in Pitt township.

WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

FUNERALS YESTERDAY.

The consequences of the terrible disaster were plainly visible yesterday in the number of funeral processions which thronged Penn street during the day. Strong men wept tears of sorrow for the grief-stricken friends, who were following to the grave the remains of those who but a few days since were in full lifeand being.

A Wife Desertion Case—Alleged Forced Marriage.

A wife desertion case, pending since the October term, and in which there have been several hearings, was finally disposed of on Saturday, in the Quarter Sessions, before Judges Stowe and Mellon. It presented some peculiar features. The proof was that Isaac Crawford, on the 3d of June last, was united in marriage with Margaret Prophater, at her father's house, in Manchester, and that he had failed to discharge his duties as husband in providing for the support of his wife and child. The defense set up was that he was not the father of the child, and that marriage was a forced one. The defendant, a competent witness under an act of the last Legislature, was permitted to testify. He is twenty-four years of age, at least six feet two in his stockings, and altogether a fine, fair specimen of manhood. He is say of very handsome or striking appearance. He admitted having been with complainant at Prophater's, but denied that he was the father of her child. The substance of his story, as to the circumstances of marriage, was that on the evening of the 3d of June the young woman's father, Martin Prophater, and his wife, and young Crawford, came to his boarding house, in Allegheny, and desired him to take a walk up to Manchester, which he did. When he and James street, Third ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of seeing Miss Prophater, whom he supposed, of course, was the subject of marriage not being mentioned. On the way, against his wish, and at the insistance of her father, he had drank, and went into a saloon, and took a drink of beer or ale. Arriving at McCarthan's house he was ascertained that Miss Prophater was not there, having returned home to her father's, in Manchester, whither he then proceeded to go, Crawford making no objection. On the way he was induced to take more drinks of beer or ale. At Prophater's he found the mother and aunt of the young woman, and after he had been a few minutes, and had some pleasant conversation, a noise in an adjoining room attracted his attention, and he was informed that he found Miss Prophater in tears, wringing her hands and apparently in great agony of mind. He demanded to know what wrong, and was informed. Following this he had some conversation with McCarthan and was told by him that he must marry Miss P. Crawford replied that he would do first, or used words to that effect. He further said that McCarthan told him that he should take Miss P. home with him, if he did not make Miss P. his wife, adding, that by the collar with one hand and putting a pistol in his side pocket. Crawford said he saw what appeared to be the butt end of a pistol—could tell by the appearance, and request him to call a public meeting. The gentleman made a motion to that effect which was adopted.

Mr. C. K. Dodge was called and stated that he had seen a number of the families of those who had been killed were in need of speedy assistance, and while he was engaged in the meeting, still there were enough present to complish much good before another meeting could be called.

Mr. T. T. Everett stated that during the day he had collected fifty-six dollars in cash, and had secured subscriptions for the amount of fifty dollars additional, which could be collected at any time. A committee of three was appointed by Mr. E. for his active and successful efforts.

President McClintock said that in accordance with the resolutions just passed, he would announce the committees, which embraced the names of many who were not members of the Association. The collection committee would each be furnished with a book containing a certificate signed by the President, and impanied by the seal of the Society. He then announced the following:

COMMITTEE ON VISITATION AND DISTRIBUTION.—E. T. Cook, Chairman; Thomas N. Davis, S. P. Harbison, H. A. B. Dudley, George Taylor, Dr. Dyer, D. R. King, Edward P. Long, George R. Denig.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.—Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Chairman; E. A. Ewing, John Chalfant, John S. Slagle, James H. Scott, Thomas Dickson, Thomas K. Cree, C. Stan. Rinehart, W. R. Chamberlin, Paul Wright, Thomas Park, Joseph W. Gang, E. A. Reed, W. S. Clancy, H. C. Fry, John Krepps and John Atkins.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE MAYOR.—John A. Emery, E. S. Morrow, B. F. Jonnings.

A motion was adopted requesting the President to issue and publish an address, calling upon those who have not had time to send in their donations, without waiting to be called upon by the committee, after which the Society adjourned.

We have been requested to state that the gentlemen named on the first two committees will meet this morning at eight o'clock, at the rooms of the Association.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The recent disaster at Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull's Iron Mills, by its appall-

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

NO CABLE NEWS.

No Dispatches Over the Cable for Three Days—An Explanation Hazarded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 10.—For three days past no dispatches to the Associated Press have been received over the Atlantic cable. It is supposed that this is the consequence of the land line through New Foundland being down from the effects of a storm, but the telegraph officials, under instructions from their superiors, refuse to furnish any explanation or statement in reference to it.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Rupture between France and Italy—Conversation Between General Cialdini and the French Minister.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1867.

The Paris *La Presse*, of October 24th, says in reference to the Roman Expedition.

General Cialdini sent for the French Chargede Affaires, M. De La Villestreanx, and told him he was no longer Minister. The General told him he thought he would have been able to master the situation, but finding he could not, he had asked the King to be relieved of the charge which his Majesty had given to him, and he was waiting the nomination of his successor. The re-appearance of Garibaldi on the scene had aggravated the state of affairs, for the great devotion to great principles on which nations ground their existence, grow great—these are nothing. We worship success. From all such persons I turn away;" and suiting the action to the word, he turned on his heel and walked out of the crowd which had listened in silence and with respect, and after he had gone, by common consent, dropped back into the place he had rendered himself disagreeable. He was one of the "lunatics" who had doubtless small votes cast in the days of chivalry and fugitive slave hunts.

ST. LOUIS.

Serious Fire—Revenue Fraud—The Congressional Investigating Committee—Tennessee Society Session—Indian Affairs—Steamboat Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The grocery of Manny & Glenny, near the corner of Olive and Seventh streets, was burned to-night. Loss $12,000 to $14,000; insured for $3,000 in each of the following St. Louis companies: Hope Mutual, U. S. Mutual, Merchants and Manufacturers. Loss on building, $4,000; insured for $5,000 in Home Mutual and $3,000 in Union Mutual. Several persons occupying lodging room in the upper part of the building will lose from $500 to $1,000, in addition to the total loss to about $1,000.

A large Democratic meeting was held at the Court house to-night in honor of the recent victories.

Government officers recently seized about three thousand barrels of highwines at Hennepin, Illinois, for an attempt to defraud the government. The names of the parties owning the spirits have not transpired. The value of the property seized is about three hundred thousand dollars.

The returns of the election in the Third Congressional District of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas E. Noell, indicate the election of General McCormick, Democrat, by about 600 majority. The vote is very small.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The several committees of the Society of the Army of Tennessee have completed arrangements for the annual meeting here on the 15th inst. 14th and 15th, at which a large reunion is expected. General Rawlins, President of the Society, will probably deliver the annual oration, Gen. Sherman will speak at the banquet. Gen. Howard has telegraphed that he will positively be here. A large number of other prominent Generals will be present. General Grant is expected. All the main trunk railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and many cross roads in these States and several in Kentucky and Iowa, and both the Union and Pacific roads will return members free, on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of the Society.

Governor Fletcher has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of thanksgiving.

An Omaha dispatch says a full representation of northern Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Crows, will meet the Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie. The Commissioners will return to the North Platte about the 20th, to meet the southern Sioux and Cheyennes, who are represented as very anxious for peace, will meet them.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Extensive Campaign Projected by Lucy Stone and Mrs. Stanton, and George Francis Train.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 10.—Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and several prominent ladies of Kansas, members of the Female Suffrage Committee, feel encouraged at the very flattering vote just given for woman suffrage in this State, have projected an extensive campaign in the Northern and Eastern States. They have arranged for meetings in the following places, at which the above named ladies will speak:

Omaha, November 19th; Dunomlee, 21st; Chicago, 22d; Milwaukie, 23d; St. Louis, 26th; Louisville, 27th; Cincinnati, 28th; Cleveland, 29th; Buffalo, 30th; Rochester, December 2d; Syracuse, 3d; Albany, 4th; Springfield, Mass., 6th; Worcester, 7th; Boston, 9th; Hartford, 10th; Philadelphia, 12th; New York, 14th.

George Francis Train has telegraphed he also will speak in behalf of female suffrage at the above named places and times.

MEXICO.

Preparations to Receive Minister Romero and General Santa-Salm Challenges the Traitor Lopez.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 8.—Mexico City correspondence, dated October 13th, says:

Great preparations are making for the reception of Romero and Gen. Banks.

Prince Salm-Salm's reply to the traitor Lopez is published. He denies Lopez's statement in toto, and challenges him to mortal combat as a traitor and murderer.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Steamboat Fearless Sunk—Great Damage by a Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—It is reported the steamer Fearless, from Cincinnati for the Arkansas river, was sunk near Scuffletown Bar. The boat was owned and insured in Cincinnati.

The storm of Friday night did considerable damage at Franklin, Kentucky, demolishing a two-story tobacco warehouse, unroofing the Baptist Church, and injuring several other buildings. At Greencastle, Indiana, twenty-five thousand bushels of corn were completely destroyed. The Baptist Church was blown down and the Methodist Church unroofed. Many other buildings were materially injured. In the country much valuable timber was blown down.

HAVANA.

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