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The Pittsburgh Gazette

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER, one of our ablest, most experienced and learned physicians, publishes several important essays, on the third page of to-day's paper, which will amply repay careful perusal.

WE are glad to announce the resurrection of Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer, whose death has been chronicled by nearly every newspaper in the world. Notwithstanding the graphic account of his murder, published as coming from "intelligent contrabands," the explorer has been pushing his way into the interior of Africa, and, at a comparatively late date was in the full enjoyment of health and strength, gathering information wherewith to entertain and enlighten the world. What an array of his own obituary notices will he have to read on his return to civilization.

THE JURY summoned by Coroner CRAWFORD to inquire into the causes of the recent boiler explosion has just returned a verdict, which is elsewhere published. The exoneration of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull is full and complete, and having heard all of the evidence adduced, we are prepared to endorse the verdict as just and proper. The facts developed in the voluminous testimony may be thus briefly stated:

1. The deceased engineer was careful, competent and sober, and was at his post at the time of the fearful explosion.

2. The firm had taken all due precautions to guard against such an accident, having attached to the boilers all the safeguards known to science.

3. The boilers were made of the very best quality of iron, and were of excellent workmanship, having been manufactured by Messrs. Carrol & Snyder.

As to the immediate cause of the explosion all is conjecture. The only witness who might have thrown any light on that subject was instantly killed at his post, and possible theories are the nearest approach which can be made to the true cause. How to prevent the recurrence of such terrible calamities we cannot imagine, as in this case the disaster can be traced to neither negligence or incompetency on the part of the engineer, nor to any defect in the boilers or their arrangement. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury will receive the approval of all persons who have been sufficiently interested in the matter as to carefully weigh the testimony drawn from the witnesses summoned.

CITY ELECTIONS.

To-day the Democratic Executive Committee meet to arrange a Convention for the nomination of a straight Democratic city ticket. We trust that Republicans will not be caught napping, and by any staying at home, and failing of in their vote give ground for a further cry of re-action. The Republicans have already nominated their ticket, and it is one fit to be elected. The candidates are such as we can rely upon to transact the city business promptly, faithfully and wisely, and there are abundant considerations to induce all lovers of good order, and an honest administration of our city affairs, to give them a hearty and cordial support. There are always heart burnings about the results of a nominating convention, and probably always will be, unless a more perfect system of nomination can be devised. That it is, as we must bear with the imperfections in the rules we have ourselves established, and not resort to disorganization as a remedy for any mistakes we may have made.

A few Republicans are disappointed in failing to procure the nomination of their favorites; but, to suffer or invite the defeat of their party by lukewarmness in the support of the regular nominees, or by actively opposing their election, to encourage opposition, is a bad remedy for real or imaginary wrongs. If unworthy or dishonest men obtain nominations by fraud, it is a duty to defeat them; but on our ticket there is not one nomination of which it can justly be said, "It was not fit to be made." As the ticket stands, it will make an honest and efficient city Government. Let it be supported, heartily, by the party it has been chosen to represent, and by all honest citizens who are interested in the well-being of the municipality.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

If the charges, by Mr. BROOKS, against BUTLER, of Tennessee, be true, he certainly should not be admitted to a seat in Congress, and Republicans should be not to see that he is not. From the first, they have acted in a spirit of magnanimity toward that State, which is a bad precedent in reconstruction. The admission of Senator PATTERSON, and the seaming, if not actual, endorsement of his perjury, by the Senate, was a shock to the moral sentiment of the community. It will be remembered that his oath of office required him to swear that he had never sworn to support any Government at war with the United States, or sought, or held any office under it; that he openly acknowledged that, as judge, he had sworn to support the Confederacy, had sought and received a re-election, and exercised the functions of the office. Yet he said he could take the oath, because his motives had been good, and, at heart, he had been loyal to the Union. In deference to his peculiar moral consistency he was permitted to swear that he had not done any one of three acts which he said he had done, and thus the right of perjury was admitted.

His course, since, makes it apparent that he is not troubled by any very nice sense of moral rectitude, and the body which lowered its moral standard to suit a Tennessee conscience, should be careful not to come any further downward on that plain. At the bottom, society is in chaos for lack of any bond of truth. Let us have no more forsworn rebels from Tennessee, or any other State, sitting, in Congress, as the peers of honest men.

THE Montgomery *Mail* says and the Mobile *Register* repeats that "the Conservatives of the State must organize and be prepared to *keep every person within their influence from voting on the infamous negro Constitution.*"

This without waiting to see what the Constitution will be. Men who have such an exalted idea of the freedom of the ballot box would certainly be well calculated to establish and maintain a republican form of government!

—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will offer in Congress on Monday, this resolution:

Resolved, That the welfare of the people and maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government requires the repeal of taxes imposed by the existing laws on cotton and the productions of manufacturing and mechanical industry.

A canvass in the House has already been made, which indicates the passage of the above by a large majority.

—Further developments of the disaster show that it occurred on a *fill* of nearly a mile, and averaging about thirty feet in height, the ascent to the track being so steep that it was almost impossible to reach the cars.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant's Report.

The Quartermaster's Department.

Ordnance Affairs—Breech Loading Arms.

Military Estimates $77,000,500.

The Reconstruction Commanders.

The Impeachment Reports.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1867.

GEN. GRANT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Gen. Grant, in his Annual Report, says a large quantity of surplus stores have been disposed of during the year, and numerous civil officers discharged. The cost of the inspection of troops has been greatly reduced. He recommends further discontinuance or discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The total strength of the army is 56,000; recruits during the year, about 54,000; and desertions upwards of 13,000. The General recommends a change in the term of service, making it from three to five years; also a change in the system of Court Martials. Attention will be called to the number of desertions, and the report recommends severe punishment to be prescribed for such offences. At the date of the last report there were about 10,000 volunteers in the service at the present time, but 200, and these are commissioned officers. An increase of the number of officers in the Adjutant General's Department is recommended; also in the Inspector General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Quartermaster General shows that over eleven thousand separate accounts have been settled, amounting to nearly $400,000,000, leaving claims to the amount of $47,000,000 still unsettled. The same department has disposed of about sixteen thousand miles, and the sales of surplus and unserviceable articles amounts to nearly $300,000. The total sales of this character since the close of hostilities amount to about $16,500,000. No purchases of clothing were made during the year. Twenty-five hundred cemeteries have been opened, and the number of soldiers buried nearly three hundred thousand. Tobacco for the army for the year cost $300,000, and Indian subsistence $64,333. A further reduction of the Paymaster's force is recommended.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

There is a reduction of one-third in the expenses of the Ordnance Bureau, and of seventeen per cent. of the men employed in the arsenals. No disposition is yet made of the appropriation for the building of the bridge at Rock Island, on account of the refusal of the Railroad Company to perform their part of the contract. The sale of a number of useless arsenals is recommended, and sites for others are reported upon. During the year over twenty-three thousand Springfield muskets were altered into breech loaders, and over one hundred thousand rifles cleaned and repaired, and all the soldiers on the plains have been armed with these muskets. Up to the present time thirty thousand stand of arms of all kinds have been changed into breech loaders, which is pronounced the best and most serviceable gun in the world.

MILITARY ESTIMATES.

The entire military estimates for the coming year are $77,000,500—$600,000 for the Department of the General of the Army, $300,000 for the Adjutant General's office, $350,000 for the Military Academy, $42,000,000 for expenses of the Quartermaster General's Department. The Medical Department will require about $5,000. Pay Department, about $22,000,000. A million and a half will be asked for the Ordnance Bureau, and $27,000 for the Signal service. No appropriation will be asked for the Subsistence Bureau, nor for the Bureau of Military Justice. Gen. Grant is of the opinion that peace with the Indians will materially decrease the expense of the army and justify the reduction of the force. About $2,500,000 of the entire appropriations are intended to meet deficiencies.

INCREASE OF CADETS.

General Grant recommends an increase in the number of Cadets and the continuance for at least one year of additional pay to army officers.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMANDERS.

On the subject of Military Commanders of reconstructed districts it is understood that General Grant will hold the following opinion: The military commanders, so far as their duties are concerned, are held in subordination to him (General Grant) and to the War Department, in their military capacities; but in their civil characters they are entirely independent of both, except in the matter of removals and appointments. He believes that while they are independent in their military spheres, there is not one of them who would not yield positive and entire submission to any expressed wish of the civil administration placed over them by the Constitution and acts of Congress. Gen. Grant entirely approves the manner in which the several District Commanders have discharged their duties.

REPORTS ON IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on Judiciary will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of agreeing upon their reports on the impeachment case. Representative Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman, has written an elaborate report. Messrs. Eldridge and Marshall (democrats) it is understood have reduced their views to writing, while separate papers have been prepared by Messrs. Williams, Boutwell and Lawrence. The three last named papers may be harmonized so as to form but one report of the four members in the majority, who are in favor of arraigning the President. What the report of the majority—three Republicans and two Democrats—will be, is not at this time even a matter of conjecture. The question will be determined to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

It is generally conceded that Congress will repeal the cotton tax. The Secretary of the Treasury will on Monday send to the Senate a reply to the resolution calling upon him for any facts or reports in possession of the Department on that subject, and will enclose a report from Commissioner Wells in favor of repeal.

HAVANA.

Earthquake at San Juan—Diving for Sunken Treasure—Bitterness in Jamaica—Sir Peter Grant's Policy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, November 22.—The ship Danube has arrived from St. Thomas 18th, via Porto Rico. She reports severe shocks of earthquake at San Juan, the principal port of the capital of Porto Rico.

Divers were working in the Bay of St. Thomas to discover treasure sunk in the late hurricane and were meeting with success. Five millions in specie went down in the steamer Rhone. The story of the submersion of Tortola proves utterly without foundation. Tortola suffered severely from the recent hurricane.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred between the blacks at Falmouth, on the south side of the island, and soldiers and new police. The blacks are on trial. This is the first measure of the Government towards establishing a military force.

Sir Peter Grant's determined policy in Jamaica has astonished the little demagogues. He endorses Ex-Gov. Eyre's method of suppressing insurrection.

Wood and Straw Paper Patent Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The great Wood and Straw Paper patent case of the American Wood Pulp Company of Providence, against Heft, Dixon and others, was decided to-day. The complainants' bill was dismissed, and the application for injunction refused.

North Carolina Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—Definite election returns have not yet been received. Columbus and Duplin counties elect Conservatives. Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick and Anson counties all elect 25,000 majority for the Convention.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—River falling with three feet one inch in the canal by mark.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD CASUALTY.

The Collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad—Five Passengers Killed—Terrible Deaths—Six Cars Burned—Full Particulars.

The telegraph has already given us a brief account of a terrible accident on Thursday morning, near Lockland Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, twelve and a half miles from Cincinnati. We obtain the following account of the disaster from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday:

About half past five o'clock Thursday morning a freight train, approaching Cincinnati, was obliged to stop at the bridge across a creek half a mile above Lockland, the pilot, or "cow-catcher," by which it is better known, having fallen to the ground. Upon examination it was found that a considerable length of time would be needed in repairing the damage, and the conductor, knowing that the New York Lightning Express train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad would soon be along, sent one of his brakesmen about half a mile up the track, to signal it. Soon the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard, and the train came dashing along. The brakesman, standing on the middle of the track, waved his signals. The engineer saw them and whistled down the brakes. The train, which consisted of six passenger and two freight and baggage coaches, being comparatively light, and all the brakesmen being at their posts, the train was stopped just in time to prevent a collision. This train having been stopped, the duty of the conductor of the freight train had been performed, and the responsibility of watching the Hamilton Accommodation and freight train, which was only a short distance behind, both due in Cincinnati at about time, belonged to conductor Sliter, of the New York Express train. About one-third or a mile behind came on the terrible catastrophe, which we are about to relate. There is a short but decided curve in the road at the place Sliter, knowing that there was not a moment to spare, dispatched a man with signals up the track, impressing on his mind the necessity of using all possible speed. When about half way between the Express train and the curve, the Accommodation train was seen to be coming along at lightning speed. The danger signals were given, and Mr. Brewer, the engineer of the "Express," reversed the drawing the accommodation train, saw them. He whistled down the brakes, but the train being very heavy, consisting of ten freight and two passenger coaches, there being a down grade, and the track being very slippery from the damp and foggy atmosphere, he found impossible to stop it in time, and the engine plunged into the rear of the express train, and now was the consequence such a scene as is almost impossible to describe. The express train consisted of two freight and baggage and two passenger cars, belonging to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and one baggage and one passenger and two freight belonging to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which had been hitched on to the main train at Dayton. These five cars were in the rear, and into the sleeping coach the engine "Franklin" forced its way, cutting the coach almost in two. The smoke pipe and front part of the engine lodged, completely demolished, and the box of the tender lifted from its place and thrown forward. In the collision the kerosene reflecting head light of the engine was broken, and the contents of the lamp were emptied on the floor, and ignited by the fire from the stove which had been overturned. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and upon the first rear portion of the car, or rather what was left of it, was in flames. Some of the passengers who had been asleep for a short time before the accident by the jar, thought, it seems was in charge, were either dressed or in the act of dressing, all escaped with only injuries; others, including John Pryor and his wife, Rachel, Hannah and Mary Morgan, all of New Orleans, were asleep, or at least had not dressed, and were all lost their lives. They all occupied berths near the rear end of the car, and it is supposed that three of them were instantly killed by the concussion. The young Mrs. Pryor, or Rachel, had the lower portion of her body completely wedged in among the broken seats, &c., and found it impossible to extricate herself. She was in close proximity to a window, however, and managed to break the glass with her hand. Through the opening thus made she reached out her arms, and called upon those in the stricken passengers around her for assistance, but it was found impossible to extricate her from her horrible and heart-rending position, although the strength of three men, strength almost sufficient to pull her to pieces, was used. One of the passengers, a Mr. Coleman, of Boston, seeing that nothing could be done to release the young girl from the outside, rushed into the car, and was never again seen alive. Again the passengers on the outside attempted to pull her through the window, but they were unnerved, and by the heat and smoke from the burning car becoming so intense, they were obliged to retire. Finding nothing could be done to extricate her, the poor girl, knowing her fate, exclaimed, "O, God! if you cannot save me, kill me as quickly as possible." In an instant more she was completely wrapped in flames, and her prayer was answered. She was a corpse.

By this time the car was one sheet of flames, which were soon communicated to the car forward, and it was quickly consumed. Not being satisfied with their terrible work, the flames spread on, and did not cease till four more cars, six in all, had been burned. There was not a single piece of the wood work, or iron of the cars, twelve inches in length, left unburned.

As soon as the flames ceased, the work of removing the remains from the debris commenced. It was supposed that some eight or ten persons had lost their lives, and it was with no little anxiety that the work progressed. The first body found was that of Mr. Jackson, who heroically lost his life while endeavoring to save that of a fellow being. He had undoubtedly been smothered by the smoke, and had fallen in about the middle of the car. His clothes had been almost completely burned off, and his body, charred and blackened, was burned to a crisp. If it had not been known that he was the gentleman of the passenger train being all the duty he performed, he would probably never have been identified, almost all the flesh having been burned off of his face.

The next body discovered was that of the young lady supposed to have been Rachel Morgan. Her lower limbs were found to be wedged in between the iron bracings of the seats, and several of the bones were found to be fractured. Her clothing was gone, and her flesh so blackened and charred as to make her also totally unrecognizable. Near Rachel were found the bodies of her three sisters, Sallie, Hannah and Mary. Their bodies had been terribly mangled, and it is supposed, as we have already stated, that they were almost instantly killed. Their bodies were all badly burned, and not a vestige of their clothing remained.

Thinking that still more bodies were burned, the anxious work proceeded, but fortunately there were no more to be found. The above were all who lost their lives, but some twelve or fifteen were more or less injured.

—Further particulars of the accident at Lockland, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, on Thursday morning, represent the scene as horrible in the extreme. The crash was terrible, the cars of the passenger train being all jammed into each other. The ladies in the sleeping car were crushed between the timbers—one having her head taken completely off, and another her entrails torn out.

The wounded are Richard Cary, Toledo; Aaron Broker, John Wiler, Wapokoneta, ribs broken; Charles Shires, Wapokoneta, knee and elbow injured; David Brown, Boston, contusion of the arms, hip and head; Christopher Hoffman, severe contusion of the face and body; E. Goscraft, Dayton; C. W. Cowden, Van Wert, and Mrs. C. H. Culbertson, Troy, all slightly bruised; Peter Collier, New Jersey, slightly bruised; C. Haines, Cincinnati, bruised in head; Mrs. Jones, (colored,) New York, slightly bruised; Miss Wunder, Cincinnati severely cut on the hip; Miss Lizzie Ewing, Cincinnati, ankles badly cut.

CANADA.

Patent Privileges—Excitement Over Business Failures—Warmed into Life.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, November 22.—In the House last night notice of a motion was given whether it is the intention of the government to extend to citizens of the United States the same facilities for obtaining patents in Canada that are afforded citizens of the Dominion.

The failure of E. Hudson & Co., of Montreal, and Forsyth & Kimberton, of Quebec, has caused considerable excitement in commercial circles here, and it is believed several smaller houses will be involved.

The Montreal *Gazette* advises the people on the frontier to keep a sharp look out to-morrow and guard against Fenian raids.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer.

News of His Safety.

The West Indies Disaster.

The Condemned Fenians.

Efforts to Save Their Lives.

One of them Respited.

Public Meetings in their Behalf.

The Queen Declines to Postpone the Execution.

The Roman Question.

French Invasion Again Denounced.

Fresh Irruptions in Italy.

The Blue Book of France.

French Army Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and explorer, have been received. The particulars are few, but the fact is known to have been safe and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

THE DISASTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, November 22.—The Colonial office is in receipt of dispatches from Government officials in the West Indies, relative to the late hurricane disaster, indicating that the accounts heretofore published have been greatly exaggerated. While it is true the West India islands were visited by a severe hurricane, near the close of last month, there is no evidence that Tortola suffered any more, or in any other way, than the other islands in that quarter.

ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Annual Supply bill was passed in the House of Commons this evening.

EFFORT TO SAVE THE CONDEMNED FENIANS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, November 22.—In the House of Commons last night an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Sir Francis Maguire, member from Cork, moved the House interfere for the staying of the execution of the Fenians convicted at Manchester, and meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the Realm. The motion was seconded, and earnest discussion. Mr. Maguire was supported by Henry Fawcett and Sir George Bowyer, but Messrs. Hardy, Gladstone and Kinglake made strong speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn by the author, the opinion of the House being manifestly against any further consideration of the subject.

A REPRIEVE GRANTED—PUBLIC MEETING HELD.

MANCHESTER, November 22.—Shore, one of the condemned Fenians, has been granted a respite. A public meeting was held here yesterday by persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect passed.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, November 22.—An orderly demonstration against the execution of the Fenians took place last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of the public halls and passed resolutions urging the Government to grant a stay of proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, November 22.—A large public meeting was held yesterday to protest against the hanging of the Manchester Fenians. Some disorder and riotous demonstrations occurred at the conclusion of the meeting.

FUTURE CONVENTION PREPARING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Preparations are being made in this city to observe in a peculiar manner the obsequies of the Fenians who suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession, with hearse and all the usual devices will be organized and conducted to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER—EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.—The city has the appearance of a state of seige. The most extraordinary precautions have been taken by the Government. Barricades are erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and the troops, the cavalry lately arrived here, are patrolling the streets. Two or three thousand special policemen, who have been sworn in by the municipal authorities, are distributed among the police stations, where they are receiving arms. Clergymen have been summoned to the goal and have been closeted with the condemned prisoners during the greater part of the day. Everything indicates beyond doubt that the Government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentence of the unfortunate men, and intends to make of their execution an imposing demonstration of firmness and rigor, in order to put a stop to Fenian violence and outrage.

THE QUEEN DECLINES TO POSTPONE THE EXECUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—To-day the committee appointed by the meeting last evening presented to the Queen, at Windsor, a petition for the postponement of the execution at Manchester. Her Majesty, in a most direct manner, declined to grant the petition.

RIOTS FEARED IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, November 22.—*Evening*—The tumultuous proceedings at the meeting in favor of the Manchester rioters last night produced great excitement, and the agitation is increasing to-day. A bitter anti-Fenian feeling prevails among the larger portion of the population, and serious riots are feared.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SHARES.

Reports that propositions have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay property has caused a rise in the shares of the Company.

ITALY.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—ANOTHER NOTE DENOUNCING FRENCH INVASION.

LONDON, November 21.—*Evening.*—Dispatches from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene on the 5th of the coming month. Baron Ricasoli, formerly Prime Minister, is certain to be made President of the popular branch of Parliament. It is said General Menabrea, present Prime Minister, has issued another note, wherein the action of France, in invading the Papal States, is severely denounced.

FRESH IRRUPTIONS.

ROME, November 22.—Some fresh irruptions have lately been made across the Papal frontiers by small bands of Garibaldians. They were promptly met by the Pontifical troops and in all cases speedily suppressed.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.—Mount Vesuvius is still pouring forth an immense volume of fire. Seven distinct streams of molten masses have been formed and as they press on in winding paths down the sides of the mountain the scene presented is magnificent.

FRANCE.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

PARIS, November 22.—At the session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday the new army bill, which has been prepared by the Minister of War, was introduced. The measure is based on, and its general features resemble, the law of 1832. One of its provisions increases the term of military service to nine years.

The Emperor of Austria has signified to Napoleon his willingness to join the general European Conference proposed by France.

THE BLUE BOOK.

PARIS, November 22—*Evening.*—The official Blue Book, published by the French Government, has appeared and further pages the following paragraphs are extracted:

The Government will soon fix the time for the return of the French troops from Italy.

The Sultan of Turkey, though he has declined to adopt the course advised by France and England to pacify the insurgent rebel between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru were made in vain. It is hoped peace will soon be restored between Paraguay and the South American powers.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The steamer Russia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—*Evening*—Consols, 91½ Five Twenties, 70½; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie, 40½.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—*Evening.*—5-20s 70¾.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—*Evening.*—Petroleum improved; Standard White 46 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¾d, Orleans, 8¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Market for yarns and fabrics firm and yarns heavy and inactive. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s 9d. Wheat—California, 10s 9d, for Red Western. Sugar, 34 for No. 12. Rosin 5s 6d. Oils, 5s 11d. Peas 3s. Beef 115s 6d. Pork 71s. Lard 51s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 46s. Spirits of Turpentine 40s. Refined Petroleum is 4½d. Sugar 33s 6d.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Orders Suspended—The Sheriff Visits the Generals—Gen. Hancock and the City Finances.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 22—Gen. Mower this evening issued special orders suspending those portions of the orders of the 20th and 21st inst., removing Judges and other officers.

The *Times* special dispatch says that Gen. Grant directed Gen. Mower to suspend the order removing Sheriff Hancock, which, it is stated, was performed although Dr. Avery, the newly appointed Sheriff, had given the required bond, a military guard was sent this afternoon for the purpose of taking the accounts from office and installing Avery.

General Hancock is expected to-night. Stockholders have called a meeting of the negro troops are on the levee awaiting his arrival.

The City Council last night adopted the Mayor's recommendation that the salaries of the commissioners of $100 and $20 be stamped or bear 7 3-10 interest from December 1st.

A public meeting of citizens is being held at Lafayette square, in pursuance of a call, to consider the city finances. A committee to present resolutions was adopted, one of which is, that a committee of seven citizens be appointed to wait on Gen. Hancock and urge upon him the necessity of a reduction of the salaries of the city officers, and explain the needless and demoralizing burdens imposed on the people by the taxation of the City Notes as money, and to have been asked to relieve them from the monstrous grievance by removing the present City Council, compelling the municipal authorities to pay the interest on their outstanding bonds, and suggest the enforcement of the condition upon which the greater portion of the money was issued, namely, the work issued when received back into the Treasury.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, November 22.—The article of the Constitution on Judiciary, as reported in the Reconstruction Convention, provides that the Governor shall appoint all judges of the supreme court, solicitors and counsellors to be confirmed by the Senate. Magistrates shall be appointed by the Governor, but the Legislature may change the mode of appointing them. Chancellors shall appoint registers, and judges shall appoint clerks of the supreme court. The terms of all these officers shall be six years. The appointment of judicial officers is provided in order to prevent elections being controlled by colored voters, the black delegates strongly oppose this policy.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, to assess a tax of twenty cents a gallon on liquors to pay the expenses of the Convention.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, providing that the loans of $225,000 to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, which was repaid to the State, should be create currency during the war, is still unfinished, and that said roads is bound to pay the same now in good money.

At the evening session of the Convention, an amendment to the article on the Legislative Department was offered, to empower the Legislature at the next session to pass a law for disfranchising persons who participated in the rebellion and have not aided in reconstruction. Tabled by a vote of forty-three to thirty-seven.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 22, 1867.

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

The cholera at quarantine is under complete control and gradually abating.

WHISKY SEIZED.

Sixteen hundred gallons of spirits were seized to-day at Jackson's rectifying establishment, Greenwich street. The thirty-five hundred gallons seized at the establishment of Hoffman & Curtis, a short time ago, have been released.

RELEASED.

Robert C. Link, of Bingtown, Pa., who was arrested for having procured goods on the strength of deeds representing $400,000 worth or property in Pennsylvania, was discharged to-day, the complainant declining to prosecute.

STEALING FROM THE EXPRESS.

Two youths were arrested for stealing a small box on the Erie Railway train, belonging to the Merchants' Union Express, and containing $1,518, two watches, and some clothing.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The hope was expressed in Albany today that the mild weather would re-open the canals. Up to this morning, however, millions of property were afloat, and the ice boats were all at work on the Champlain and other canals.

PATRIOT DEAD.

Richard O'Gorman, Sr., the well known Irish patriot, died recently near Dublin, aged eighty-six years.

Fire at Rockport, Indiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—A destructive fire occurred at Rockport, Indiana, on Monday. A large and valuable flouring mill, owned by Busch & Co., three frame dwelling houses and the large tobacco stemmery of James Cavin, with considerable tobacco and machinery, were totally consumed. Loss about $20,000; no insurance.

THE GREAT WEST.

Indian Summer in Dakotah—Railroad Completion Celebration—Prairie Fires—Great destruction of Property.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. PAUL, November 22.—Major Robt. C. Walker, Paymaster United States Army, returned yesterday from beyond the "Red River of the North," and reports the rivers and large lakes all open and the weather in Dakotah Territory charming and mild as Indian summer. The health of the officers and men at Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, Hanson and Wadsworth is excellent.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 22.—The Kansas City and Cameron Railroad was finished to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Short speeches were made by Mayor Allen and Hon. C. Kearney, President of the road, who drove the last spike, assisted William Gillies, the oldest citizen of the place and one of its founders. This road gives a new connection via the Hannibal and St. Joseph road with the East by way of Chicago, and furnishes an additional speedy route to St. Louis. There are now concentrated at this place the Kansas City and Cameron, Missouri River and Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Roads, and there are in process of construction the West Branch of the North Missouri Road, Kansas City and Neosho Valley Road to Galveston, Texas. The traffic from all these roads will concentrate here and much of it pass over the bridge now building across the Missouri river.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Prairie fires still continue to range in many sections of the west. They have been particularly severe in western and northwestern Missouri and Kansas, in many instances actually devasting whole farms. Immense amounts of property have been destroyed. The fire swamp in southern Missouri are said to be a mass of fire along the "Illinois Central" railroad for a distance of 100 miles. Many of the prairies are burning, and in Union county, Illinois, the flames extend into the woods, which are now on fire. The relief is looked for until a heavy general rain falls, and of which there is no immediate prospect.

RICHMOND, VA.

Arrival of Jefferson Davis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis left Canada on Tuesday, and to avoid attention in Baltimore, he left the train, went on board the steamship Albemarle at the sailing hour, nine o'clock Wednesday night. He was accompanied by any one, and on his arrival here he took the coach and drove to the residence of Judge Robert. No one expected his arrival to-day, not even his counsel, who deny the report that he has arrived in the city, and during the trial before Judge Underwood. Davis is in excellent health and quite cheerful. Many friends are calling on him tonight.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE—The Courts; Lutheran Council at Fort Wayne; Amusements; and various News Items.

The Age of Progress.

We have no desire whatever to be numbered among that class of persons styled "old fogies," yet in this age of progress there are some matters of an entirely non progressive character, which are brought to our notice daily, and asking them, deem it our duty to speak out against them, even at the risk of having that term applied to us. In earlier days, before "Young America" became inclined to so great an extent while he performed a particular part in the great afflicted. A Mower that is now commonly known as a "dog-killer," burglaries and thefts committed by persons of from ten to sixteen years of age were of rare occurrence, and now they are common. Formerly it was customary for the parents of children to superintend their education and exercise a watchfulness over them, which now appears to have been entirely ignored, while it seems to be the "right" as well as duty of the child, and the natural consequence is that the child, being left to itself, does just as it pleases, making its own choice of associates, and in its own time for retiring at night, usually found in society of the vilest character, fills the police courts with the lighter and in many cases most obnoxious offenders of this last age, and may be found on the streets of the denominations of $100 and $20 be stamped or bear 7 3-10 interest from December 1st.

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A Domestic Difficulty.

Of the many developments daily made in police courts, the following which was brought to our notice yesterday is perhaps worthy of mention: In the month of June, 1860, a young man of twenty-five summers married a lovely maiden with whom he lived in perfect happiness until April, 1861, when, in answer to his country's call for men to take up arms in her defence, he enlisted in the service. Fil