Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868. NUMBER 193.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Resignation of Commissioner Rollins—Opinion Delivered by Attorney General Evarts, in which he Declares that Resignation Had no Effect, and that no Vacancy Exists in the Office.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1868.

MR. ROLLINS' LETTER—ATTORNEY GENERAL EVART'S OPINION.

Following is the letter of Secretary McCulloch to United States Attorney General Evarts and opinion of the Attorney General in response thereto:

"AUGUST 7th, 1868. *Dear Sir:* Enclosed I hand you a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the President of the United States on the 8th day of June, 1868, and also a copy of the President's endorsement thereon, dated August 5th, 1868. Under these circumstances, the following questions are presented for your consideration:

First—Is the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue vacant? *Second*—If the office is vacant when did the vacancy occur and can a successor to Mr. Rollins be appointed during the recess of the Senate? The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue being a very important and responsible one, it is desirable that there should be no doubt as to the legal status of the person in charge of it. I desire that you will favor me with your opinion upon the question thus presented to you at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

To Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Attorney Gen.

THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 10, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury: SIR: "I have given to the subject submitted to my consideration by your letter of the 7th inst., in relation to the present condition of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the most careful attention. The case presents itself as follows: Mr. E. A. Rollins holding the civil office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to which he had been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, addressed to the President under date of June 8th, 1868, the following letter:

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1868: SIR—In pursuance to a purpose known to my friends for several months, I hereby tender you the resignation of my office, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate. I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Upon the 8th of August the President placed upon this letter the following endorsement: "The resignation of E. A. Rollins as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated June 5th, 1868, is this day accepted." Upon these facts you desire an answer to two questions, viz: Is the office of Internal Revenue vacant? Second—If the office is vacant, when did the vacancy occur, and can a successor to Mr. Rollins be appointed during the recess of the Senate? The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, as you suggest, a very important and responsible one. Its intelligent, efficient and faithful administration is a matter of the greatest interest to the public revenue and the public credit, and it is justly a subject of solicitude with the President that his full duty under the Constitution and the laws in respect to this office and its administration shall be fulfilled. The questions which you address to me come to be of practical and substantial interest in the Executive administration of the Government only by force of the recent legislation of Congress, known as the "Tenure of Civil Office Bill," that has impressed upon a class of officers, which includes that now under consideration, a tenure of office at the will of the office holder which cannot be terminated except by the concurrence of the President and the Senate in the appointment of a successor, and his actual induction into the office. So long as the President, by force of the Constitution and laws, had the power to terminate the officeholder's possession of his office by a removal at the President's discretion and against the will of the officer, the tenure of the latter's desired adherence or resignation of his office should have no especial significance, for they could impose no restraint upon the time or manner of the President's exertion of his proper authority, in the premises. The precise effect, therefore, of the legislation referred to is the first point for consideration. The purpose of the Tenure-of-Office bill was to change the doctrine and practice of the government by which removal from office at the mere discretion of the President had been established as a proper, and, as had been thought, a necessary attendant of the Executive duty and responsibility, under consideration, to maintain the efficiency and fidelity of the public service, in fulfilling the manifold and incessant obligations of administration and in the execution of the laws. This purpose, which might have been united to a requirement of the concurrence of the Senate with the Executive in effecting a removal from office and yet left the capacity of removal as a separate and independent act, open to the exigencies of the public service, has been carried by the law to the extent of precluding a termination of the officers hold upon his office by the united will of the Executive and the Senate, except by the sole and specific mode of the appointment, confirmation and qualification of a successor. This term holds open an office into which he shall have once been inducted is put distinctly by the act as a matter of the officer's right and title. The consequence of this is there is no other possible mode of vacating the office thus protracted against the will of the officer during the session of the Senate, however flagititous and imperious his personal or official conduct may be, except through the conditional process of impeachment. During the recess of the Senate the remedial proceeding of temporary suspension for cause by the execution, followed by accusation to the Senate and judgment thereon, is provided and may result in the removal of the officer without the necessity of the simultaneous appointment, confirmation and qualification of his successor. The language of the section securing the right and title to the office holder is too clear to admit of doubt—"that any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been, in like manner, appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided." Mr. Rawlins then, at the date of his letter to the President, was entitled to hold the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue until a successor should have been appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, and should have been qualified and the only interruption of this, his personal right, possible under the law, was the general process of impeachment and judgment thereon, or the special proceeding of suspension, accusation and judgment thereon provided by the act itself and which obviously partakes of the nature of impeachment. It rested then, under the operation of this law, solely with Mr. Rollins to determine whether he would voluntarily put an end to his hold upon the office by a relinquishment or resignation of it, and the question whether the office is now vacant must, in my opinion, turn entirely upon a just construction of the effect of the letter of Mr. Rollins in this regard. This letter is manifestly framed with the intent of carrying an impression that the writer does place himself, in respect to his official and public service and to the power and duty of the President in connection therewith, upon a different footing from that in which the law against, or without reference to his wishes, leaves him, but upon duly weighing all parts of this official communication to the President, which respect to the Commissioner would require me, if possible, to give some official efficacy to, I cannot hesitate to pronounce it entirely without any legal operation whatever upon Mr. Rollin's tenure of office. I am obliged to regard it as the present tender of a resignation, an actual relinquishment of the office only upon and after the event which is named and described by the writer as a condition precedent to its having that effect. This event, in the language of Mr. Rollins, addressed to the President, is the "qualification of my successor nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate." It will be perceived that this event, which is to ripen this tender of a resignation into a relinquishment of the office, is precisely the action of the Executive and of the Senate and of the successor of Mr. Rollins, which, by the terms of the tenure of office act, deprives him of his office, and, consequently, of any power or will in regard to its relinquishment. I cannot, therefore, give to the letter any official or legal force whatever in placing at the discretion or disposition of the President any power over the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which he did not possess without.

It remains only for me to consider whether the endorsement on the letter of Mr. Rollins made by the President on the 5th of August, operates upon the position of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as respects its vacancy or his present authority to fill it. Undoubtedly, if an officer of the Government places in the hands of the President a conditional resignation which takes effect as an official or legal relinquishment of his office, upon such condition it is competent for the President to assent to the condition or not, as may seem to him discreet, and in such a case an endorsement of this description would indicate his acquiescence in this disposition of the office which had been made by the conditional resignation. I have, however, in the nugatory character which I have assigned to the letter of Mr. Rollins, sufficiently shown that, in my opinion, it possessed no legal or official operation whatever upon the office or the President's authority over it to which the indorsement could attach itself, and I must consider that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Mr. Rollins' hold upon it remain the same as if his letter had not been written or the President's endorsement made thereon, and the office is not vacant.

This conclusion renders it unnecessary to consider or reply to your second question, which arises only in case I should have found a reason to pronounce the office in question vacant. I have disposed of the matter submitted to me wholly with the premises of the existing legislation governing the question, and without any discussion of the larger topics touching the conformity or repugnance of this legislation with the Constitution, for no such discussion would be appropriate to the enquiries to which you have called my attention.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS,
Attorney General.

THE TAILOR'S LEVEE.

The President to-day received the members of the International Tailor's Union Convention in the east room of the White House. About fifty delegates were present. The President was introduced to the members by Hon. Thos. B. Florence, and after shaking hands with them delivered an address, thanking them for their visit and referring at some length to the question of labor, and held that efforts should be made to elevate it. The President indulged in no remarks of a political character. The interview lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

STOREKEEPERS APPOINTED.

The names of the parties who have been appointed storekeepers under the new revenue law are, Wm. G. Marker, for the Sixth Indiana District, and Wm. McCutcheon, for the First Missouri District. The appointment of all subordinate officers under the act approved July 20, has been transferred from the Internal Revenue Office directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Diseased Cattle in New Jersey.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW JERSEY, Aug. 12.—Gov. Ward has written to Gen. N. Harris Halstead, President of the N. J., Agricultural Society, calling his attention to the presence of diseased cattle in that State, and asking him to take action under the law giving certain powers to the Society in such emergencies, and suggesting co-operation with the township authorities in order to secure to the people of the State the full benefit of the sanitary laws.

In pursuance of the above, the following notice has been issued:

To all Whom it may Concern; From and after this date all cattle from the States of Illinois, Missouri and Texas, and all diseased cattle from any of the other States, are positively forbidden to be brought into this State until this order is revoked as authorized by law.

By order of N. Harris Halstead, President of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society. Wm. M. Force, Newark, New Jersey, August 12, 1868.

The Cattle Disease.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, N. Y., 12.—Ten or fifteen hundred head of cattle changed hands to day. The best extra Illinois sold at 8½a8¾c; holders have sustained heavy losses because of the plague panic. Total Receipts; 7,000 head, of which only 21 have died, nearly 2,000 head remain unsold.

Louisiana Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—In the Senate to-day, the minority report of the Committee on Elections confirming the rights of the sitting three Democratic Senators from New Orleans, Messrs. Branghan, Ogden and Fouto, to seats, was adopted.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon's Recent Speech—Negotiations Concerning German Emigrants—Hungarian Army Bill—Servian Prince Karageorgewich—An Interview Between the Czar of Russia and King of Prussia—Markets, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 12.—The recent speech of Napoleon is much commented on here. Some newspapers consider it as an assurance of peace, while others think it really a cover for war preparations.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Weser *Gazette* of to-day says the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has been authorized to enter into negotiations with the United States and other foreign powers, for the purpose of establishing a new international law providing for the protection and treatment of emigrants on high seas. The same journal also states that the City of Bremen has been requested to so modify its laws on emigration that they may conform to those of the City of Hamburgh. The Federal Government proposes to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to watch over the embarkation of emigrants from the German ports and report all abuses.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, August 12.—The army bill passed the Upper House of the Hungarian Chambers without a dissenting voice. The Lower House has adjourned until the 16th of September.

The indications are that the Servian Prince Alexander Karageorgewich, now in prison here, will be condemned by the legal tribunal before which he is to be brought on complaint of the Servian Regency.

GERMANY.

WIESBADEN, August 12.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia is stopping at Langerscwalbach, about eight mile from this place. The King of Prussia arrived there yesterday and had an interview with the Czar. It is understood their conversation was of a most pacific character.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 12.—The Duke de Monpensier has addressed a communication to the Queen of Spain protesting against the Royal order condemning himself and the Duchess of Monpensier to exile.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 12—*Evening.*—Consols, money 93¾; account 94. Bonds, 72; Illi., 92¼; Erie; 37.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Bourse dull; Rentes opened at 70 francs and 2 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Cotton is firmer; sales of 12,000 bales uplands, 9¾a10; Orleans, 10¼a10¼. Clover seed is held at 53s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Sugar is quiet and steady at 25s. 6d. to arrive; 36s. on the spot.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12.—Petroleum heavy.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—5-20 bonds closed dull at 75⅝@75¾.

POLITICAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The Democrats held their Convention to-day to nominate a candidate to represent the First and Second Ohio Districts in Congress. Gen. P. W. Strader was unanimously nominated on the first ballot to oppose Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, in the First District. No candidate was nominated for the Second District, but Gen. Carey, the workingmen's candidate and the present representative, was endorsed and the party pledged to his support. For county officers Thomas J. Stevens was nominated for Sheriff, and J. M. Noble for Auditor.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Hon. Horace Maynard was chosen President and the Vice Presidents and Secretary were appointed.

A letter from Governor Brownlow was received and a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Thaddeus Stevens.

A very active contest has been in progress for some weeks in this Congressional district between S. C. Mercer and W. R. Prosser, candidates for the Republican nomination. The District Nominating Convention met in this city to-day, and only two delegates appearing from this county both were ruled out. The votes of the remaining counties were then taken, with the following result: Mercer, 14; Trimble, (no candidate,) 14; Prosser, 8; Harrison, 2. Without taking another ballot the Convention adjourned *sine die.* This unexpected action of the Convention leaves both the candidates in the field, without the prospect of an adjustment of the controversy except at the polls.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., August 10.—The Adams County Democratic Convention met here to-day, and made the following nominations: For Congress, William McClain; Senate, Joseph McDevitt, subject to the decision of the district conference. For Assembly was nominated Dr. Dill; Associate Judge, Joseph Duhn; District Attorney, William Duncan. Mr. McDevitt was a member of the Baltimore Convention in 1861, and voted for the secession of Maryland.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District of Kentucky to-day nominated Boyd Winchester. The resolutions endorse the platform and nominees of the New York National Convention.

CARLISLE, August 10.—The Cumberland County Republican Convention met to-day. Nominations for Congress and State Senate were deferred. William B. Parker was nominated for District Attorney, and J. B. Gish for Assembly.

RALEIGH, August 12.—The State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives meets to-morrow. Delegates are arriving and a large Convention is anticipated. Presidential electors will be appointed.

BURLINGTON, VT., Aug. 12.—The Third District Republican Convention to-day nominated Worthington C. Smith for Congress. George Wilkins was named as Presidential elector.

HUNTINGTON, PA., August 12.—The Republican Convention, yesterday, renominated Hon. D. J. Morrell for Congress.

END OF THE GREAT COMMONER.

How He Passed Away—Religious Consolation—Preparations for the Funeral—The Body Embalmed and to Lie in State at the Capitol—He is to be Buried on Monday Next at Lancaster.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* special says: The announcement that Thaddeus Stevens died last night at twelve o'clock excited some surprise, as it was not known his condition was so critical. To his immediate household, however, his death was not unlooked for, as he has been growing weaker for several days. Yesterday he remarked to those around him that he was rapidly sinking, and had no hope of ever resuming his accustomed seat in the Capitol. During the day, however, he conversed with cheerfulness and animation on various subjects. He referred to Attorney General Evarts in terms of marked kindness. He grew feebler towards night, and about four o'clock became speechless. His physician called at about nine o'clock, and discovered that the veteran's end was drawing near. His last hours were calm and painless. Only a few members of his immediate family were present, with two Sisters of Charity from Providence Hospital, for whom Mr. Stevens has always manifested great regard, and whom he has materially aided in securing an appropriation for the erection of the Hospital buildings in their charge. About ten minutes before his death, having obtained permission of his friends, Sister Loretta performed the baptismal rite.

Up to the very last Mr. Stevens continued to take a profound interest in public affairs. On Monday he expressed considerable anxiety in regard to the state of the country, and frequently referred to the condition of affairs in Louisiana. He expressed the hope that Mr. Johnson might abstain from anything likely to create trouble, and hoped that no necessity would arise for the re-assembling of Congress in September. He was much better yesterday morning than he had been for months apparently, but in the afternoon he became ill and sank rapidly up to midnight, when he breathed his last. His physicians succeeded in alleviating bodily pain, but could not prolong his life. Before death the old Commoner directed that his remains should be laid out by his housekeeper, and were to be seen by no one else until enshrouded. The funeral will take place at Lancaster next Sunday.

The arrangements for Mr. Stevens' funeral have not yet been fully completed. His remains have been embalmed and present a wonderfully life-like appearance. They now lie in the parlor of his residence on Capitol Hill, where visitors are constantly coming and going. He will be buried at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and his remains will probably be removed to his residence at that place, on Friday, although the time has not yet been definitely settled. The funeral ceremonies at Lancaster will not take place until Sunday or Monday next.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

By our own dispatches we learn that the arrangements made for the funeral of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens have not yet been fully completed and will not be until the arrival there of Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who is expected there early to-morrow morning. The process of embalming the body was performed under the direction of the Surgeon General. The body lies embalmed in a full suit of black with a black scarf around the neck. A few days after the adjournment of Congress Mr. Stevens was attacked with diarrhea, which, though occasionally checked, leaving him at times quite well and cheerful, was at last the cause of his death. About ten days ago he became unable to leave his apartment, but sat up at short intervals. During the past week, and until Saturday morning, when there were evident signs of a change for the worse, as he then became exceedingly feeble and showed a marked indisposition to engage in any conversation, as he had done previously. From that time all visits of strangers were prohibited. Yesterday and Monday he scarcely spoke to any one and lay most of the time with his hands crossed and his eyes closed as if asleep. The only signs he gave of consciousness being feeble mutterings and slight motions of hands. In the afternoon yesterday, however, he revived for a time and conversed with considerable cheerfulness and even with animation on a variety of ordinary topics and though he continued to grow feebler during the rest of the day, yet he retained his consciousness and the power of speech up to within a few moments of his death. His last words were to ask for a piece of ice. Many persons called to see him during the evening, but none were admitted until after about six o'clock, when two colored clergymen named Reed and Hall, who had some months before expressed a desire to pray with him, were sent for at his request and coming to his bedside invoked divine blessing on him. One of these men was at the death-bed of Jno. Q. Adams. Mr. Stevens seemed somewhat affected by the prayers and at the close thanked them with a feeble voice and a pressure of the hand. About ten minutes before his death, Sister Loretta asked and obtained consent to baptize him, and the solemn rite was administered in silence, which was rendered more impressive by the stillness of the late hour of night. At this time his breathing was very much obstructed and he appeared to suffer from violent palpitation of the heart, but this passed off, and during the five minutes before he breathed his last he lay motionless and quiet, as if in a gentle sleep. Among many others who have called this evening to view the remains were Secretary Schofield, Attorney General Evarts, Senator Sumner, General Eakin and Surgeon General Barnes.

The body of Mr. Stevens will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol to-morrow from noon until its departure on Friday for Lancaster, whither it will be escorted by a special train. The remains will be guarded by a company of colored Zouaves of this city, who have requested that honor. The arrangements for the funeral in this city have not been completed. The religious ceremonies will probably be conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Gray, assisted by Rev. B. B. Emery, of Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Dr. Boynton is absent from Washington and cannot possibly be here in time to attend the principal funeral, which will take place at Lancaster at precisely two o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Canada Fire Ended—The Nova Scotia Question.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, August 12.—The fire at Aymar and vicinity has exhausted itself. The crops in the section through which the fire passed were destroyed. A dispatch from Halifax says that Attorney General Wilkins' resolution protesting against the confederation passed the House of Assembly. It is understood the local Government is canvassing the propriety of an appeal to the people to show that Nova Scotia desires it.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12, 1868.

The Board of Health, with the consent of the New Jersey authorities, have selected a new quarantine ground for sickly and infected cattle, and all such have been removed to the new yard. Dr. Harris states that no diseased beef has been on sale in this city for two or three days. As Governor Fenton has ordered inspections at Salamanca, Elmira, Buffalo and Albany, no fears are felt that any diseased cattle will reach this city. The cattle trade was dull to-day and prices lower, ranging from 12 to 16c. Hogs dull at 10½@11c. Receipts —1,880 cattle, 4,662 hogs.

At a meeting of Master Masons to-day, the subject of appointing a committee to confer with that of the journeymen, was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The Ship Owners' Association to-day appointed a committee to frame a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for the removal of the system giving power of employing their own lightermen and cartmen to ship owners themselves. It is now exercised by the Collector. A convention of ship owners of New England and New York is to meet in Boston in December.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Utica to-morrow, to decide on a day for the State Convention.

Azariah Boody, President of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, sailed on the Scotia today for Europe. Among the passengers by the Ville de Paris was Count Lattum, of Russia, who goes to Washington as Secretary to the Russian Legation, and succeeds Baron von Kassereau, lately recalled at the instance of Mr. Seward for being engaged in a duel with Mr. Lawrence.

The steamer "Guiding Star" from Aspinwall arrived.

The steamer "Guiding Star" brings $702,000 treasure. She was detained thirty hours at Aspinwall for the Nebraska's passengers, owing to the damage to the railroad by heavy rains.

An immense mass meeting of workingmen was held at the Cooper Institute this evening, in support of the Bricklayer's strike. Over twenty trade associations participated. Will J. Jessup, President of the Workingmen's Union, was Chairman.

The Minerals of West Virginia.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, MD., August 11th, 1868.

The editor of the Clarksburgh's *National Telegraph*, of August 7th, "never heard of any iron ore in Upsher, nor of any veins of bituminous coal more than two feet thick." I send you a copy of a letter from W. T. Higginbotham, of Buckhannon, Upsher county, West Virginia.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., 22d Feb., 1868.

MR. J. L. N., *Dear Sir:* Yours of the 16th inst. is just received. The distance from this place to the Bond Land is some twelve (12) miles, and my knowledge of it is accurate as to a considerable part of it, from frequent surveying done by me; as a whole it embraces a larger amount of good land, than any survey of similar size that I have ever surveyed; the soil is very productive in all the crops that are known to our farmers; for grazing I regard it as equal to any part of the State; and as regards fruit, say apples and peaches, you know from what you saw last fall, that it will compare with any place. The survey is abundantly supplied with water by the Buckhannon and Kanawha rivers and their tributaries, the streams offering any amount of water power for mills, &c., and in the way of timber, I do not hesitate to say that in the way of oak, poplar, hickory, sugar, walnut, maple, cherry, beech and chestnut, that it is not surpassed by any other survey large or small. *Bituminous* coal is abundant and *cannel coal* is found in large quantities and of superior quality. *I find iron ore that seems to me to be nearly pure.* The beds of rock are what we call sand stone and valuable for building, as it can be split in any length with as much percision as tember, it dresses to a smooth face, and fire does not make an impression for a long time. The general description of this land I think may properly be put under the head of rolling, better than hilly. Lead ore has been found, and I think that one versed in mineralogy would be apt to make discoveries. But one thing I do know in regard to this land, and it is this, that if money and muscle would take hold that these bond lands would soon be the garden spot of Upshur.

You may think that my conclusions are hasty, but they are the sincere and sober convictions of my mind after twenty odd years of active surveying.

I remain, my dear sir, with much respect, yours.

[Signed] W. T. HIGGINBOTHAM.

I have a desire that you will publish the above letter in confirmation of Hon. D. L. T. Farnesworth's statement. If you print it please send a copy of your paper to my address, No. 52 Courtland street, Baltimore, Md.

Very respectfully,
W. W. BASSETT.

Loving Pittsburgh for Pittsburgh's Self.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUGUST 6, 1868.

I left Pittsburgh yesterday, (5th,) slept at Crestline, Ohio, where we were comfortably lodged at the "Continental." I have not yet recovered my regret at leaving Pittsburgh, though as a residence I could scarce endure it, the smoky atmosphere, where a brilliant sun is seldom seen, the absence of all verdure, all variety—not a shade tree, no flower gardens or beautiful parks, destitute of all *nature*—in short, and worse than all, the deplorable crossways, the horrible shrieks of the railroad engines as they cross the different bridges, also steamboat whistles which remind one of an Indian war-whoop, from early morn till evening at midnight ever the same, (the English tourist may well remark, "the Americans are fond of a noise," for I certainly never witnessed it so strongly verified as during my short stay in Pittsburgh,) would give me the horrors. But as a visitor my curiosity was not half gratified. The magnificent manufactories of glass, iron, brass, steel, and the rolling mills, &c., the incessant clang of the beautiful machinery, which inventions come nearer to God's works of nature than anything we have ever beheld in the art and skill of man before. I should have liked to have stayed a few days longer—perhaps, after all, I have reason to rejoice that instead of bringing pression of satiety, disgust and melancholy, I have quitted it with feelings of admiration, of deep regret, and undiminished interest. Farewell then, Pittsburgh! I could not have believed it possible that it would have brought tears to my eyes to leave a place merely for its own sake, and unendeared by the presence of any one I loved.

C. S. U.

—Edward Reynolds, one of the oldest citizens of Lafayette, Ind., and father of Major Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the department of Texas, and of W. F. Reynolds, the former the President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company, died at his residence at nine o'clock yesterday morning, aged 92.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The flea plague has broken out in New Jersey.

—A fatal case of cholera has appeared in Weschester N. Y.

—Secretary Seward is in Washington with fully restored health.

—The steamship Columbia, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday.

—There are now only three cases of yellow fever at New York quarantine.

—The Taylor Barracks of Louisville, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night.

—Mrs. Vanderbilt has recovered her speech, and is entirely over her recent stroke of paralysis.

—The Humboldt Tannery at Candor, Tioga county, was burned on Sunday. Loss $5000, partially insured.

—The cholera has entirely disappeared at Havana. Clean bills of health will be given from and after to-day.

—James Mellon was sentenced, yesterday to five years in the State prison, by a Boston judge, for pocket picking.

—At Boston, the caulkers' strike for eight hours and four dollars a day still continues. The ship carpenters' strike is at an end.

—Rev. Thomas G. Allen, for many years an Episcopal city missionary of New York died soon after preaching a sermon yesterday afternoon.

—Hon. Caleb Cushing declares that the Kimberly Brothers and C. C. Wooley have no case against Gen. Butler, and advises a settlement of the affair.

—At Shark River, Monmouth county, New Jersey, Tuesday, Wm. W. Wooley shot a man named Barton Fleming, killing him instantly. Wooley was arrested.

—Mr. Johnson has informed the Secretary of War that the Southern governments are fully recognized by the Executive, and will be treated with in a regular way hereafter.

—The latest letters from England show that the drouth has notseriously affected cereal crops, and the demand for grain from this country will not be so large as was expected.

—Gen. W. Wade died suddenly at Avondale, Ohio, yesterday. He was appointed Brigadier General at the commencement of the late war, and had charge of Camp Dennison for a long time.

—The Republicans of the Seventh district, Chester county, Pa., yesterday nominated Washington Townsend for Congress. In Wyoming county Ulysses Mercur was nominated for Congress.

—The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday at Selma, Ala., from the plantation of George P. Baker & Co. It weighed 510 pounds, was classed middling, and sold at thirty-five cents.

—Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, who has entirely recovered from his recent severe attack of illness, was present at the Re-union of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment in Hartford on Monday.

—The Crawford county Republican Committee yesterday refused to ratify H. C. Johnson's nomination for Congress, by a vote of 32 to 15. The Chairman was authorized to appoint new conferees.

—The flags on the Custom House, Post-office, Independence Hall, newspaper offices, and many private buildings in Philadelphia are at half mast, in respect to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens.

—Capt. Rich. Roberts, who for some time past has had the general agency for collecting pensions in Hartford, has just been arrested on the charge of forging powers of attorney to collect the pensions.

—A Telegram from Capt. Hatchker's of the bark H. Trowbridge, dated Halifax, gives the names of those rescued from that vessel. Five of the crew and one of the Captain's children were drowned.

—Mr. Clarke, chief of the treasury printing bureau, has got himself into trouble again. It is reported that gigantic treasury frauds have been traced to his department, and he has asked for an investigation.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District of Michigan nominated Hon. M. J. Mills, ex-Mayor of Detroit city. In the Fourth District they nominated Lyman G. Mason, of Muskegan.

—At Cincinnati the game of base ball yesterday afternoon between the Cincinnatis of that city and the Forest City club, of Cleveland, resulted in favor of the former. Score, forty-four to twenty-two.

—The Spanish fever is increasing among the cattle in New Jersey, and a large number of cows in the drove yards are now in kine quarantine. The Board of Health hope to prevent the spread of the disease.

—Experts in Buffalo say there is no occasion for alarm about the cattle disease. The animals affected are such as have been overheated by hard driving during the late warm spell and confined in close freight cars. Rest and fresh air will eradicate the disease.

—Nelson Cummings, conductor on a freight train on the Worcester Railroad, was killed at noon yesterday as the train was about starting. He slipped as he was getting up between two cars. Fell with his neck across the rail and his head was entirely cut off.

—The ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool, arrived in New York Tuesday night, having on board 871 passengers, all of whom are Mormon emigrants. There were thirty-seven deaths and three births during the passage. The typhoid and typhus fevers are among them. The vessel is at quarantine.

—General Harney will leave St. Louis next week for the Upper Missouri to perfect arrangements for the removal of Indians into the Northern reservations. He will make his headquarters at Fort Randall. General Sherman left last night for Omaha, and General Harney will meet him there. Lewis Downing, chief of the Cherokees, with a number of delegates from that tribe arrived here last night from the east.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 12.—Flour quiet; No 1 city ground spring $10. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $2,10; sales 3000 bush amber Michigan at $2,25; also, sales 3,400 bush old white Michigan at $2,45. Corn steady; stock sound, but light; sales 10,000 bush mixed western at $1,08, and 16,000 bush do at $1,07½. Oats quiet; sales 13,800 bush new at 67c. Rye nominal. Barley; none here. Mess Pork firm at $30 for heavy. Lard 18a18½c. Receipts—16,000 bush wheat, 105,000 bush corn, 33,006 bush oats, 4000 bbls flour. Shipments—12,000 bush wheat, 70,000 bush corn. Freights unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 29c; sales 27 bales; receipts 16 bales. Sterling 57½a60¼. New York Sight Drafts ½ premium. Gold 140¼. Sugar and Molasses nominally unchanged. Flour dull; Superfine $8,50; XXX $9,50a10,50; choice $11a14. Corn $1,10a1,15. Oats—new, 67a70c. Hay $25a27 from store. Bran $1,22. Pork steady at $31. Bacon dull; shoulders 13¼a14c, clear sides 17¼. Lard—no sales, but held at 18½a19c for tierce and 20½a21 for keg. No hay and scarcely any grain on the landing.