Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868. NUMBER 194.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FROM EUROPE.

Private Execution in London—Ministerial Crisis in Brazil—Spanish Insurgents in Aragon—Turks Badly Beaten by the Cretans—Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 13.—Maidstone Wells, aged eighteen, formerly a porter at the Dover Railway Station, was to-day hanged within the yard of his prison for the murder of the station master. The only persons who witnessed the execution were prison officials and a few reporters and private citizens. This is the first private execution which has taken place under the new law concerning capital punishment.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, August 13.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. A ministerial crisis has taken place in Brazil. All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation to the Emperor. The Viscount Itaborahy was summoned by the Emperor and told to form a new Cabinet. When the steamer sailed the new government had been completed with Itaborahy as Prime Minister and was in successful operation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—*La Liberte* asserts that a new difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Bey of Tunis. The *Courier du Devant* publishes the following news from Candia: A battle took place between the Cretan and Turkish troops on the 27th of July, in which the Turks were badly beaten.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Intelligence has been received that bands of armed insurgents have made their appearance in Aragon, at the town of Caspea. A detachment of Spanish troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

PRUSSIA.

BRUSSELS, August 13.—The Prince Royal Leopold Fernando is confined to bed by illness, the result of which is doubtful.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 13—*Evening.*—Consols 93⅜@93⅞ for money, and 93⅞@94 for account. Five-twenty bonds 71⅝. Illinois Central 92. Erie 36¼. Atlantic and Great Western 89½.

FRANKFORT, August 13—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds dull at 75¼.

PARIS, August 13—*Evening.*—Bourse opened firmer. Rentes 70 francs and 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—*Evening.*—Cotton closed firmer and prices advanced; sales of day ten thousand bales of middling uplands at 10d; do Orleans at 10½d. Breadstuffs entirely unchanged. Lard firm, at 66s 3d per cwt. Other articles unaltered. Petroleum advanced to 10½d.

LONDON, August 13—*Evening.*—Linseed Oil declined 6s, closing at £32 15s per ton. Sugar 36c per cwt., duty paid. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 13—*Evening,*—Petroleum quiet at 52 francs for standard white.

THE CROPS.

Cheering Reports from All Parts of the Country.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 13.—Reports of crops by telegraph from all parts of the country are on the whole quite cheering. The wheat crop is larger than that of last year in West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Montana Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and the quality is regarded as excellent. In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas reports are not so good, the yield being indifferent. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, Southwestern Virginia, Central Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware and Vermont the crop has been an averaged one.

The corn crop is very large, and the quality remarkably good. The yield this year will be fully one-third more than last. This is especially in Southern States.

Oats in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, New York and Illinois, the yield is large, while in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and other Southern States, it will not be more than an average. The rains have lately injured the crops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Maine.

The barley crop will be an average one.

Hay—more than an average crop will be realized. In Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Dalaware and Maryland the yield will be very large and excellent.

Cotton—a full average yield expected.

Sugar promises well, but very little planted.

Fruits are almost a total failure, especially in the Middle States. The peach crop will not be half what it was last year.

The potato crop is generally large and good, but heavy mildew and lice have killed the crops in Pennsylvania.

LOUISIANA.

Legislative Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—In the Senate, yesterday, the committee to whom the matter was referred, reported favorably on Mr. Jewett's resolution, of the 7th inst., calling for the committee to obtain from Governor Warmoth all information respecting the murders and outrages which he mentions in his letter to the President, with an amendment providing that the same committee investigate the riots of 1866. A communication from the Governor was presented at the same time, requesting the said committee to be appointed.

A notice was given that Mr. O'Hara would introduce a bill abolishing the fire department of this city.

The Senate adopted a resolution allowing the contestants of the seats of the Democrats sitting as members, who were confirmed yesterday, their *per diem* from the commencement of the session to the date of the decision, as the ground of the contest was inelegibility. Two of the contestants are colored.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Seymour Makes a Speech.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UTICA, August 13.—The Convention of Oneida county, New York, Democratic and Conservative soldiers serenaded Gov. Seymour to-night at his headquarters, Butterfield House. There was a vast assembly in front of the hotel. After the music, Gov. Seymour was introduced by Gen. James McQuaide, and was received with immense cheering and spoke as follows:

"*Soldiers of Oneida county:* I thank you for this mark of your good will. I know better than most men the character of the services rendered by our soldiers in the late war, I gave them more than 15,000 commissions. It was my official duty to mark their upward progress in rank as they gained honors in the field. It was also my sole duty to record the loss of life of many of those with whom I had had pleasant intercourse in the Executive Chamber. I saw your regiments as they went forth to war with ranks filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them in the name of the State when they returned with thinned ranks and torn banners, which were made glorious by the proofs that they had been borne by brave men into the thickest of the fight. It is a pleasant thing amidst all the harshness of a political canvass to receive these tokens of good will and confidence from those who have shown their patriotism on the battle field and in return I pledge myself in whatever station I may be placed, in public or private life, to struggle for the restoration of that Union for which you have periled your lives. In the contest of arms and in our struggle for constitutional rights we are strengthened in our convictions of duty by the fact that a majority of our soldiers uphold us in this political contest. In the course of my life I have received many testimonials from political friends as well as from political opponents from their sense of the services which I have been able to render to our State and our country, but none touch my heart so much as those proofs of respect which come from my neighbors, and particularly those given by men who have served our country in the ranks of the armies."

Governor Seymour retired amid enthusiastic cheers. Hon. Samuel J. Tilden was also introduced and made a brief and encouraging speech. He was followed by Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey. Hon. A. R. Fellows, of Arkansas, spoke at some length, and was followed by Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica.

DETROIT, August 13.—The Republicans dedicated their new wigwam to-night. The building was filling to its utmost capacity, and crowds, unable to obtain admittance, assembled in the street. Speeches were made by Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Hon. F. C. Beaman, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, and others. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

The nominations for Congress by both parties in Michigan have all been made and the campaign has fairly opened.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—The Republican State Convention nominated D. W. C. Gunter and H. H. Harrison, candidates for Presidential Electors; John B. Rogers, candidate for Congress for the State at large, long term, and T. A. Hamilton for the short term, and then adjourned *sine die.*

ST. LOUIS.

A Suit Against Gov. Fletcher by an Ex-Editor for False Imprisonment—Items of Interest—Disturbance by Democrats of a Republican Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Joseph A. Berry, formerly proprietor of the *Missouri Freeman*, published at Richmond, Ray county, has entered a suit in the United States District Court, this city, against Gov. Fletcher for false imprisonment. Berry complains that in 1867 he was imprisoned four days and while in prison was threatened with hanging unless he would sign certain papers retracting the criticism he had published on Governor Fletcher's policy in what is known as the "Lafayette County War," and that he was compelled to sign the said paper to save his life; that his press, a quantity of type and all the appurtenances of his printing office, were seized, for which, with other wrongs and injuries, he asks indemnity in the sum of $50,000.

Adjutant General Thomas, who has been stopping here for a day or two, leaves in the morning for Leavenworth on a western tour of inspection.

Colonel McClurg, the Radical candidate for Governor, arrived here to-day and addressed a large meeting in front of the Planters' House this evening. While he was speaking a Seymour and Blair flag was unfurled before him. Subsequently the flag was cut down by some one in the crowd, which produced great excitement, and fears of a riot were entertained. A large force of police were immediately upon the ground and made numerous arrests which reduced the excitement and restored order.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Respect to the Memory of Thad. Stevens—Legislative Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, August 13.—In the Legislature to-day resolutions were adopted expressive of the bereavement caused by the death of Thaddeus Stevens. The desks of Speaker and President respectively were draped in mourning, and will so remain for thirty days. It was announced in secret session that a loan could not be effected until the tax bill was passed. The Homestead bill was passed. The Governor vetoed the bill reducing the bonds of the State officers, and the Senate sustained the veto.

Georgia Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, August 13.—In the Senate today Bradley, the colored Senator from the First District, was declared ineligible by a vote of thirty to five. Bradley declares his intention of running for Congress for the same district.

Both Houses passed resolutions ordering elections in Telfair and Irwin, the two counties not yet represented in the State Government.

A bill passed the House allowing persons on trial for felony to make statements, without being sworn of their faith, in the cause, the jury to give such weight to the same as they deem proper.

A Successor to Gen. Halpin Appointed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, August 13.—Governor Fenton has appointed Gen. Patrick H. Jones, present clerk of the court of appeals, register of the city of New York, in place of Gen. Halpine, deceased. It is understood the fees of office until the 1st of January, will be passed over to Mrs. Halpine by Gen. Jones.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Remains of Mr. Stevens—Funeral Obsequies To-day—Indian Affairs—The Printing Bureau—Customs Receipts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON August, 13, 1858.

REMAINS OF MR. STEVENS

The remains of Mr. Stevens were carried at noon to-day, from his late residence to the Rotunda of the Capitol, where they will lie in state until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, when his funeral obsequies will take place. The body was attended by a detachment of Butler's Zouaves, a colored military organization of this city, under Captain Hawkins, and preceded by Gen. Eakin, Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, Senator McDonald, Dr. Gray, Chaplain of Senate, and a few personal friends of the deceased, and were followed by some forty or fifty others, principally colored. The coffin was carried by Messrs. Chauncy Rose and other employes of the House of Representatives, aided by Lewis West Mr. Stevens' old body servant. Arriving at the Capitol, the cortege filed into the rotunda between two lines of the Capitol police who closed in after it, excluding the crowd until the coffin had been placed on the stand prepared for it, under the centre of the dome and immediately in front of the plaster statue of Mr. Lincoln, and until the attendant soldiers had stacked arms and mounted a guard, when the public was admitted. Among those present were Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, Rev. Dr. Emory, and a considerable number of employés of both Houses of Congress, but the attendance was not large.

The Councils of this city met in joint session to-night and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Stevens, and a committee was also appointed, one from each ward of the city, to accompany his remains from here to the place of their final interment at Lancaster.

This afternoon a large crowd were in attendance at the rotunda of the Capitol to view the deceased statesman, and many are still visiting the remains to-night. The entrance to the rotunda is being kept open. The coffin is of rosewood, covered with fine black cloth and lined with white satin. On the lid is a large silver plate bearing the following inscription: "Thaddeus Stevens. Born April, 1792. Died August 11th, 1868, at midnight." The plate is in the form of a shield, handsomely chased, and around it is a row of seven tacks. Upon each side are three very heavy silver handles, the hinge portion being the national coat-of-arms, and an eagle is emblazoned on the handle. The coffin is heavily trimmed with silver, and upon the lid rests a beautiful chain of white ribbon. The features of the deceased have changed but very little, and he looks quite natural, though emaciated by his illness. The mouth and eyes are closed, but the eyes are somewhat sunken and the right temple is a little dark.

The funeral services are to be held at eight to-morrow morning in the rotunda, and the body will be carried to the depot escorted by the colored Zouaves, which are acting as a guard of honor, and preceded by a colored brass band from the neighboring city of Georgetown. The train in which his remains are to be placed will leave here at ten in the morning, to connect with the 12:10 train at Baltimore for Little York, Penna.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Indian Superintendent Thomas E. Murphy, dated at Chison, Kansas, August 6th, enclosing two letters from John E. Tappan, who was a member of the late Peace Commission, dated respectively July 13th and 25th, and stating that the Kiowas had delivered up to him a proof of their friendship for the whites in a boy about four years of age and a girl about thirteen years, and that he had handed them over to Gen. Alfred Sulley, commanding the district of Upper Kansas. The Camanches had also delivered up to agent Wyncoop, without ransom, a girl about nine years old. The Camanches still hold one boy who they have promised to deliver up to their new agent when he gives them their annuities. They say positively this is the only white captive now held by the Kiowas and Camanches.

The boy, named Thos. Bailey, was taken at the time Dick Freeman was captured, in October last. They still hold Freeman. The Indians and whites at the agency gave three horses and a pair of revolvers for the release of Bailey. At the same time it was ascertained that the Camanches have been secretly to Texas and killed one man and captured three boys and one girl named M'Eloy Mahew. The Chief acknowledged that he had five more captives in camp. In a conversation with Jennie, a squaw, residing at the agency he stated he had nine, two were chiefs, however, one belonging to the Noconee band and the other to the Antelope skinner band. He says they know he has eleven in his camp and that there is a party of Camanches who number twenty-one now on a raid in Texas. Another band of that tribe was expected at the agency every day from Texas.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, has been granted leave of absence by the Secretary, during which the Bureau will be in charge of G. B. McCarter, General Superintendent of the Treasury Building. The Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the affairs of the Printing Division report its accounts correct and every dollar satifactorily accounted for.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs from the first to the eighth inst. are over $3,639,205.

Important Railroad Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SARATOGA, August 13.—A meeting of railroad officers and managers of the Red and White freight lines between New York, Boston and St. Louis, was held at Congress Hall to-day. The following gentlemen were present: W. H. Vanderbilt, of Hudson River Railroad Co.; M. Chapin and Wm. Bliss, of the Boston and Albany; John Newell and J. Druliard, of the New York Central; William Williams, and B. F. Smith of the Buffalo and Erie; J. H. Devereaux, T. A. Hills, of the Cleveland and Columbus; Phillips, of the Michigan Southern; Butler, of the Little Miami; L. M. Hubby, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Indianapolis; H. W. Hibbard, of the Terre Haute and Indiana; Otis Kimball, of the Red Line, and George Darling, of the White Line. Measures were adopted with a view of securing the perfect working of the lines.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Grand Republican Rally in Allegheny—Mass Meeting in the Diamond.

The Republicans of Allegheny City assembled in vast numbers on the north-east square of the Diamond last evening. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic we have seen for a number of years, and notwithstanding the large crowd that were gathered around the neat and comfortable speaker's stand which has been recently erected there, the most perfect order prevailed. The German Turner Band had been engaged for the occasion, which, in connection with Prof. Pope, furnished excellent music during the evening.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John A. Jennings, upon whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—James M. Cooper.

Vice Presidents—Captain O. O. Phillips, Hon. George R. Riddle, James Park, Jr., Felix R. Brunot, George Black, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Gotlieb Wettach, and George Moul.

Secretaries—Alexander Patterson, Captain B. H. Jennings, Colonel L. W. Smith and reporters of the Republican press.

Prof. Pope was then introduced and favored the audience with a song entitled "The U. S. Race," which was loudly applauded.

COL. COOPER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jennings then introduced the Chairman of the meeting, Col. James M. Cooper, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I feel greatly honored in being called upon to preside at this grand rally of the true and loyal men of Allegheny.

As there are several distinguished speakers to address you, I shall not indulge in any extended remarks of my own upon the great issues involved in the important contest which is now going on throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is a contest, my friends, full of the most tremendous consequences to you and to your posterity; for in this contest we shall know whether we are to lose the fruits of a four years costly and bloody civil war and whether the traitors, who were subdued by our victorious arms, instead of being vanquished were themselves the victors.

We are to determine whether our heroes have died in vain, and whether our maimed and disabled soldiers have been hacked to pieces, and pined in rebel prisons and become ruined in health all for naught. We are to discover whether the thousands of millions of treasure, and the vast debt entailed upon us by the rebellion have been a mere waste of money, and whether the broken hearts, and the sufferings of our widows and orphans can be soothed and comforted by the rejoicings of the rebel crew and their northern allies over the final success of the "Lost Cause."

You have the same old enemy to contend with, in front and rear; the same bastard Democracy which you have so often baffled and defeated in times past; still as hungry as ever for the spoils—as ardent and determined in the pursuit of office and the emoluments of place.

The issues are made up in the respective platforms of the two great contending parties. On the one side, in the words of our great leader, we say "LET US HAVE PEACE." On theirs, in the language fairly construed by Frank Blair, their out spoken candidate for the Vice-Presidency, it is: "LET US HAVE WAR," unless Congress shall submit to their insolent demands.

We call for the maintenance of the nation's honor and good faith in the eyes of the whole world. They openly advocate repudiation and national disgrace. We contend for equal rights for all the freemen of this land, native or of foreign birth. They would return to bondage four millions of loyal citizens for no crime but the color of the skin—or if not remitted back to slavery—they would deny them all the rights of freemen, without which slavery would be the happier condition.

Let us never forget that we owe this down-trodden race a lasting debt of gratitude for the 200,000 brave and loyal hearts that stood between us and the traitors, who were armed for our destruction, and that the hands which wielded the muskets in our defence must never again wear the shackles that were stricken from them by the nation's martyr—our own lamented Lincoln.

The chosen standard bearers of the two parties are fitting representatives of their respective principles.

In Gen. Ulysses S. Grant we have a leader worthy of our cause. Prudent and wise in council, as brave and successful in the field; a man modest, yet firm; invincible in arms, yet submissive to the laws; the greatest hero of modern times, yet remarkable for his child-like simplicity and earnest patriotism.

In Schuyler Colfax we have a statesman of ripe experience and sound judgment, of pure and lofty character and eloquent in speech; whose record is without a stain, and before whom the tongue of slander is silent and the traducer stands abashed.

Opposed to them are Horatio Seymour, the wily politician and the accomplished demagogue, and the renegade Frank Blair, both of them nominated under circumstances of such questionable propriety, even amongst so-called Democrats, as to leave a painful impression on the minds of the more upright members of the party that the whole thing was a stupendous fraud, and that such men as the traitor Vallandigham and the rebel Generals Preston, Wade Hampton, and Forrest, the butcher of Fort Pillow, had made their ticket and their platform for them.

Be that as it may, the platform and the ticket are worthy of each other, and I give them joy of both.

If, with such a cause and such leaders as the Republican party present, in contrast with those of the Democratic party, we cannot succeed in the coming Presidential election, God help the nation, for I fear we shall be almost past praying for.

But I do not anticipate any other than the most glorious results from the elections this fall. See to it, my fellow-citizens, that each man does his whole duty, and all will be well.

Let us poll our full strength, and the defeat of the enemy will be so overwhelming and complete, that we may hereafter "sit down under our own vine and fig tree, with none to make us afraid."

Having now given you the text, I invite the preachers of the true faith to come forward and exhort the people according to the Republican Gospel.

Prof. Pope was called out again and sang "The Two Copperheads."

GEN. HARRY WHITE'S REMARKS.

The Chairman then introduced General Harry White, of Indiana county, who, he said, had enjoyed "Southern hospitality" in Libby prison, and proposed three cheers for him, which was responded to with a will.

Gen. White said, after thanking the audience for the kind reception they had given him, that when he came to the city he had no idea of being called upon to talk to such a sea of heads as he saw before him. He came to the city as a member of the State Executive Committee, but had been captured and literally dragged before the meeting. Although the campaign had been open for some weeks the Republicans were, in a measure, slow to take the initiative. Away up in the mountains, in the county from which he came, which claimed a close relation with Allegheny county, his friends were waiting patiently for Pittsburgh and Allegheny to lead off in the campaign and they would follow. He could now go home and tell his friends to buckle on the armor and enter the fight in earnest, that Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities were aroused, the camp fires were lighted and would be brightly burning until a glorious victory crowned their labors.

The Republican party was created twelve years ago from a political necessity under the shadow of old Independence Hall, where the great charter of the people's liberties was framed, and the great object of that party since its establishment has been to have a Government under which all men would be free, and one that would protect all alike in the exercise of their natural rights and liberties. It was truly the people's party, and since its organization has labored to protect the oppressed against the oppressor. It has wiped the acursed institution of slavery from the land, and in twelve of the States of the Union, and all the broad territories of the land, the electine franchise was extended to all men, independent of color or caste.

When the Republican party came into power in 1861, it found a divided Union and an empty treasury. The Democratic party through James Buchanan had surrendered one-half of the Union to the rebels, and the country was filled with a currency in which there was no confidence. In the year 1868, with seven years of Republican rule, the country was united, and in a better financial condition than in 1861. The party found itself to-day standing on the ruins of a rebellion of four years, and in the midst of a political campaign upon the result of which, the life of the nation in a measure depends. He firmly believed that if the Republican party should fail to place Gen. Grant in the Presidential chair, the liberties and the Union of this once glorious land would be in danger of destruction.

This great national party to which the nation was indebted for its present existence, is charged by those who sought the country's ruin with despotism. During the war, when the nation was struggling for existence, it became a necessity to clothe the President with certain arbitrary powers in order to protect the government against its enemies, and when those powers were exercised the party was called despotic. When the rebellion had been crushed, the war ended by the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, and peace once more reigned throughout the land, Andrew Johnson, through the assassination of Lincoln, became President, and Congress saw fit to take from the President those prerogatives granted during the war, in order to guard against despotism, the same men cry out against it who before charged the party with being despotic. "Oh! consistency thou art a jewel." The speaker, after discussing the propriety and necessity of the passage of the reconstruction acts, referred to the record of General Grant, and after giving in detail the record of Seymour, contrasted it with that of Grant about the time of the New York riots. While Grant was at Vicksburg dictating to the commander of the rebel forces the terms of surrender, Seymour was in New York addressing a mob, who, by his own teachings, had been incited into a resistance of the laws of the nation. After an eloquent appeal to the voters to attend the election and vote as their consciences dictated the speaker closed.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

The President of the meeting then introduced Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee.

Mr. Grow said: Fellow citizens—You stand to-day in peace as you stood four years ago in war. Your country was then on the verge of destruction, and in November, 1864, the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency gave a death blow to the rebellion; secession was dead, and peace reigned throughout the land. The same men who threatened the life of the government, then, again threaten it and will continue to create disturbances and confusion, even though it be at the sacrifice of our government, until after the approaching election.

For four years the country shook with the tread of armed men; three billions of treasure was wasted and the land was drenched with the best blood of the nation to save the life of the best government that God ever gave to man. What caused this great sacrifice of human life and expenditure of treasure? You find the answer in the Democratic party—the same party which now presents Horatio Seymour as a candidate for the Presidency, and asks you to support him. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was duly and legally elected President of the United States by the popular vote of the nation, and no sooner was the result of that election made known, than the people of the South, the same who aided in the nomination of Seymour and Blair, appealed from the decision of the people of the nation and took up arms against the Government. Four years of bloody war was the result, during which the life of the nation depended upon you, the bone and sinew of the north. The rebellion was finally crushed, and the Government, with magnanimity never before heard of, endeavored to forget the traitorous acts of its enemies and extend to all a full and free pardon, providing only that those persons who had held office under the national Government and taken an oath to support the Codstitution of the United States, and had violated that oath by taking up arms against the Government, should never again hold office under the Government they attempted to destroy. After a brief reference to the results of the war, and the causes of the present unsettled condition of the country, which he attributed to the Democratic party, the speaker turned his attention to the financial question.

The Democratic party have heaped a debt of twenty-five thousand million upon the country which they propose to pay off immediately. How would it be done? Their favorite theory was "greenbacks for bonds." Suppose we pay the bonds in greenbacks, what are the greenbacks to be paid in? The government, in order to save itself from the destruction into which the Democracy would have plunged it, was compelled to issue twenty thousand millions in bonds, upon which they raised money to carry on the war. These bonds are merely promises to pay that amount of money with a condition attached called a coupon, promising to pay the interest until the principal is paid. Suppose we issue twenty thousand million in greenbacks to pay the bonds, what will be the result? We will have an inflated currency so depreciated in value as to totally destroy the national credit and gain nothing by it in the end, as the greenbacks are merely promises to pay, and must be redeemed in gold. But, says the Copperhead, "We get clear of the interest on the bonds." If that is what you want, it can be attained at a much less expense than upon the plan you propose, and in a manner that will not so materially affect the credit of the country and the transaction of business. Suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury issues an order that all persons holding the bonds of the Government shall present them for payment on or before a certain date, and when you, having a bond for one thousand dollars with coupons attached present it, the Secretary instead of giving you a thousand dollars in greenbacks, according to the Democratic theory, shall take his scissors and clip the coupons off and return you the bond, you will still have the promise of the Government to pay one thousand dollars, and the Government will save the expense of printing the greenbacks. But you say it would not be right to take the coupons without compensation. Is not that what is proposed by the Pendleton theory? The bonds are to be paid in money, and greenbacks are only a promise to pay, consequently they must be paid in coin.

Greenbacks are like the bonds, simply a promise to pay so much money, and are a legal tender, between individuals. That is if I owe you a debt I can discharge my obligation with the paper of the government just as I could with the paper of an individual, and so far as our transaction was concerned the debt would be paid, but not so with the obligation of the government, as it would still owe you five dollars. Consequently, the government can not discharge its own obligations with greenbacks, no more than an individual can pay his debts with his own paper, the acceptance of which would be at the pleasure of the creditors.

The speaker then turned his attention to the question of taxation, which he handled in a masterly manner, but at such length as to prevent us from publishing it in full. He held that the taxes were paid by the rich men of the country, and that it was the policy of the Republican party to have them pay instead of taxing rich and poor alike, as the Democratic platform suggested.

Bonds were exempt from local taxation as a matter of necessity, for if you give local governments the power to tax them, they would soon tax the national credit out of existence. The bondholder pays a national tax on his income. He then referred to the condition of the finances of the State, under Republican rule, and said that the State debt had been reduced over $4,000,000 since 1861, besides paying the expenses of the war, and that the tax on real estate for State purposes had been abolished.

After some further remarks, the speaker closed, amid cries of "go on!" "go on!"

The band then played a national air, Prof. Pope sang another song, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 13, 1868.

No further developments of the disease among cattle have been received at Hudson City, and it is believed the only cases were those first noted, and which were effectually disposed of by slaughtering.

Mr. Queen, the stakeholder, yesterday declared the McCoole-Coburn fight a draw, and handed the latter, who was present, his half of the stakes.

Experiments on the wreck of the steamer Scotland shows its entire removal practicable. Large pieces of the wreck were blown away yesterday with powder. Part of the cargo was lifted bodily from the hull and floated off seaward.

The result of the conference between the Committee of Bricklayers and Master Masons, if any has taken place, has not yet transpired up to-day.

Seven hundred dogs were taken to the pound. The average in previous years was between two and three thousand.

The New York and Flushing Railroad has been purchased by Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist.*

Ellen Murphy, Charles Haley and Alfred B. Dowd were arrested on the arrival of the "Guiding Star," charged with forgery in California.

Hudson river, at Albany, is lower than for many years at this season. Several steamers have run aground at Castleton bar.

The officers of the Citizens Association have addressed a letter to the Governor of Wisconsin suggesting that an agent be kept in this city to co-operate with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in sending able bodied laborers to Wisconsin. It is estimated that thirty or forty thousand emigrants could be sent annually to that State who could not otherwise find their way there.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Baltimore is no longer threatened with another flood:

—General Canby has assumed command of the Department at Washington,

—Booth's new theatre will not be ready to open before the first of the year.

—Dr. Battle shot a man named Simmons at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, on Sunday.

—Subscription books for stock in the French Trans-Atlantic Cable will be opened next Monday.

—Judge Hogeboom has denied the application to admit Gen. Geo. W. Cole, the murderer, to bail.

—General Schofield went to West Point Wednesday night to visit his family, two of his children being unwell.

—The town of Laporte, California, was destroyed by fire August 10th. The loss is estimated at half a million.

—At Alexandria, Va., Mrs. Richards, suffering from neuralgia, last night took an overdose of chloroform and died.

—The New York Democratic State Committee has appointed a State Convention to meet on September 2d at Albany.

—Luke P. Poland was renominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Vermont, for Congress, on Wednesday.

—Arrangements are being made in Baltimore to pay proper respect to the remains of Thaddeus Stevens when passing through that city.

—The yacht race, at New York, between the schooners Mattie and Martha, of twenty miles, for one thousand dollars, was won by the Mattie.

—Mr. Johnson has decided to support Seymour and Blair in the coming contest, while several members of the Cabinet favor Grant and Colfax.

—George Anderson, of Haddenfield, was drowned at Atlantic City Wednesday while bathing at the place where two little girls were drowned some weeks since.

—John Tyler escaped from the Baltimore jail a few days since, where he was confined for defrauding the Revenne. The next day a pardon arrived from the President.

—An unknown man, yesterday, while firing a revolver into some logs on Stanton street, New York, shot a little girl named Mary Tierney. The latter died shortly afterwards.

—The President denies that by the recent order of the Secretary of War he recognizes the *de facto* Goveenments of the South. He will at some time bring the question before the Cabinet for decision, and he believes that these Governments cannot be recognized as proper for the present.