TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

### FROM EUROPE.

Annual Feast of the Sheffield Cutler Company, England--Speech by Reverdy Johnston, American Minister-The Press and the Chinese Treaty with the United States-Potato Riot at Cork, Ireland.

### By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] GREAT BRITAIN. .

LONDON. Sept. 4.—The annual feast of Cuttlers, at Sheffield, occurred vesterday. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, American Minister, who was present as a guest, made his first address in England, in response to a toast to the health of the American Minister. Mr. Johnson, after expressing thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, said that he came to this country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country. For no people under the sun had America kinder feelings than for her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people. They had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions. In their joint hands liberty would live forever.

Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the causes and course and triumphant termination of the recent civil war. He continued: The war had ended slavery. None now but freedmen trod the soil of America, and history would say all was spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fame and belying the Declaration of Indonederse

the Declaration of Independence.

The speaker then alluded to the marshalling of the forces for the coming Presidential election in America, saying that however the canvass ended he could personally rouch for the next President as a warn

friend of England. Mr. Johnson alluded to the Sheffield Cutiery, which he said was known throughout the whole civilized world, and spoke favorably and encouragingly of the annual gathering of the Cutiers' Company. He was ering of the Cutiers' Company. He, was listened to throughout with the most marked attention and his assurances of peaceful and friendly relations between England and America were vociferously applauded.

Gazette has an editorial on the subject of the Chinese treaty with the United States. The writer says: "The treaty looks as if gn merchants residing in China one side, and the Chinese naopinion. Here in England we are not to be taken by storm. A liberal interchange of opinion between the Embassy and the representatives of the English Govern-ment will demonstrate that a change in the position of Great Rritain and China is deresentatives of the English Govern-

manded by the times, and will be benifi-cial to both. London, September 4.—Dispatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers and for a time they were great numbers and for a time they were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbances and a charge was made on a body of about two hundred ricters, who were dispersed at the point of the

The Bermuda Dry Dock, the largest structure for floating in the world, was successfully launchedto-day.

Inverseool, Sept. 4.—The Coroner's in-quest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergale railway disaster was concluded to-day, the jury bringing a verdict of man-slaughter against Williams and Jones, the brake men on the goods train, for criminal negligence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4—Evening.—A man named Dwyer was arrested by the police at Tipperary last evening on a charge of firing at Mr. Scully's party a few days ago. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4—Evening.—The steamer Baltimore salled this afternoon

## THE PRINCE.

Paris, September 4.—It is announced to-day that Dufaure, an ex-Minister under Louis Phillippi, will be an opposition cau-didate for the Corps Legislatif.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, September 4.—Sugar firm but anchanged. Calcutta linseed dull and delivered at 62s. Petroleum firm.

ARTWERP, September 4. — Petroleum quiet at 49½f. quiet at 49/f.
London, September 4—Evening.—Consols, 94/g. Bonds, 72/g. Erie, 31. Atlantic and Great Western, 38/g.
Fr. nkrort, September 4—Evening.—Bonds, 75a75/g.
Liverpool, September 4—Evening.—Cot-

ton easier but not quotably changed; sales 10,000; cotton at sea bound to this port estimated at 672,000 bales, of which 30,000 are from the United States. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable and caused adulin as in the mar-ket. Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier. Corn easier at 36s. 3d. Wheat easier but not quotably lower. Provisions unchanged.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Lard higher at 67s. 3d. Naval Stores un-

Jewish Temple Dedicated-Robbers Ar rested.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4:- The new Jewish Temple, Adath Israel, at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, just completed at a cost of \$120,000, was dedicated this after-

noon with impressive ceremonies in the pre-cuce of a large congregation. Revs. Wise, of Cincinnati, and Kleber, of Louis-ville, delivered the sermons.

Two men named Powell were arrested to-day, charged with robbing R. A. Robinson & Co., druggists, of \$10,000 worth of only in the content of the content of

opium.

Doe Ward, a negro, was accidentally killed by a soldier in the lower part of the city yesterday.

Grand Torch Light Procession. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Chicago, September 4.—A torch light procession to night, composed of Grant and Tamer Clubs, was an imposing affair. The procession marched through the principal attrests to Court House Square, where they were briefly addressed by Major Rice.

### ARKANSAS.

nstructions to Registration Officers—Gen. Forrest Claiming to be Misrepresented. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. MEMPHIS, September 4.—The Avalanche's Little Rock (Ark.) special to-day says Gov Clayton of Arkansas has prepared instructions for his Registers for the registration the powers the duties of each Register are the rejection of any one whom the Registers may not think entitled to register, even though the applicant has already taken the oath, to make arrests and call upon Sheriffs for a sufficient number of armed armed men to assist him, and if not furnished then call upon the commanding officer of any troops of the State Guard, which means the negro militia, who is directed to fu nish promptly such aid. The applicant for registration is also required to prove his innocence, by evidence satisfactory to the Register, that he has not been guilty of a number of specified acts during a sum of years, one of which is that he did not sympathize with the rebellion. If he fails to establish this he cannot lion. If he fails to establish this he cannot register, his oath to the contrary notwithstanding, unless he voted for the present Constitution. Another is to reject any one who has taken the franchise oath, if the Register is satisfied or thinks he ought not to be registered, and before being allowed to register he must subscribe to an oath setting forth that he accepted the civil and political equality of all men and agrees not to attempt to make any changes. Ten days before the election the boards of registration meet in each county, with

of voters they consider disqualified by the registration law. The Courts are forbid-den to issue any mandamus or other process to registers.

General Forrest published a card this morning stating that in the reported conversation published in the Cincinnati Commercial he had been misrepresented. Mr. Woodward, the correspondent, also pub lishes a card, saying he will make the corrections suggested, denying any intention to wilfully misrepresent him.

power, upon their own knowledge or information, to strike from the list the names

## ST. LOUIS.

Triennial Convocation of Knights Temp-lar and Royal Arch Masons—Base Ball Triennial s-Speaker Collax and Party-

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] St. Louis, Sept. 4.—The triennial convo cation of Knights Templar and Royal Arch Masons, which will be held here, commencing on the 15th inst., promises to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the country. Delegations from every State in the Union, numbering from twenty five hundred to four thou-LONDON, September 4.—The Pall Mall sand, are expected. Extensive preparations are being made to suitably re ceive and entertain the guests, and all classes of citizens are taking a lively in-terest in the matter. An excursion to the Iron Mountain, a sail on the river, and a tion with Mr. Burlingame on the other, grand banquet at the new Masonic Temple are among the events on the programme. examination, but may serve to Ample hotel arrangements have been made private citizens will freely open their doors to visitors if necessary. It is expected the occasion will be one of the most memorable events that has ever taken place west

of the Mississippi river. The St. Louis Ag icultural and Mechani cal Association offer promiums to the amount of \$500, to be contested for by base ball clubs during the fair to come off early in October, the winning club to receive \$300, second best \$500, third best \$50. A Denver telegram says Mr. Colfax and party have returned to that point under escort of a band of friendly Ute Indians.

Gen. Sherman passed through Omaha

to-day en voute for St. Louis.

The Indians are quiet along Platto river The Indians are quiet along Platte river.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says a party of prospectors on Yellow Stone river were attacked by Indians, one of their number badly wounded and five Indians killed. Colonel Cullen, Indian Superintendent, concluded a treaty with the Blood and Blackfeet Indians on the 1st inst.

The Republicans of the Sixth District of this State heigh nominited Colonel R. T. this State have nominated Colonel R. T. Van Horn for re-election to Congress.

# BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Severe sorethroat, with hoarseness, almost an epidemic in New York. —Gen. Grant and Gov. Seymour it is reported will be in New York next week. -An explosion of nitro glycerine occur red at Hoosic Tunnell, Mass., on Thursday. badly burning three men.

The Government Commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pa-cific Railroad, carrying it ninety-five miles west of Benton.

The pork packing establishment of Cales' Bross, Forsyth street, New York, was damaged by fire on Thursday night to the extent of \$4,000. -The total tonnage of steam and sailing

essels of the United States is 3, 109, 267 tons. The number of steamships is 2,942, and of sailing vessels 15,042.

—Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been granted six months' leave of absence with permission to go abroad.

—The personnel of the navy, in accordance with Act of Congress, has been reduced to 8,500 men, the number of the force previous to the war. -Brevet Brigadier General Geo. W. Bulloch, who has been on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau for some time, has been or-dered to be mustered out of the service.

-The report that a band of outlaws had —The report that is band of outlaws had seized a United States Marshal in Kentucky, while attempting to perform his duties, is confirmed, and orders have been issued for the arrest of the rascals.

—In reply to a tobacco manufacturer making the inquiry, Commissioner Rollins states that the tobacco tax will be assessed and collected as heretofore until stamps under the new law are furnished. —The body of a white boy, whose disapper rance had been the subject of considerable comment for several days, was found near Savainah on Wednesday, and is supposed to have been murdered by negroes. -The steamer Metis, on her passage from

New York to Providence, ran into and sunk the schooner Casmos, laden with lime. Before sinking the lime took fire and the schooner blew up. The grew were saved. -Attorney General Evarts, at the request of the Secretary of War, is engaged on an opinion relative to the settlement of the claims of Southern Union men for reportery destroyed. property destroyed during the war. The claims foot up to over thirty initilons in the

aggregate. The total receipts of lumber at Chicago from January 1st to August 31st were 650,—317,249 feet, showing an increase on last year's receipts during the same period of 167,177,234 feet. The total receipts of shingles this year amount to 371,773,000, being 101,936,000 in excess of last year.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

now about to commence. He says among The Supervisor Appointment tional Storekeepers and Gaugers Appointed.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1868. NOMINATIONS FOR SUPERVISORS. Commissioner Rollins sent to Secretary McCulloch nominations for Supervisors and under the Revenue law for those districts for which names have not already been presented. No action has yet been taken on the nominations already existing. Another interview on the subject will be had between the Secretary, and Commissioner.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS. The following Internal Revenue officers were appointed to-day. Store-keepers were api ointed to-day. Sto e-keepers— James Shannon, New York City; Wash-ington Stark. Aurora, Indiana: James Staelton, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Jno. Holmes, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; D.

D. Broadhead, Philadelphia.

Gaugers—D. C. Gilbany. Holmes McElroy, James S. Gilem, Soventeenth Pennsylvania District; David Lostuller and Robt. D. Brown, Tenth Indiana District; John Seventh New York District: Clark Wilson, Twenty-third Pennsylvania District; and George G. Tiffany, Second California District.

NAVY MATTERS. Commodore Goldsborough has been ordered on ordnance duty at the Philade phia Navy Yard. Commodore Francis B. Ellison has been

detached from duty as Light House Inspector of the 10th district, headquarters at Buffalo, and placed in waiting orders. He will be relieved on the 1st of October by Captain Gustavus H. Scott, whose orders to the Philadelphia Navy Yard have been re-ARMAMENTS FOR PACIFIC FORTS.

the first of October, to ascertain and recom-mend the most suitable armament for the fort on Aleatras Island, California, and any other forts on the Pacific coast AUSTRIAN MINISTER. Baron Lederer, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Austria to the United

of officers to assemble at San Francisco on

Secretary Schofield has directed a Board

## S ates, was to-day officially received by the President. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Correspondence Retween Generals Rosecranz and Lee.

New York, Sept. 4, 1863. The following is the Rosecrans-Lee cor-

es; ondence : WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., ( August 26, 1868. GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the fuure of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States, especially to ascertain the sentiments of those brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men, who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been. I see that interpreting States rights to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation, and also that so great a country, as ours even now is, cer ainly is to be, must have State governments to attend local duties or go further and fare worse. It is plain to us at the west and north that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of concentration, swels our national expenditures, diminishes our production and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bones and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom. We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer merce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuation standard of value until we can remely the evils in the condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise, such as a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and

failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provided discon ent and disorder among our people, and bring demagoguical agitation, revolution, repudiation and a thousand unnamed evils and yillainies on us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good and ill. I believe every one I know, who reflects, believes that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosper-ously and contentedly at work, invic-capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multimy many fold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard and assure for themselves and the whole sind assure for themselves and the whole spirition a most happy and prosperous future. Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work. I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, ask every thinking man of the Great West and North, with the appoint the done? We save told ask why it cannot be done? We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it—that if ever done at all it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of their ignorant inexperienced colored people mostly men who must be needy adventurers or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance and govern-ment can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelli-

at the South. We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and profection to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen and restore themselves and our coun-THE CAPITAL.

The Supervisor Appointment
Difficulty—Another Conference
on the Subject—Armaments for
Forts on the Pacific—Additional Storekeepers and Gauwhose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of your views, that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you, and the other gentlemen who will join in the expression, are willing to pledge

the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to res oring peace and prosperity to our common country. want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending now black with clouds and impending storm. I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by ninetenths of the whole people of the South, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who countries your views, and oxpressions who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal offi-

cers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured. This concurrence of opinion, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party polities, and take such steps to meet you's as will insure a lasting peace, with all its

countless blessings.
Very truly, your Friend,
[Signeh] W. S. Rosechans.
To Gen. R. E. Lee, White Sulphur
Springs, West Virginia. White Sulphur Springs, West Va., August

26.—GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion I have conferred with a number of gontlemen from will endeavor to intercept them. containce with your suggestion I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confidence and who are acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer. With this explanation we proceed answer. With this explanation we proceed to give to you a cahdid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer. Whatever opinion may have prevailed with the past in regard to African slavery, or the property of a State and the Attornation of the State gave a legal decision before the State gave and the State gave a legal decision before the State gave and the State gave a we believe that we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that the questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith

to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people leid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fill all their duties, un-der the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we be-lieve that old irritations would have passed away and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feelings toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof. Their idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely anfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has brought no change in our feelings toward them. They till constitute the importont part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be compara-tively unproductive. Without the emnt which Southern agriculture afords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whits of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opp sed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race; but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present negroes have

ed conviction that at present negroes have not the intelligence or oth r qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public. The great want of the South is peace. The people carestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle, to their prosperity. They ous obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from op-pressive misrale. Above all they would pressive misrale. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birturight of every American, the right of self-government. Establish this on a firm basis, and we can safely promise; on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and

States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peareful cititizens loval to the Constitution of their country. We believe

the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the hono to be, Very respectfully and truly, R. E. Lee, Va. John Echols, Va. G. T. Beauregard, La F. S. Stockdale, Tx.

lx. H. Stevens, Ga. F. W. Pickens, S. C . H. H. Stuart, Ga. W. J. Robinson, Va C. M. Conrad, La.
Linton Stevens, Ga.
A. T. Caperton, W. V.
E. Fontaine, Va.
Jno. Letcher, Va.
T. B. Brance, Ga.
T. B. Brance, Ga.
T. B. Brance, Ga.
T. B. Brance, Ga. M. O. H. Morton, La T. B. Brance, Ga. E. Fontaine, Va.
Jino. Letcher, Va.
B. C. Adams, Miss.
W. J. Green, N. C.
Lewis E. Harris, Va.
P. A. Daniels, Jr., Va.
H. T. Russel, Ga.
W. T. Sutherlin, Va.
Jere, Morton, Va.
A. B. James, Va.
Geo. W. Bolling, Va.
P. T. Beauregard, Ts. James Byons, Va.

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

## A Telegraph Discovery-Remarkable, if

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) NEW YORK, Sept 4 .- The Herald to-day has a long communication from Tonawanda, relative to an alleged discovery by a Mr. J. H. Mower of a new method of electrical sub-aqueous communication, by which he claims to have carried on a telegraphic conversation from a point in Toronto, Canada West, and Sandy Creek, Oswego, N. Y., a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, through the waters of Lake Ontario, without cable or other conductors, using the water alone as a conduct ductors, using the water alone as a conducting medium. The process is not described, but it is stated the discoverer is now patenting his discovery and is confident of being able to work the longest sub-aqueous circuit. without difficulty, and proposes to establish communication by this process between Montauk point and the coast of Spain with-in three months, and claims it can be done at an expense of only ten thousand dollars. cians and telegraphers here express incredulity in regard to the correctness of

-Indian depredations continue to be reported. A dispatch from Denver states that three men were killed and one wounded by the Indians near Colorado City on Thursday, and a large amount of stock run off. A light on Wednesday between the be a collision. The thought is in every be a collision. organized settlers and Indians, on the Kiowa, resulted in the killing of two and wounding of several Indians. Reports and all parties are arming. Ku Klux Klans from all parts of the territory show that are perfectly organized, well officered, and depredations continue and many whites thoroughly drilled, composed of desperate are being murdered. A dispatch from are being murdered. A dispatch from Omaha reports that a large force of Cheyenne Indians is moving north, intending to strike the Pacific Railroad between North

U. S. District Court-Judge M'Candless, In the case of the United States vs. sixtyfive bushels of malt and other property, owned by M. Zimmerman, of Luzerne county, the jury found a verdict for respondent.

The case of the United States against erdict for the re sixteen barrels of highwines, seized at Luzerne county, and unclaimed, & B. Wright was decreed informer, and the clerk ordered to pay him \$431.71.

In the case of the United States against ten barrels of highwines, unclaimed, Thos. Taylor was decreed informer, and the clerk ordered to pay him \$312.24. In the casas Nos. 45 and 46 of May term, 1868, and Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 50 of October term, 1868, in which verdicts for the United States have been rendered, as previously reported, on motion of District Attorney Carnahan, decrees of forfeiture were entered and writs of sale ordered to

be issued. In the case of the United States vs. Alex. Robinson, impleaded with John L. Cone et al., judgment was entered in default of appearance and plea.

In the case of the United States vs. R. J. Straight and Wm. H. Wood, impleaded with John L. Cone et al., the jury found a

verdict for the delendants.

In the case of the United States vs. four-teen barrels of distilled spirits owned by Wm. McKim, the jury found a verdict for he respondent.
In the Bankruptcy branch pelitions for

gg. county; J. B. Morrison, Erie county; G. W. Anderson, Blair county; John R. Thorp, Joseph Fricker and John Sloan, of Allegheny. In the matter of M. T. Heintzelman, of

Northumberland county, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, the Court ordered an examination of said bankrupt and wife before Register Weistling. at Sunbury.

# Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Septem-

Isaac Williams, et ux to Archinalu Scarigia, July 21, 1895; lot on-Carter alley, Pittsburgh, 20 by 10 feet.

John McBride et ux to Michael Glenn, July 18, 1893; lot No. 23 in Smithley's plan, Chartiers towarhip, 16 by 100 feet, with buildings.

Baul Crawford to Van Buren Fowler, November 30, 1896; lot on Rebeccastreet, Allegheny, 22 by 60 feet, with buildings.

23 1898; lot on Wilkins town-hip, 33 by 184 feet with buildings.

William B. Ross et ux to Jacob B. Hubbey, August 23 1898; lot on Centre alley, Pittsburgh, 26 by 100 feet, with building.

B300

William B. Ross et ux to Isaac Williams, March 2, 1877; lot on Centre alley, Pittsburgh, 26 by 100 feet, with building.

B300

William B. Ross et ux to Jane Mary Flower, August 15, 1868; lot No. 101 in Yowler's plan, Pittsburgh, 35 by 20 feet, with buildings.

James F. Stevenson to George A. Hayard, September 1, 1803; lots Nos. 74, 75, 76, 78 70 and 80, in Fet ty's plan, Versailes township, 140 by 330 feet with buildings.

Samuel B. Guiley, Sheriff, to Win, McUnlough, 8, 600

th's plan, Versalles township, 140 by 330 feet with buildings.

Samuel B. Culley Sheriff, to Win. Met ullough. August 23, 1682; lot of ground on the North site of Fayetts street, Second ward, Aliegheny, 60 by 136 John C. Lappe to Adam H-rehenroether, July 15, 1863; the Jout ern part of lot No. 31, in Galaway 5 plan, O'Hara and Chestnut street, Allegheny, 77 by 51 fact with buildings.

John A. Munson to John S. McCall, August 23, 1863; lot in East Liberty.

John Rosemand to Win. F. Grosse, september 1, 23 1888; lot in Hosemund's plan, Collins township, 23 1888; lot in Hosemund's plan, Collins township, 25 1888; lot viet lots on Page arcet. Allegheny, 40 hy 130 feet, with buildings.

John Rodgers et us. 10 Thomas Scally, July 9, 1863; two lots on Page arcet. Allegheny, 40 hy, 200 feet, with buildings.

John Rodgers et us. 10 Thomas Scally, July 9, 1863; lot 180 feet.

Montroades Filed.

Same day forty mortgades were filed of record.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Millsburg —
Speeches of Messrs. Lawrence, McCormick and Others.
A large and enthslastic meeting of the Republican voters of Millsburg, on the Monongabela River, was held on Thurs-

THE SITUATION IN ALABAMA.

The annexed letter was written by a Northern gentleman, who is a clergyman by profession and has been prominently dentified with seminaries of learning of the higher grade. Cautious in his estimate of men and events, his statements are entitled to the fullest confidence. There are manifest reasons why his identity should not be

-, ALA., August 14, 1868. The political condition of the State is anything but satisfactory. The spirit of ebellion is rampant, and is more bold, outspoken, defiant and bitter than in 1861. No man not on the ground can conceive the crucl, revengeful conduct of these men and their hatred to the Government of the United States. The pulpit, the rostrum and the press unblushingly "breathe out death and slaughter" against the Radical party and the Government, and as the mind no less than the body partakes of the nature of the food upon which it subsists, I ask what can we expect from the public mind that feeds on falsehood, treason and slander? A leading member of the M. E. Church South said to me the other day: "I thirst for the blood of the infernal nigger party, and nothing but blood will satisfy and in the same conversation he said : me, and in the same conversation he said:
If I had the power, I would send this
nigger Government to h—l, and establish
nigger Government to h—l, and establish in its stead a monarchy." Lindsley, the editor of the Florence Journal, Capt. Coffee and other prominent men of the vicinity talk in the same way, and advocate earnest y

a monarchy.

Last summer when my house burned to he ground with nearly all I possessed, the neighbors, though present in crowds, reused to lift a finger to help put out the fire, and said it was nothing but a nest of d-d nigger teachers and preachers, and they regretted only that they were not all in the fire. These are but a few instances, but are fair specimens of the rebel spirit which is prevalent here. Our families are insulted in the streets and ostracised in business as

well as in society. It now seems to me that unless some, as man's mind, is discussed in every circle, men, and in Alabama not less than 70,000 strong. I have ever reason to know that the design is to drive every Union man from the State, and I am confident that if the Union men, white and black, are driven out, they will leave the State "an ash heap oaked in blood."

Our Legislature passed a bill authorizing the General Assembly to appoint the eight electors for the State of Alabama. The bill was vetoed by the Governor; a resolution to pass it over the veto was laid on the table.

The Legislature refused (or neglected) to pass a Registration Law, that the State can be purged of the four classes excluded by In the case of the United States against | can be held without a registration, and any attempt to hold an election by the rebels would be revolutionary and a sufficient cause for the Governor of the State to suppress." The rebels mean to carry the State for Sevmour and Blair or produce war. The Republicans can elect the eight electors by the Legislature, or defeat the elec-tion. One or the other they will do. Our Treasury is empty, crops for three years almost a failure, this year not exceeding half a crop of all the staples, railroad cars running nearly empty of passengers and freight, steamers rotting at anchor, every article of comfort or use, from a cambric needle to a steam engine, imported from the North, and a perfect paralysis in business. Land, which before the war was worth fifty dollars an acre, now sells at ten, and every other class of property at the same discount; yet with all this light before them they persist in their murderous work. They seem to me like bats and owls, they see the least when there is the most light. The Rebel leaders boast that the election of Seymour and Blair is the recovery of the "lost eause," In the Bankruptcy branch politions for discharge were filed by Henry A. Gillet, R. Gillet and Zakoc Martin, of Crawford county. Henry S. Rodgers, Crawford county; B. Sanderson, Crawford county; Crawford county; D. Sanderson, Crawford county; Cr they are seen in uniform in every part of the State, and the danger has become so great to Union men in all parts of the South that they dare not sleep at night in their own

> The colored people are purchasing land andstock, building cabins and trying to make themselves comfortable. They are more industrious, frugal and virtuous this year than in any previous year of their history. All acknowledge that as far as the school master and missionary have gone, the colored race has improved vastly in all those qualities that elevate humanity. You may travel through the plantations in the interior and find that in every cabin, at noon and night, they all take their books and improve every spare hour in study, and they help each other; and in this way all are learning to read.

The colored voters will-vote nearly solid for Grant and Colfax, and they say if they cannot vote, if the Legislature will do it, it is all the same.

During the remainder of this century there will be only one annual eclipse in our Atlantic States, viz: that of September 29, 1875, soon after sunrise, which will be annular at Boston, in Vermont, New Hamp-three and Maine: the duration of the shire and Maine; the duration of the ring, where central in these States, will be from three to four minutes. On March 25, 1876. there will be a central colipse near noon in Vancouver's Island, in which the diameter the sun and the augmented diameter of the moon will be almost exactly the same. This eclipse will not, we believe, be quite central in any part of the United States. In the Pacific States (Northern California and Montana), there will be an annular eclipse of the sun on March 16, 1885; the third re turn of that of February 12,1831, which was annular in the Southeast part of Massachusetts, where it was carefully observed.

### Buffalo Market. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Republican voters of minimum and the problem of the plus burgh Gazette.]

Monongahola River, was held on ThursMonongahola River, was held on Thursday at 7½ o'clock. The meeting was orday at 7½ o'clock. The meeting at \$9.95.0 Wheat dull; 5,000 bush No. 1
Milwaukee in lots at \$1,75; 10,000 bush white
Michigan at \$2.25. Corn inactive in small
hour the meeting adjourned with three
rousing cheers for Grant and Colfax.

BUFFALO, September 4.—Flour is quiet;
60,000 bbls Nos. 1 and 2 city ground spring
at \$9.950. Wheat dull; 5,000 bush No. 1
Milwaukee in lots at \$1,75; 10,000 bush white
Michigan at \$2.25. Corn inactive in small
lots at \$1,12a1,13. Oars dull; 11,409 bush
at 61½ c. Rye, asking \$1,40. Burley dull
and unchringed. Mess Pork firm at \$30,25.
Lard firm at 19½ c. Highwines at \$1,30.