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THE CAPITAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
WASHINGTON, August 16, 1869.
The Treasurer of the United States today received another counterfeit ten dollar greenback of the 23rd series, letter C, which, in its distinctive features, varies materially from any other specimen yet printed. The engraving is quite coarse and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all closely. The vignette of Lincoln is very indifferently engraved, and the serial number and other details are poorly imitated. There is within a fraction of \$38,000,000 of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation in this, in response to a circular of the Treasurer recalling it, some \$25,000 have been received from New York, and it is hoped the last issue will shortly be taken up. Of the fifty dollar greenbacks to be recalled from the circulation referred to there are only some seventeen millions in circulation.

REVENUE RETURNS.
Partial returns to the revenue office for the year ending June 30, show the following amount of taxes collected: 4,800,000; distilled spirits from all sources \$43,800,000; tobacco \$22,000,000; fermented liquor \$600,000; individuals \$2,500,000; internal revenue stamps \$1,600,000. Seventy-seven districts are yet to be heard from. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$738,000.

ARRIVED AT SUTKA.
The Treasury Department has received information that the recently appointed Collector of Customs for Siska, Alaska, has arrived there and entered upon the discharge of his duties. A number of assistant agents who have been acting as deputy collectors for that district, have been removed and regular deputies are to be appointed in their places.

HAVANA.
The Conscription to be Almost General.—Rebel Supplies cut off. Weather and Public Health.
Col. Palacios, late Governor of Manzanillo, sailed for Spain yesterday. The Governor of Espiritu Santo has ordered a conscription to include all men within his jurisdiction between the ages of twenty and fifty-five. He also prohibits the sale of groceries and provisions for the interior with a view of cutting off one source of rebel supplies. Nearly 1,500 men were obtained by conscription in the jurisdiction of Havana. A few more were burned several houses near Matanzas. Volunteers in Havana are very enthusiastic and ready to take the field. Heavy rains are falling daily, and the thermometer marks 93 night and day. Sickness is decreasing, owing to the fact that unaccustomed persons have now passed through the worst of the miasmata.

ST. LOUIS.
The National Capital Movement.—Excitement over the Prize Fight of To-Day.—Return from Europe.
St. Louis, April 16.—The Executive Committee appointed to arrange for the National Capital Convention, met to-night and put some machinery into operation. A Finance Committee was appointed from among prominent and influential citizens, and arrangements were made for corresponding with speakers in different parts of the country, and to invite speakers to attend the Convention. Copies of the call will be sent to the Governors of the States and Territories, with the request that they will appoint delegates. The Committee has received information from various sections of the country showing a lively interest has been taken in the matter.

The sporting fraternity are active and excited to-night in anticipation of the Allen-Gallagher fight tomorrow. The schools and saloons are crowded with friends of the respective keepers. There is much talk and plenty of betting, but why there is so much in favor of Allen at even odds. Each combatant will have a committee of twenty men to maintain order on the ground. Sherman, Thurston and Rutledge will second Allen, and probably O'Baldwin and Ben Hogan will serve Gallagher. The relations now are that the fight will be preserved and there will be a fair fight. Col. Bowden who has been in pursuit of the Ellenderbrand outlaws for some time past arrived to-day. He has made a detailed report of operations to Governor McChesney, but his contents have not yet appeared. Ellenderbrand is still in San Francisco, but all efforts to capture him have been unsuccessful.

A dispatch from Baltimore says: Accounts from almost every section of the State present general prevalence of drought. In the lower counties, corn and tobacco crops are suffering dreadfully. On the eastern shore, it is stated that only a half crop of corn can be saved. In the vicinity of Baltimore, the gardens and pastures are almost burned up. With the exceptions of occasional light showers, in some few localities no rain has fallen for a week. Farmers who have arrived in Washington, from Virginia give distressing accounts of the drought in that State. It is stated, and asserted that unless they have rain soon the corn and tobacco crops will certainly be thoroughly destroyed. Letters from Georgia do not represent that the crops are suffering from drought. The southeastern sections of New Hampshire are suffering from a severe drought, which is drying up the pastures, scorning the growing crops, and exposing woodlands to ready conflagration. The Lawrence American says the streams are very low, and the factories suffer much inconvenience. The Arlington has been compelled to shut down for a portion of the time and for its pond to fill up with a sufficient supply of water from the Spicket river. Trout have been left high and dry in the brooks, there not being water enough left to float them.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday in New York.
—Indianapolis complained of hot weather and too much rain for the good of the crops.

Dr. E. J. Keefe, of Waukegan, Ill., was drowned while fishing yesterday near his home.
—A little girl eight years old was killed yesterday while endeavoring to get on a moving train at Cincinnati depot.
—Rain commenced falling in Cincinnati at nine o'clock last night, the first of any consequence for two weeks, with an appearance of a steady rain.
—The steambot Havana was burned below Cincinnati yesterday. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$9,000, in Cincinnati offices. No lives were lost.
—The total valuation of Boston for taxable purposes, according to the Assessor's return for 1869, is \$49,511,600, an increase over last year of \$35,937,000.
—Henry Midlander, lately from Washington City, got drunk in Chicago, went to a saloon, of his boarding house which had no railings, roiled out and was killed.

At Saratoga the trot between Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy was postponed yesterday on account of the storm on Sunday, making the track very heavy.
—Five used persons attended a base ball match between the Oxford and Cincinnati clubs, at Cincinnati, which resulted in favor of the latter club by a score of 4 to 18.
—James J. Wortha, brother of J. J. Wortha, of Memphis, and lately from Chicago, was seized with apoplexy while entering the Flaniers' House yesterday, and died almost instantly.
—Over one hundred and twenty families have gone west from New York city within a few months and settled near Waterville, Kansas. Fifty other families will soon follow them.
—Yesterday a train on the Southside Railroad was thrown off the track twelve miles from Petersburg, Va., instantly killing B. Hobson, the conductor, and Rev. W. Myers, a colored preacher.
—Mr. George Peabody has donated to the Trustees of Washington College, of West Virginia, \$20,000 to establish an additional professorship, recently proposed by the President of the College, Gen. Lee.

Colonel J. Nagle, formerly of the Irish brigade, and one of the Fenians, was arrested yesterday in New York by falling from a window of his residence No. 89 Madison street.
—The base ball match between the Savannah and Charleston clubs, passed over yesterday at the residence of the former being victorious. Very few negroes were on the ground and there was no attempt at a disturbance.
—Mr. Peabody's health is improved so much that yesterday he was able to dine at the hotel table, at White Sulphur Springs, where he is stopping. As he appeared crowded with admirers, and demonstrations of congratulations on his convalescence.

Gov. Stevenson yesterday forwarded to the sheriff of Jefferson county, Ky., an order to proceed in the execution of the sentence in the case of Wm. Kuel, the wife murderer, who was convicted and sentenced to death in Jefferson county, Ky., on the 7th of September in the day set in the order for the execution.
—The arrest of John R. Ritter, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, was made in New York last Tuesday. He is charged with embezzling six hundred thousand dollars of the school funds of Tennessee. The Tennessee authorities have been notified and the officers are expected from Memphis to-day to take him.

Judge Swayne adjourned the Houston & Galveston Railroad case yesterday, without argument, with the understanding that the counsel having charge of the various interests will agree upon a decree, whereby the interests of the parties concerned may be secured, until the case comes regularly before the full bench of the Superior Court.
—At a citizens' meeting last night at Buffalo a draft of an act to protect public safety against combinations and conspiracies to monopolize the coal, or support coal monopolies and a recommendation that the next Legislature pass the same, was adopted. The act provides that individuals so offending be convicted and punished as for misdemeanor. Any corporation or railroad company so conspiring to forfeit their charter.

The New York Sun prints an interview with Fort Schuyler of his reported wife, Pratt, the alleged Texas murderer and rioter. The prisoner gives a minute account of his life, and denies that he was present when the riot occurred at Jefferson and Lew Smith and the two negroes were killed. He gave a list of Texas, now in New York, as knowing to his whereabouts the riot occurred at Jefferson. When the reporter visited him all unsatisfactorily expressed their belief in Pratt's innocence.
—At White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, yesterday, the Committee appointed by the National Board of Trade made a report on the most feasible route for the transportation of the heavy products of the west to the Atlantic coast. Reports were submitted from Wm. M. Barwell, of New Orleans, T. M. Monroe, of Dubuque, and Robert H. Hughes, of Virginia. These reports were read and referred to Mr. Hughes to be digested into form. The Committee remain in session for several days.
—Judge Bernard has issued an injunction directed to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-third District of New York, enjoining him from collecting tax for about twenty thousand dollars which had been assessed against Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, of Wall street. This is an assessment of one hundred and twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month for the average amount of capital employed and for deposits held by the firm in business, which was made by the late assessor, and which, on appeal, was sustained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Attorney General has been compelled to shut down for a portion of the time and for its pond to fill up with a sufficient supply of water from the Spicket river. Trout have been left high and dry in the brooks, there not being water enough left to float them.

SECOND EDITION.

NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, August 16.—Midnight.—The Ministers held a meeting at Sheffield to-day to devise measures for keeping up their strike. After the meeting a number of men who had been locked out, attacked the house of some of the unionists and sacked them. A great riot followed, but was finally stopped by the police, who succeeded in dispersing the mob. At last account the city was quiet. London, Aug. 16.—The Harvards were to-day in their new boat, using for the first time a new set of oars made here. The Oxford men were also on the water at the same time and both crews were rowing with the spectators, of whom a large number had gathered on the banks. The betting has now fairly commenced and stands three to one in favor of the Oxford.

DUBLIN, August 15.—A great Orange demonstration was made to-day at Clonsilla. It is estimated that thirty thousand people took part in the procession and subsequent open air meeting. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the disestablishment of the Irish Church and party processions. Meetings have been held in Waterford and Thurles, at which resolutions were adopted urging the Government to issue a general amnesty to the Fenians.
LONDON, August 16.—The Levant Herald reports that two Armenian prelates who have been detained twelve years in Abyssinia, have been released through the intercession of the British Government.

FRANCE.
PARIS, August 16.—vix. French Cable. The Emperor will visit the camp at Chalons in September. The Publicist states that the Emperor still suffers from rheumatic pains and remains at St. Cloud. The Emperor's health is such that he will not take leave in such a momentous crisis. The Emperor's health is such that he will not take leave in such a momentous crisis.
VIENNA, August 16.—At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation to-day, during the discussion of military estimates, the Emperor's health is such that he will not take leave in such a momentous crisis.

ARRIVALS.
LONDON, August 16.—The steamers Siberia and Paragur, from New York and Trinidad, from Quebec have arrived. The weather throughout England the past few days has been fair.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
LONDON, August 16.—Evening.—Consolidated account 30, 620; London 10, 524; Erie 10, 524; Illinois 10, 524.
NEW YORK, August 16.—Cotton market: middling uplands 13 1/2; Orleans 13 1/2; sales 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. California 10 1/2; red western 10 1/2. Flour 25 1/2. Corn 3 1/2. Pork 10 1/2. Beef 9 1/2. Lard 7 1/2. Cheese 6 1/2. Bacon 6 1/2. Lard 7 1/2. Cheese 6 1/2. Bacon 6 1/2.

NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, August 16, 1869.
HEAVY ROBBERY.
The office of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, 172 Broadway, was robbed on Friday night of a box containing checks, bonds, policies, etc., to the amount of \$127,000. The box was found this morning on the steps of a house in Twenty-third street, with a large portion of the contents. There are missing \$9,000 in Kings county bonds, \$20,000 in Government bonds, and \$1,100 in gold.
THE PRATT CASE.
The case of Pratt the alleged Texan rioter was before Commissioner Osborne to-day. General McDowell and Inceles Cloud, respectively had an interview with District Attorney Pierpont in reference to the course to be pursued in the event of any attempt to rescue him. A vast crowd had collected inside and outside the U. S. Court room. At noon Pratt was brought in under guard of 10, 15, 160 Regulars of artillery. His counsel arrived shortly afterwards. The case was promptly opened by District Attorney Pierpont arguing for the United States, but admitting that the only evidence against the prisoner was a telegram from Hoffman to demand him to Texas. Deputy Sheriff Crowley testified to the arrest of Pratt. Commissioner Osborne stated that he had examined the case on its merits and there was not sufficient evidence to hold the prisoner. Had not the State Court pursued the course it had he would have been discharged before this. The District Attorney and himself had taken the course they had pursued because it was simply and purely because there were no facts sufficient to hold the prisoner. He had no order to his discharge. There was loud cheering at the conclusion of the decision and the prisoner's friends, the military returning to Fort Schuyler.

PHILADELPHIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Low Water in the Schuylkill River.—The Labor Congress.
PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The buildings of the Boston Distinguished Codfish Company, corner of Sixth street and Columbia avenue, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$40,000; insurance uncollected. The fire was also occupied in part by the Funtlington Starch Manufacturing Company, corner of 11th and Chestnut streets, which was also destroyed. The loss of the latter will be \$18,000.
Owing to the long and continuous dry weather in the city all rivers have fallen to a small stream, and causes a great scarcity of water in the city.
Over two hundred canal boats are stuck in the mud between here and Morris town. Fears are entertained that if the dry weather continues, the supply of water in the city will fall to a very low stage.
The ex-blockade runner, "Hornet," which left here on Saturday ostensibly for the purpose of going to sea, was captured in the bay by the revenue cutter "Miami," and brought back to the Navy Yard, it being supposed she intended carrying a quantity of arms, and other men were, it is said, to be put aboard by a tug which was in company at the time of her capture. The decks of the "Hornet" were literally crowded with coal and wood which had evidently been thrown on board in a hurry. Her crew amounted to ten men, armed with revolvers and other weapons.

Coal Freights by Rail.
The Cleveland Herald says: The Cleveland and Pittsburgh roads, with its branches, open a channel for the introduction of a large number of the common grades of coal, such as can be had at the mines for a low royalty of fifteen or twenty-five cents per ton, can be obtained as cheaply as Erie Hill or the higher grades. There is now but little encouragement to bring them to market, for the reason that the cost of transportation is so high that it leaves very little margin for the dealer. One fact will illustrate that we need say.
The freight on coal from Salineville to Cleveland, a distance of say eighty-five miles, is \$1.30 per ton, or \$18 per car. The same car is transported over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Toledo, a distance of one hundred and twelve and a half miles for \$14. The one charged as freight as Erie Hill or the higher grades. There is now but little encouragement to bring them to market, for the reason that the cost of transportation is so high that it leaves very little margin for the dealer. One fact will illustrate that we need say.

Personal.
The gentlemen of society at Saratoga are epitomized as follows: Greatest Lord, General Sheridan; luckiest man, John G. Sawyer; ladies' favorite, Esau; most distinguished, W. E. Travis; danciest, the most, Sheridan; best dressed, Charles Leland; politest, Joe, of the Clarendon.
SOMERSET figures up Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth at \$100,000,000.
BILWELL—once the abode of Willis—is now sadly neglected. The property has passed into the hands of Mr. George, of Newburg, who purchased it for thirty thousand dollars.
BILWELL is now seldom seen in the House of Lords. He is an old man, looks gone, as if his day was done. He has quit writing, come down from the clouds of romance, and walks the plain old earth "gloomy and unhappy."
The finest cottage erected at Newport during the present year is that of Mrs. George French, who herself superintended its construction and plans.

Every year almost the long sought perfect type-setting machine is invented. The latest is the invention of a man in Raleigh, North Carolina, and it is approved by Mr. Seaton Gales and Governor Holden, who assert their belief in its practical utility. The name of the new instrument, which is called "The Wild Goose Type-setting Machine," excites suspicion, but the inventor is sanguine, and he promises to furnish forth an accompanying type distributor, the two machines not to cost more than \$400.

WHEREABOUTS have come down to us through six centuries, and have hardly experienced an improvement since the first one was invented.

Dress Reform.
Read the following remarkable article from Mrs. Stanton's Revolution:
The art of dress must be founded on nature. And may assume, without fear of contradiction, that the dress must have sleeves, or at least apertures for the arms. It would seem to be almost an equally self-evident proposition that the lower part of the dress should be bifurcated, and recognize Nature's endowment of the human species with legs.
As regards the mechanical principles of dress, it should obviously fit closely and gracefully, the pantaloons, especially the limbs as you approach the hands and feet. But, while the hands may often be efficiently disengaged to allow the ornament of drapery sleeves, this is not possible for the feet, when in use. It will be found by experiment that any loose clothing below the knee, whether bifurcated or bifurcated, is a serious impediment to locomotion. As fitness preaches beauty, the pantaloons, about the ankle is, therefore, always an abandonment; and, to the unsophisticated eye, the "Broomer," or street-walking costume, would doubtless appear even more ludicrous than the ungainly dress of the bloomer.
In the same manner the masculine pantaloons of the present day, loose below the knee, is an obstruction to motion, as is untidy, wasteful, and a deformity. The present loose legging, and distasteful masculine boot must ultimately be replaced with gaiters and shoes or close-fitting boots, for reasons of economy, efficiency or elegance.
No female costume is more beautiful in this department than that of the Swiss peasant, which consists simply of ornamental stockings and pretty shoes, with a skirt reaching only to the knees. This allows freedom of motion, and is good for working, walking or dancing. The Swiss stocking in winter obviously can be supplemented with the gaiter, fur or felt, and made either of the most durable or elegant materials.
The conventional page of our theatres furnishes some suggestion for the ensemble of new female costume, including the full skirt, the high collar, the high neck, the Grecian tunic and underdress is always beautiful. There are many who may insist, at least in the earliest stages of this reform, that the skirt of the dress shall be distinguished from the masculine coat by closure. If this concession to the current ideas of prejudices of the West should be necessary, emphatic protest should be made against the frock, which is a thing with a belt, cutting the figure in two and obliterating all semblance of the natural lines and curves of the female form.
If the closed skirt is to be adopted as part of the new costume, let us have the Gabrielle with the skirt just to the knee. For a working dress for either sex, a blouse with a full skirt is worn, but this is not properly a costume.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The London Times speaks of the final settlement of the Irish Church question as follows:
"The settlement of a most difficult and long-controverted question may be made the occasion of a word of common sense, which shall also be a word of peace. Nothing has been more common during the recent discussion than to accuse the Lords, and more especially the Bishops, of having spoken with the single aim of getting more money for their friends. The Prime's speech last night will provoke many repetitions of this charge. It was, indeed, very fairly open to them. It must not be forgotten, however, that the bill is a disarming bill. It grants absolute organization, but takes away property hitherto devoted to the use of particular persons. What form could opposition take to a measure like this, except that of attempting to mitigate its severity. Had the friends of the Irish Church at once resigned everything that was required of them, their submission would have been a confession that they never ought to have had possession of their endowment; and, although we hold this opinion, we cannot expect them to acknowledge and act upon it. Do not let us persist in repeating this charge. Roman Catholic or Anglican, Baptist or Presbyterian, ecclesiastic or layman, no man gives what he believes to be his own without a murmur, and to call him covetous because he attempts to save as much as he can from those he deems his spoilers is to convict ourselves of narrowness which would be incredible if it had not of late become almost universal."

Can't Afford It.
There are men who don't take a paper, because they "can't" afford it—they are too poor—they require all their money to keep up their family expenses—"these hard times." We met one of these the other day, and we said to him he ought to have a paper. "Well," he said, "I would if I could afford it. Would like to oblige you; but things are so confounded tight just now that it is hard to make both ends meet. We did not press the matter over our own friend, but knowing his habits, we made the following calculation based on that knowledge. Two glasses of ale a day at 10 cents each, seventy-three dollars; three cigars, one after another, one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; board for a big dog, thirty dollars—all in one year, two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents—don't you think that is a little too much for a man who can't afford it?"

Men Without Heeds.
We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and more among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. What has happened to the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish, then, your best affections, indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, paternal and fraternal love.
—Miss Malcol.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.
BUFFALO, August 16.—Receipts: wheat 150,000 bushels, corn 75,000 bushels, 68,000 bushels, flour 14,000 bbls. Shipments: wheat 125,000 bushels, corn 47,000 bushels, flour 10,000 bbls. On hand: wheat, 10,000 bushels, corn, 20,000 bushels, flour, 10,000 bbls. On hand: wheat, 10,000 bushels, corn, 20,000 bushels, flour, 10,000 bbls. On hand: wheat, 10,000 bushels, corn, 20,000 bushels, flour, 10,000 bbls.

ALBANY, August 16.—Bees-dull, receipts comparatively large, numbering 10,000 more than last week, average quality good, some very fine droves from Kentucky and Illinois. There was a disposition to break the market down but no change from last week's prices except highest prices realized, 6 1/2 for 16 very fine Kentucky steers, selected from a drove of 20 averaging 1,440 pounds; but choice steers average from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, sold at 7 1/2 to 8. No change for sheep; supply consists of inferior droves, prices 4 1/2 to 5 for common to fair; but choice doing in lambs, ordinary to fair 6 to 7, extra 7 1/2. Receipts: heavy number with very slight demand, prices unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Cotton sales 75 bales low middling 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; 75 bales. Flour—superfine 45.75; double extra 46.50; treble extra 47.75. Corn dull at 42 for white. Cane 6 1/2 to 6 3/4. Bran 1 1/2. Hay 23. Pork held at 35.50. Bacon at 17 for shoulders; 19 1/2 for hams. Lard at 20 1/2 for yellow, and 20 3/4 for leaf. Sugar firm; common 11 1/2 to 12, and prime 14 1/2 to 15. Molasses dull; reboiled 80 to 85. Whiskey 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Coffee in active at 15 1/2 for fair, and prime at 16 1/2 to 17. Exchange—sterling 14 1/2. New York 8 1/2 to 9. Gold 133 1/2. New Orleans, Aug. 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and quiet; No. 1 soft winter club held at 1.07; 7,000 bu. old amber Michigan at 1.07. Corn unchanged. Canal freight higher to New York at 16,000 bu. wheat, 20,000 bu. corn. Canal exports—50,000 bu. wheat.