Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 1.—Mr. Whelply, said to be an American, was up at the Mansion House to-day on a charge of forging bills of lading on timber from Quebec.

The *News* to-day says: "When Charles Dickens left this country on his last visit to America, we expressed the hope that he might do service in the cause of peace and good will. Mr. Dickens has not resigned this peaceful mission. Nothing could be in better taste and feeling than his hearty speech at the banquet on Monday evening. His wide and intimate knowledge of his countrymen enables him to express the admiration and esteem which the Harvard men have earned for themselves in England. We hope there will be a return match in America, and feel confident Oxford will meet as brotherly welcome there as Harvard has here. We rejoice that our kinsmen are satisfied with the arrangements made for the race. We trust that for all time there may be no other or less generous rivalry between the pride and flowers of Old and New England. Trans-Atlantic Cambridge has upheld the honor of her ancestral name in patriotism, statesmanship and intellect, and last by dignity in defeat. To the errors of impetuosity and impatience rowing authorities attribute the defeat. These are the excess of the qualities of an old stock, the temperament of a people's youth. What may not the alliance of two such rivals do for the better future of the world!"

The *Standard* protests against the annual recurrence of the international race, and thinks it is hardly right to exact such physical and pecuniary sacrifice every year by severe training. The Harvards won the position to entitle them to come as challengers. A second trial would involve a strain of physique and an interruption of studies which it is not fair to exact for the gratification of the rivalries of the sporting world. The *Standard* trusts the renewal of the contest will be firmly resisted for some years.

The victim of the last agrarian outrage was named Hunter, not Mayo. He was a Scotchman, who had settled as a farmer at Newport, in the county Mayo, where he was killed. The assassin is not yet arreted.

The *Times*, commenting on the crime, regards it as a national misfortune. It shows that savage lawlessness is extending beyond the narrow limits to which it has hitherto been confined. The county Mayo is now stained with atrocities which have disgraced Tipperary and Westmeath.

EDINBURGH, September 1.—Miss Cushman is quite ill at this city.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 1.—The discussion of the *Senatus Consultum* commenced in the Senate to-day.

The Emperor to-day presided at the Council of Ministers.

Marshal McMahon has arrived in Paris.

In the Senate to day Prince Napoleon made a speech on the *Senatus Consultum.* He protested his devotion to the Emperor and Prince Imperial and gave in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms, which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms. He denounced as irreconcilable all those who opposed the loyal application of these reforms.

The *Constitutionel* announces the Emperor has recovered from his illness and will probably go to Chalons.

Ratifications of a Convention for laying a telegraph cable between England and South America have been exchanged.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—A messenger has left this city with the Sultan's reply to the letter of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is reported that the Sultan expresses satisfaction with the Pacha's assurances of loyalty, but commands him to sell or transfer to the Turkish government the iron clads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, keep his forces within prescribed limits, abate taxation, publish his annual budget and abstain from negotiations with foreign governments.

TRIESTE, September 1.—A serious revolt has broken out at Tyranne, European Turkey. Several arrests were made and the Government buildings closely guarded. The authorities were compelled by the menaces of the people to release the prisoners. Subsequently a conflict took place between the guards and people, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Turkish troops are on the way to restore order.

SPAIN.

PARIS, September 1.—The *Constitutionel* says Serrano is daily becoming a more prominent candidate for the throne of Spain.

Two Carlist chieftains have surrendered on the promise that their lives be spared.

Government organs say the re-inforcements about to sail will be sufficient to extinguish the insurrection in Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, September 1.—The Austrian Cabinet have advised the Viceroy of Egypt to hasten his journey to Constantinople.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 1.—Blazier's bust of Humboldt has been successfully cast, and will be shipped to New York.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, September 1.—The Suez canal is completed. The opening is expected on the 17th of December.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 1.—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 93¼. American securities: Five-Twenty Bonds at London, '62s, 84; '63s, old, 83¾; '67s, 83; 10-40s, 76¼. Sixty-Twos at Frankfort, 88⅝@88¾; Eries, 24¼; Illinois, 91¼; French Rentes, 71f. 95c.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

National Convention at Chicago—The Question of Forming a Temperance Party for Political Purposes.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 1.—The National Temperance Convention, called for the object of forming a Temperance Party for political purposes, assembled at Farwell Hall, in this city, at eleven o'clock to-day. At the opening of the proceedings about three hundred persons were present in the hall, probably two hundred of whom were delegates.

D. T. Pershing, of Indiana, called the meeting to order, and John Russell, of Michigan, was made temporary Chairman. He thanked the Convention for the brief honor.

J. A. Spencer, of Ohio, and J. G. Brayman, of Illinois, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Goodall, of Connecticut, offered a resolution that all delegates be considered as members of the Convention who practice and advocate total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and who are in favor of the legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation or sale of the same.

Gerritt Smith, of New York, opposed the idea that any one who should not favor the organization of a third distinct political party be allowed to become a member of the Convention.

Chaplain Loserer, of Indiana, was in favor of a third political party. If there was to be a third party, then he and his party were with them; if not, they might be counted out.

Dr. Jewett, of Tennessee, was opposed to that part of the call which advised the dissolution of old political parties. He could not agree to it.

Mr. Ransom, of New Jersey, also opposed the idea. If a new party was the idea, it would rule out two-thirds of all present. They wanted the sentiment of the temperance men of the country. If they desired a third party, it was all right. There was great diversion of opinion on this point.

The meeting then adjourned to attend the noon prayer meeting, and reassembled at three P. M. The discussion in progress at the adjournment was resumed.

Mr. Ransom, of N. J., contended that no temperance men should be excluded from the Convention. Whether he should go the extreme length of forming a new party would have to be decided hereafter.

Mr. Cushing, of Mass., differed from Mr. Ransom, and believed that the call was an invitation for a convention of men in favor of forming a distinct political party.

Mr. Goodall found the call ambiguous, part of it inviting all temperance men to attend, and another inviting only those who were in favor of forming a distinct party founded on temperance principles. He was here for the purpose of organizing such a party.

Gerritt Smith said he wanted the Convention to feel itself shut up to the terms of the call. He denied that the terms of the call were ambiguous; they meant distinct political action, the organization of an independent political party.

Judge Black denied that the terms of the call were not clear and explicit. They meant the formation of a new party.

Mr. Goodall's resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President—Hon. James Black, Pennsylvania. Vice Presidents—Dr. B. F. Ives, Illinois; John Evans, Michigan; Hon. Rodney French, Massachusetts; S. T. Montgomery, Indiana; Thomas Edmondson, Ohio; Rev. C. D. Dillsbury, Wisconsin; O. K. Harris, District Columbia; John T. Ustick, Missouri; M. B. Bartlett, Minnesota; Hon. R. M. Forrest, Pa.; Rev. A. M. Palmer, N. Y.; Wm. M. Ireland, John N. Stearns, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Green, Iowa; Rev. Wm. Goodall, Conn.; Rev. J. K. Chase, Vt.; Dr. Charles Jewett, Tenn.; E. Z. C. Judson (Ned. Buntline), California. Secretary—J. A. Spencer, Ohio. Assistant Secretaries—John W. Stearns, N. Y.; J. O. Brayman, Illinois; Geo. H. Hicks, Pa. Treasurer—Hon. Gerritt Smith, of New York.

Prof. Clark, of Syracuse, sang a song. Committees of one from each State represented on platform and resolutions and on business were appointed, and after considerable business having reference to details, the Convention adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

The evening session was devoted to speech-making by a number of delegates.

CINCINNATI.

Base Ball—The McPherson Monument—Tobacco Manufacturer Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 1.—Week after next the Cincinnati Base Ball Club will go to San Francisco, California, to play.

Gens. Hazen, Leggett, Hickenlooper, Buckland and Louis McLane, Esq., of Baltimore, the committee appointed to select a design for the McPherson monument, will meet in this city, September 24th, and make a selection from numerous plans in the possession of Gen. Hickenlooper. The design most likely to be chosen is an equestrian statue in bronze, offered by a competent bidder at the cost of material.

Weather still cold and cloudy, the thermometer ranging from 61 to 68.

John I Robbins, tobacco manufacturer, was arrested to-day for having removed $7,000 worth of unstamped snuff, cigars and tobacco from his factory and secreting the same in sundry buildings rented to him for the purpose.

Ovation To Prince Arthur at Halifax—An Imposing Display.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, August 31.—Prince Arthur left Charlottetown, in the gunboat Dart, at five o'clock this morning, and arrived at Picton by special train at two o'clock. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants along the line. At New Glasgow the Prince was presented with an address of welcome, and also at Truro, at which place he took a short drive around town. He arrived at Halifax at six o'clock this evening, and was received by the authorities, who presented him with an address of welcome. In the evening an immense ball was tendered by the garrison in honor of the Prince. The ball room was splendidly decorated, and four hundred couples took part in the dance. The whole affair was elegant.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt bearing interest in coin	$2,107,936,300 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	64,780 000 00
Debt bearing no interest	410,474,292 57
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,648,458 64
Total debt, principal outstanding	$2,587,839,050 01
Accrued interest to date and coupons due not presented for payment	38,814,790 30
Total debt, principal and interest	$2,626,653 870 31
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$101,214,986 71
Currency	12,144,457 10
Sinking Fund	
In U. S. Coin. Interest bonds and interest collected and accrued thereon	14 020,830 60
Other U. S. coin. U. S. interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	23,311,015 60
Amount of public debt, less cash in sinking fund and purchased bonds in Treasury	$2,475 962,401 50
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund and purchased bonds in Treasury on 1st ult.	$2,481,566,736 29
Decrease in Debt.	
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	$5 604,234 79
Decrease since March 4th, 1869	$49 500,758 51

The warrants paid by the Treasury Department during August to meet the expenses of the Government were: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $3,850,421.43; war, $3,534,567.09; navy, $1,929,445.65; Indians and pensions, $11,474,217.79—Total, $20,788,652.14. The above does not include payments on account public debt.

The President has appointed Thos. R. Mosley Commissioner to examine the Central Pacific railroad in California.

The President after leaving Washington to-night will be absent two weeks.

Senor Roberto, accompanied by Secretary Fish, called on the President this morning to deliver a sealed letter from the Spanish Regent.

Senor Roberto presented to the President to-day his credentials as Minister from the Spanish Regency. No formal speeches were made, as this was but a continuation of authority. The President, Secretary Fish and Senor Roberto had a brief conversation, which partook more of a social than of a diplomatic character, and in which friendly sentiments were interchanged.

The President has recognized W. F. Rambusch as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul.

The President to-day appointed John H. Stewart, of Pa., United States Consul at Turks Island, and Isaac Jenkenson, of Ind., Consul at Glasgow, vice Jas. Haggerty.

Governor elect of Virginia, G. C. Walker, had an interview with the President this afternoon.

Gen. F. D. Sewell, late Inspector General of Freedmens Bureau, has been appointed by Commissioner Delano to superintend the resurvey of all distilleries of the country. The work is to be immediately organized with a view to rapidity of action. The country will probably be divided into districts, in each of which the survey will be carried forward at once by persons selected for the purpose.

Senor Domingo Ruiz, one of the Cuban representatives, had a private interview with the President of an hour's duration to-day, the result of which has not transpired.

The base ball match this afternoon between the Unions, of Lansingburg, and Nationals, of this city, resulted, Unions 37, National 24.

D. M. Buziza, attorney for certain parties in Texas, now under trial before the Military Commission, visited the President and acting Attorney General Field, and received verbal assurances that the arrangements in regard to the *habeas corpus* in the Yerger case would be adhered to in similar cases. The whole matter, however, was referred by the President and acting Attorney General to Mr. Hoar.

The President left to-night for Saratoga.

Serious Railroad Accident in Maine.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BANGOR, Me., September 1.—A terrible accident occurred to-day on the Bangor and Pascataquis Railroad. A construction train was backing over Black Island bridge, four miles above Old town, when the whole train, consisting of two cars, engine and tender, broke through, plunging all on board into the river below. Conductor Woodward was instantly killed, engineer Lander badly scalded, several others badly wounded, and two men missing. The accident was caused by a defective timber. The engineer and one other will probably die. Seven or eight others were more or less injured. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Sheriff Committed for Contempt.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, September 1.—Sheriff A. P. Curry was sent to jail for contempt of Court in refusing to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Foult, of the Municipal Court, in the case of Thomas Dickens, indicted for the murder of W. H. Bolton. The Sheriff claims the Court has no jurisdiction in the premises, and has procured a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Lee, of the Law Court. The case will come up for decision to-morrow.

Latest From Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, September 1.—General Latorre has resigned in the eastern department.

Count Valmaseda has been appointed Commander in Chief, headquarters in the field.

General Lesca has returned here from San Diego in improved health.

Sugar is firmer and advanced prices are asked.

Outlawry in Texas.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SHREVEPORT, La., September 1.—Intelligence has reached here of a desperate fight between a squad of United States troops and a band of outlaws, headed by one Jack Helm, near San Patricio, Texas. The soldiers attempted to arrest the desperadoes, who resisted, and a bloody encounter ensued, in which four of the outlaws and one soldier were killed and several on both sides wounded.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 1, 1869.

Longfellow, the poet, and family arrived yesterday in the China.

The tenth Spanish gunboat was finished to-day.

A rumor of a new Cuban expedition is founded on the fact that thirty men have gone to Halifax to join the expedition fitting out there. There is no law under which they could be stopped.

In the case of Henry Layton, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, Commissioner Osborne decided to-day the non-production of the money by defendant, he having power to produce it, was a concealment, showing *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and was sufficient to warrant his being held for trial.

Eighty thousand tons of coal were sold at auction to-day at the annexed prices: Lump $6,12@6,7e; Steamer $6,07@6,52½; grate $6,50@6,70; egg $6,80@7,00; stove $7,15@7,75; chestnut $6,35@6,60. Most of the lump sold at $6,15, while only 200 tons of stove brought $7,75, and most of the lot of 25,000 tons of stove went at $7,42½@7,47½.

A few flakes of snow fell to day.

The return cricket match between the St. George and New York clubs commenced to-day. New York, first innings, 93; St. George, first innings, 75; New York, second innings, 50 runs, with loss of two wickets. The play was sharp on both sides. It will be continued to-morrow.

The steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, arrived late to-night.

An extensive conflagration occurred to-night, involving a loss of about $30,000. The fire originated in the lumber yard of Russell Johnson, corner of Broom and Thompson street, and swept through the block to Grand street, damaging a number of stores and dwelling houses. Johnson's loss is $16,000; fully insured.

The base ball match played this afternoon between the champion Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of New York, terminated in favor of the Mutuals—28 to 25.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ground was broken yesterday morning on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad.

—The total receipts at the St. Louis Custom House for August amount to $131,689.

—The safe of the Quartermaster at Hays City, Kansas, was robbed on Monday of $1,500.

—At Cleveland, yesterday, the Forest City base ball club beat the Alert, of Rochester, 34 to 29.

—Some of the fractional currency recently issued is said to be so badly printed as to be unfit for use.

—Gov. Lucius Fairchild was yesterday re-nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention, at Madison, Wis.

—Among the paintings destroyed by the fire at Philadelphia, Tuesday night, was Bierstadt's celebrated Yosémite valley.

—Farmers report a slight frost and thin ice on standing water throughout Dutchess county, New York, yesterday morning.

—The loss by the recent fire in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is estimated at $80,000 to $100.000, mostly on paintings; insurance $50,000.

—Early yesterday morning an unsuccessful atempt was made to blow open the safe in the vault of the Savings Bank in Rochester, N. H.

—An extensive vein of bituminous coal has been discovered at Cowelsville, Wyoming county, about twenty-five miles from Buffalo, N. Y.

—Dexter trotted a mile in 2:21¾, to a road wagon, at Prospect Park, N. Y., on Tuesday. He was driven by Mr. Bonner, his owner, on the occasion.

—A private letter from Jeff Davis states that the accounts of his ill health are exaggerated. He probably will reside in the United Kingdom the rest of his life.

—The proprietor of the Savannah (Ga.) *Morning News* assaulted the deputy postmaster for an alleged affront, in refusing to deliver the mails to that journal.

—Gerhardt Ellers, a German, addicted to whiskey, and disappointed in love, was found hanging to a tree near the St Louis (Mo.) county farm yesterday morning.

—Boynton, the pearl diver, was only held as a witness in the investigation of the origin of the fire at Cape May, and was discharged, there being no evidence to criminate him.

—John Fields, who had been on trial for five days at Williamsport, Pa., and who has twice attempted suicide, and once broke away from the sheriff, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—A dispatch from Mount Washington, Tuesday evening, reports a heavy storm there. Ice formed on the telegraph wires two inches in thickness, breaking them down in places. The thermometer fell to twenty-eight degrees.

—The N. O. *Picayune* published yesterday forty-five names which Geo. Gridley swears are those of Democrats employed by Casey in the Custom House. Ex-Treasury Agent Schenck has gone to Washington with the documents.

—There is trouble in the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y., with the cashier, Adam Van Allen, a gentleman who has borne the highest reputation. He says he intends to remain and face all charges which may be brought against him.

—Sixteen delegates from the New England States left Boston yesterday morning for San Francisco, as representatives in the Annual Communication of the United States Lodge of Odd Fellows, to be held in that city the last of the present month.

—The Directors of the First National Bank, at Albany, publish a statement that the resignation of the late cashier did not arise from any defalcation in his accounts or any deficiency in the assets of the bank, but for causes which have no connection with the assets or stability of the bank.

—A Washington dispatch states that no information in regard to the action of Spain on the proposition to sell Cuba has yet been received at the State Department. The agreement to which Cuba consents is to pay the price of the public buildings in the island and her share of the public debt, the independence of the island to be conceded first.

Hoosac Tunnel—History and Progress of the Work.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* furnishes the following interesting sketch of a visit to the Hoosac tunnel. He says: Don an old oil suit—cover your intellectual brow with a rubber cap—pendant from which an ample cape descends gracefully over your symmetrical shoulders—insert a blazing miner's lamp into the frontispiece of the cap aforesaid, jump on the platform of a machine similar in some respects to the elevator of a first-class hotel—give the signal, and down you drop into a dismal shaft. As you descend your sensations will probably be novel, unless you are *accustomed to nightmare*, in which case you won't mind it much. If you are at all imaginative you may easily fancy that the fairy tales in which you revelled in childhood are being realized—that you are actuaally en route for the regions peopled with genii, dwarfs, and gnomes. Three hundred and fifty feet below daylight, the machine strikes bottom with a thump, that almost shoots you "like coals from a shovel" into a gloomy cavern, in which you can at first see nothing but hundreds of miners' lights, which are bobbing around in a strange sort of will-o'wisp dance. You feel around in the darkness for the friendly dwarf who is to protect you from the antics and tricks of his fellow goblins, half expecting meanwhile that some elfin will twitch your cap from your head, or knock it over your eyes and trip you on your nose. Nothing of the kind occurs, however; you only stumble over the iron track of a horse railway, and this together with a familiar brogue, "Pat, let the gintilman pass," and "Mike, bring your pick this way," dispels all your underground fancies. Our visit consisted mainly in groping about over the masses of broken gueiss, granite and quartz, and dodging gangs of laborers, shower baths from overhead, and avoiding plunge baths underfoot, for the roof of this tunnel is a leaky affair; so leaky in fact, that our conductor tells us that before proper drainage was effected, he was boated its entire length in three feet of water. Just as we approach the "heading," a blast of powder envelopes us in a dense sulphurous fog, and prevents our further advance, so we conclude to take the rest for granted, and wade out. Before returning, we ask how deep under ground we are at this point, and are informed "about 1,500 feet." We are satisfied—so back we go—jump into the elevator, and in a few minutes are suddenly ushured into blinding sunlight and fresh air. The transition is as if the noonday sun should burst suddenly upon us in a cold foggy midnight.

This tunnel is designed to shorten the distance from Troy to Boston, in order to enable the latter to compete with New York for the through traffic of the great West. The incipient steps were taken twenty years ago, and the undertaking has brought three heavy contracting firms to insolvency.

Eleven years ago it was taken hold of by the State of Massachusetts, and that Commonwealth has sunk nearly five millions of dollars in getting into the mountain only 5,800 feet at the east side and 4,500 feet at the west end. At the outset the State proposed to do a big thing. A Yankee invented a machine for which he was paid the modest sum of $65,000. It was designed to cut a core the exact size of the required tunnel. It was like an immense cart-wheel, armed at the rim with steel points or knives, which projected at right angles from the face of the wheel. The wheel was shoved broad-side to the mountain and caused to revolve by powerful machinery. After working a year at an additional cost of $65,000, and progressing exactly 36 feet, making the excavation cost a little over $36,000 per foot, the machinery was thrown aside and sold for old iron. The hole was likewise abandoned and a new one commenced in a fresh spot. Recently a contract has been made with a Canadian firm, Messrs. F. Shandley & Co., who have undertaken to complete the tunnel in seven years, from June last, for $4,750,000, so that in 1876 Massachusetts expects to have a ten million dollar hole five miles long. This lavish expenditure of greenbacks has caused considerable grumbling among the Plymouth Rockers and Cape Codfishers, and they were at one time ready to abandon the enterprise as a "dry hole" not worth exploding another torpedo in; but a "lightning calculator" in their Legislature "ciphered out" that, if completed, the tunnel traffic would at least pay the interest on $10,000,000, therefore it was better to borrow that amount and go ahead, than to stop where they were and have to pay the interest on the $500,000 already expended, with no prospect whatever of any reimbursement; besides it was a matter of State pride not to back down on whatever they undertook. These arguments prevailed, bonds were issued, the "needful" raised, and Massachusetts is punching away at old Hoosac.

G. M. Mowbray, is rendering very efficient assistance in opening the crevices and cracking the ribs of this old giant with his Tri Nitro Glycerine. The "Professor" has a cozy room fitted up in his factory, and usually sleeps with a ton or so of pure nitro-glycerine within a stone's throw of his bed side. "Phancy the phelinks" of a nervous man amid such surroundings; but it does'nt disturb the equanimity of either Mr. Mowbray or his companions.

He remarked to the writer that he had all his life been seeking a safe business, and that he had at last found it in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine. He has recently entered into a contract with Gen. Newton, who has charge of Hell Gate, to explode under it a little torpedo that shall contain four tons of nitro-glycerine. He expects with such a blow up to be able to knock the underpinning from that redoubtable obstruction to the navigation of the East river.

A YOUNG MAN of limited intelligence, who was recovering from a long fit of sickness, being informed by his physician that he "might venture now upon a little animal food," exclaimed, "No you don't, doctor; I've suffered enough on your gruel and stuff, and hang me if I'll touch any of your hay and oats."

FRAULEIN TINNE, whose death was chronicled Saturday, has been engaged for several years in explorations of Africa, undertaken at her own expense. She started from Tripoli on the 28th of January of the present year, and arrived at Moorsook, in Fezzan, after a jonrney of about two months duration. She traveled leisurely, her caravan consisting of more than fifty persons and seventy camels. All her followers, with one exception, were either Arabs or negroes, and she herself dressed like an Arab lady. She was looked upon by the Arabs with the greatest respect, and they called her "Bent-er Rey," that is Queen's Daughter." Her long sojourn and travels in the Orient produced a total abhorrence of European habits, and she became embittered against everything European. Before starting upon her last journey she determined to go even further in getting rid of everything not African about her, and so left her own and her servants' watches in Tripoli, in order to have nothing, as she expressed it, "to remind her of the hated civilization." But she soon found the need of something by which to know how time flies, and was compelled to write to the Dutch Consul at Tripoli, requesting him to send her a time keeper, not a European, but an Arabian sand-clock or hour-glass. She was a zealous collector of plants, and had a number of camels loaded solely with blotting paper and immenee collections of plants. On her last journey Miss Tinne intended to proceed from Moorsook southward to Bornou, and return over Kordolan and Egypt.

NEAR BUCYRUS, O., a few days ago, while W. Kalb was at work in the field, he felt an impulse to go to the house, and on passing through the yard he thought he heard a faint cry for help come from the well. He looked in, but saw nothing, just as he turned to leave, a neighbor, who accidentally came by, was attracted by a similar cry, and also looked into the well, where he saw Mr. Kalb's little grand-daughter, only six years old, clinging to the wall, supported by a small stick. It seems that, playing near the well, she had dropped a plaything in, and, in trying to reach it with a rake, had fallen in herself. She was taken out from the water, which was fifteen feet deep.

STEPHEN MURPHY, a resident of La-Salle, Ills., a carpenter by trade, committed a horrible murder on August 25. While in a state of beastly intoxication he knocked down his wife, and beat her with a boot until her face and body were a complete jelly. Her screams were heard for many blocks. Murphy committed the deed in presence of his own daughter, who saw her mother die this unnatural death without the power to help her. Murphy is about forty-five years of age, and the deceased was nearly of the same age. He is now in jail.

A SWISS JOURNAL mentions that the neighborhood of Mendrisio, in the Ticino, is infested with a plague of black caterpillars, which enter the houses, creep into the beds, and cause painful swellings by their touch. Some persons have endeavored to protect their dwellings by having a tram of sulphur around, but to no avail. Thousands of these insects have been killed, but the number does not seem to decrease. In some localities prayers have been offered up for the removal of this scourge.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—Cotton market dull: middling uplands sold at 13½d; Orleans 13⅝@13¾d.; the sales were 8,000 bales. California white Wheat, 10s. 10d; red western, 9s. 6d@9s. 7d. Western Flour 24s. 9d. Corn, 30s. 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 44s. Pork 107s. 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. 6d. Cheese 61s. 6d. Bacon 67s. Tallow 47s. 9d. Refined Petroleum 1s. 7d.

LONDON, September 1.—Tallow easier at 46s 9d. Sugar firm; on spot 40s@40s 6d; afloat 28s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp 55¼f. Cotton at Havre 162f.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—Cotton quiet; sales of 89 bales at 32c for middlings; receips—81 bales. Flour firm and the market bare; sales of superfine and double extra at $6, treble extra $6,50. Corn at 97½c@$1 for mixed, and $1,05 for white. Oats at 65@66c. Bran $1,02. Hay $26@27. Pork held at $35,50. Bacon firmer; shoulders at 16½c, sides at 19¾@19½c. Lard: tierce at 20½c, keg at 22½@23c. Sugar inactive; common at 11@12c, prime at 14@14½c. Molasses at 60@70c for reboiled. Whisky weaker; western rectified at $1,25@1,30. Coffee dull; fair 14¾@15¾, prime 16¼@16¾. Gold 132¾. Sterling 145½. New York sight ¼ per cent. premium.

CHICAGO, September 1.—At open board in the afternoon there was a moderate movement in grain markets under more favorable advices from other markets and prices a shade firmer than at the close of 'change. No. 2 Wheat sold at $1,28@1,28¼ seller the month, and $1,28½ seller the last half, closing easier. Corn steady at 87¼@87¾c for No. 2 seller the month, and 88c on spot. Oats inactive and prices nominal. Barley; sales 5,000 bush No. 2 at $1,25 seller September. In the evening the market was steady, with sales 5,000 bush No. 2 Wheat at $1,27¾, closing quiet at $1,27½ seller the month. Corn sold to a limited extent at 87½c cash, the closing rate. Lake Freights and Provisions dull.

BUFFALO, September 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: holders firm; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 1 red Toledo at $1,43, to arrive; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1,40, with a light demand. Corn steady; sales of 28,000 bushels No. 2 western at 97c; car lots at 93@98c. Oats steady; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 western at 51½@52c; 6,000 bushels old at 51c. Rye retailing at $1,17. Pork easier, $34@34.50. Lard steady, 19½c. Highwines dull, $1,15 for retail lots.

OSWEGO, September 1.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm but quiet; No, 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1,50, No. 2 do at $1,44@1,45; sales last night were made of 7,700 bush No. 1 at $1,47. Corn held at $1,09 for No. 1. Canal freights on wheat 10c, corn 9c to New York. Lake imports were 31,700 bush wheat, 158,000 corn. Canal exports were 22,600 bush wheat, 35,000 bush corn.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1.—Wheat market easier: red $1,10, amber $1,15, white $1.20. Oats 60c. Corn $1. Barley $1,10. Rye 90c. Bacon sides 19½c, shoulders 16¾c. Hams 20c. Lard 21½c. Flour $8,50 per bbl for the best brands.