

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

NUMBER 203.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 2.—Advisers from the Continent report that a Convention of German Bishops assembled and organized in Fulda, Bavaria, to-day, with the object of considering in hierarchical convocation what course that body will adopt with reference to the Papal summons calling its members to attend an Ecumenical Council, as well as the line of representative conduct which they will pursue, bearing upon this matter. There is a very large attendance. The proceedings of the convocation are kept secret, but it is understood that the Bishops advise a disposition to adopt liberal and independent views.

RACEY OFF.

The rowing match between Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., and Renforth, the present champion, for the championship of the Thames, has been knocked off. A match has been arranged between Brown and another champion, Commodore Bennett's Dauntless and J. Ashbury's Ambra, which was fixed for the 10th of September, but has now been called, on account of equinoctial gales.

A BRITISH COMPANY PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH A REGULAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NAPLES AND NEW YORK.

The London Times to-day has an editorial on the article in the Atlantic Monthly, by Mr. Stowe, in relation to Lord Byron's story, in relation to the character and position of Lord Byron, considers "Mrs. Stowe's story" a faithful reproduction of Lady Byron's statement to solicitors. The latter do not hesitate in manifesting a desire to discredit, but do not contradict the story, and it is impossible that Mrs. Stowe understood once and forgot afterward the substantial facts of the case, and that she was a victim of delusion. We can find nothing incompatible with such a hypothesis. On the contrary, the article tentatively confirms it. We have vainly searched to see what Lord Byron said in manifesting a desire to discredit, but do not find any such expressions, and only find vague expressions that, that wife was fully convinced. The fact is startling, but not the less so when the reasons are thought him insane. We cannot conjecture how the wife came to entertain such a suspicion, but can easily understand how one entertaining it, might act on herself, and then on Mrs. Stowe. It would only be that thousands of unhappy wives have done before. To the suspicions of exceptional enormity, this quite accounts for the doubts of her husband's sanity, and the opinion his own confessions may have led her to form of his morality.

THE COTTON TRADE.

A correspondent in to-day's Times, speaking of the calamity in the cotton trade, says it is owing to an increase of consuming power at a time when the raw material was decreasing. He argues that it would be folly in the American planters to grow five million bales of cotton at double the expense of land and labor, when the same profit will be realized from half that amount. He is certain that a war arranged to produce must convince the spinner of the benefits of co-operating in growing.

NAPOLION'S ILLNESS.

The Times, to-day, says: "The indisposition of the Emperor is a gain for the people. It has made them feel that the nation must survive individual, and their destinies must not hang on one life. It will be the Emperor's fault if his indisposition is not a gain for himself and his dynasty. He must suffer no relapses to find him unprepared. He must admit the possibility of the world's going on without him, and honestly endeavor to see it going. To achieve this he has only to make good Prince Napoleon's words, and must base the Empire on a policy unreservedly liberal."

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 3.—Fifty-nine members of the different Carlist bands in Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty proclamation and surrendered. It is said that Don Carlos has returned to Paris.

MADRID, September 3.

Journals of the city comment on the Emperor's refusal to see General Prim. This, however, says an interview had been sought, and that General Prim's visit to Paris was solely on private business.

PARIS, September 3.

The health of the Emperor is reported improving, and public opinion continues skeptical with respect thereto. The impression prevails that his real condition is concealed, and this is not likely to be weakened till the Emperor himself is seen driving in Paris.

It is reported the French Government

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1869.

THE VIRGINIA TEST OATH.

The War Department yesterday received from Attorney General Hoar his opinion relative to political affairs in Virginia, and has transmitted the same to Congress. It depends upon the letter to the Attorney General, submitted to make the full text public.

The Attorney General says the legislature of Virginia, as a prerequisite to its constitution and their action thereon to Congress for approval. In this test oath will be required. If the constitution of the State of Virginia, as approved by the legislature, be approved by Congress, the provisions of the constitution, and the qualifications of members of the legislature, necessarily prevail, the requirements of the reconstruction act are waived, so far as Virginia is concerned; but before such approval by Congress, Virginia not being a State of the Union, the legislature as provided by law cannot pass laws without its members taking the test oath.

The reconstruction act requires the ratification of the Federal Constitution to the Constitution of the United States, before the State can be admitted to representation in Congress. There is no question that this Amendment will be ratified by an overwhelming majority.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens of the District, was held this evening to consider the project of holding a grand international fair here in 1871. The remarks of those present were highly favorable to the undertaking, and it was confidently predicted that the business men of Washington would adopt appointing a committee to inquire into the feasibility of entering into the proposed project, and to hold a meeting to be held at an early day.

NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.

One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in fractional currency was received from the Treasury Department this morning, from Bank Note Company, New York. By next Thursday they will have on hand eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars in small notes, and by the first of October they will begin to deliver the new kind of currency.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO-DAY ISSUED TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD \$320,000 WORTH OF BONDS.

The Treasury Department to-day issued to the Western Pacific Railroad \$320,000 worth of bonds. The bonds were issued to the Ninth Indiana District, has signed.

Legislative Rawlins, who was taken from last night's attack on his camp, considered more comfortable to-night. He is attended by Dr. Bliss and Surgeon General Sherman. Dr. Norris was with him last night.

POLITICAL.

Result of the California Election—Legislature Democratic.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. —The Democratic ticket throughout the State are generally elected by a decided margin. The Legislature will be emphatically against the Fifteenth Amendment.

San Francisco returns a full Democratic majority. The vote of the city was light; only about 30,000 names were registered, and less than 20,000 voted.

The count of straight tickets for Mayor last night gave McCoppin, Democrat, nearly 1,400 majority, but the count of the city was light; only about 30,000 names were registered, and less than 20,000 voted.

Latest from Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. —HAVANA, September 2.—Col. Consales' forces, engaged with the insurgents near Contreras, destroyed nearly sixteen of them. Eighty men, armed with heavy arms, presented themselves before Col. Consales for pardon and protection. An incendiary proclamation was yesterday posted throughout the island, and reported to be the work of insurgent agitators.

A private letter, dated Madrid, from an anti-republican source, repeats that Minister Scales, as a mediator between Spain and the Cubans, the proposition being, as stated in the American newspapers, that slavery be abolished in the Islands, the proprietors being, as stated in the Spanish statements is that the Island will eventually pass from the possession and control of that authority. It is stated that the Cubans shall lay down their arms, a condition with which it is ascertained that they have no objection, if for no other reason, that they have no guarantee of protection from Spanish volunteers who, according to reports, have a secret organization to that end.

S. J. Stinner, of Madison, Wisconsin, a partner in the dry goods house of J. L. Bartels & Co., committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself. He went into the meeting with two friends to shoot prairie chicken. The party separated, soon after a shot was fired, and soon after that Mr. Stinner was found dead with his rifle in his hand, and a bullet in his head. Mr. Stinner was formerly a silent partner in the dry goods house of J. L. Bartels & Co., and lost considerable money by its failure a few weeks since. This proved heavily upon his mind, and he did not intend to take life.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Frederick Neen, a German, hung himself in St. Louis on Thursday. Cause, whisky.

—Senator Fassenden, of Maine, is reported dangerously ill, not expected to live through last night.

—An attempt was made Thursday night to rob the Liverpool Bank, Me. The burglar failed to force an entry.

—The paper mill at Bennington, Vt., of Geo. Bolton & Son, was burned Thursday night. Loss \$40,000; partially insured.

—The propeller Beosabel, Captain Hodges, was burned in Lake Michigan, about three miles below St. Clair, on Friday morning. Passengers saved.

—The Central German Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at Newport, Ky., took a vote yesterday on lay delegates, resulting in 53 for and 12 against.

—Panama letter of August 26th says Frank Ward, a son-in-law of William Astor, jumped overboard from the steamer Sacramento, near San Jose, and was drowned.

—A London dispatch states that William's letter, claiming that the Oxford crew could have beaten the Harvard crew, has been received as a specimen of humbug.

—John G. Whitaker and Rowland G. Hazard have been elected to fill the vacant seats on the Board of Trustees of Brown University. The time of the commencement has been changed from September to June.

—The wagon bridge across Des Moines river, at Des Moines, Iowa, fell Friday morning, about one hundred and fifty men were killed. The bridge was built by the Iowa State Bridge Co.

—The wagon bridge across Des Moines river, at Des Moines, Iowa, fell Friday morning, about one hundred and fifty men were killed. The bridge was built by the Iowa State Bridge Co.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

EDUCATIONAL.

Inauguration of the New Fifth Ward, Allegheny, Public School House.
At 7½ o'clock on Thursday evening a large assemblage of the parents and children of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, filled to overflowing the spacious auditorium of the new building. Several clergymen and other friends of education, together with the popular Quartette Club of Allegheny, were on the stand. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark having consented to preside, called the meeting to order and commenced the exercises with prayer, whereupon the Hon. John E. Park, President of the Local Board of Directors, read the following:

Under the act consolidating the borough of Manchester with the city of Allegheny, approved 12th March, A. D. 1867, and the subsequent division of the wards by order of the City Council, the first Board of Directors was organized. The ordinance erecting the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was passed by the City Council, and the same was approved by the Mayor on the 20th of January, 1868. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869. The first school opened on the 20th of January, 1868, and the same was continued to the 20th of January, 1869.

to-day, and then with his accustomed earnestness enlarged on the value and significance of the means now at work for the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

A. T. Jouinett, Esq., the County School Superintendent, was the next speaker. Mr. Douthett's remarks were laudatory, and justly so, of the sagacity of the local Board and the people of the ward in providing so noble a building with every needful appliance, and so admirable in plan and arrangement, and large enough for the future as well as the present. He also certified to the good judgment of the Directors in the choice of Principal, and the assistant Teachers.

The speaker closed with an eloquent commentary on the value of a good education and of good school-houses to that end.

The next speaker was a gentleman from the First ward, we believe. Our reporter being temporarily off duty, we have no notes of his speech. Whether any more reference is due to the speaker himself, we know, is of the opinion of the reporter.

Professor D. L. Eaton was the last speaker. He discussed the subject of schools and education briefly, but with marked ability, as in always in his remarks. We have said that the Allegheny Quartette Club was on the stand. They contributed largely to entertain and please the audience by rendering in their usual capital style, during the intervals of speaking, various sentimental and comic songs, such as "Dawning Day," "Beautiful Boys," "Many Years Ago," "Laugh Boys, Laugh," and "Land of Dreams."

The musical exercises were closed, and the audience electrified by "Kingdom Coming," exultantly rendered by Professor Horner of the Quartette.

A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation of the citizens present to the Board of Directors for their disinterested and untiring efforts, and their complete success in providing a school building for the ward, so ample in size and so well adapted to its educational wants.

Also to the Rev. Dr. Clark for kindly consenting to preside on this occasion. Also to the several speakers for their eloquent and edifying help. Also, last but not least, to the Allegheny Quartette Club for its welcome and valuable services.

We cannot close without commending a model well worthy of inspection, and the imitation by other populous districts. The school building is especially noteworthy; it was manufactured by Mr. J. B. Clark, and is well adapted to its purpose. It is made of ash, walnut and cherry wood. The Teachers' desks are made of oak and beautiful design. The models of good taste and good workmanship. The good people of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, may well boast of their School Directors, School Teachers, and above all, of their School House.

The action of the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College in establishing the institution at Washington, it seems will not be quietly acquiesced in by those who oppose the measure, but on the contrary, has been carried into the courts, a step that may shrewdly be regarded as a compromise, and a bill in equity in the States Circuit Court, setting forth the grievances of its clients, and applying for an injunction to restrain the Trustees from removing the College from Washington. The application for an injunction will be argued on the 14th inst. at Williamsburg, before Hon. Wm. McCandless.

Pittsburgh Female College.
The Fall Term of this sterling institution of our city, taking rank with the best in the country, will be regularly opened on Monday next, the past few days having been devoted to the examination of pupils desiring to enter. With those already accepted and provided for, and those to enter during the term, the term promises to be successful beyond any previous one. Many persons, parents and others, have been at the College during the week, examining the buildings and appliances, and otherwise satisfying themselves of the advantages afforded for the education of girls.

The Sharpshooters' Schools.
The Public Schools of Sharpshooters will be re-opened on Monday next for the fall and winter term. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. William Joyce, a gentleman of fine scholastic attainments, has been selected as instructor to Mr. A. M. Hamilton, principal. The resignation of the latter gentleman was much regretted, but it is pleasant to know that he is so worthily succeeded. The following accomplished young ladies have been elected to serve as teachers during the ensuing year: Miss Mary Gardner, Miss Marie Gardner, Miss Anna E. Russell and Miss Ella Dunlap.

Testimonial to Rev. C. A. Dickey.
Sometime since we announced the resignation of Rev. Mr. Dickey, as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, and all and acceptance of the pastorate of the New School, Presbyterian church in St. Louis. When his resignation was accepted, the congregation very generally voted to present him with a service of silver, as a token of their high appreciation of him as a Christian and minister. The beautiful tea set, which has recently been purchased, and consists of seven pieces and a silver tray, may be seen at the establishment of J. B. McEldown & Co., Market street. The set is a beautiful pattern, highly chased, elaborate and massive. The silver is a pretty specimen of handiwork. The following is the inscription on the large oval silver tray: "Presented to Rev. Charles A. Dickey, at his resignation, May 31, 1869. The sum has been subscribed by the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, Pa. Each of the other pieces has 'D.' inserted."

This gift indicates a fine spirit on the part of the congregation, and how highly they appreciated his services. Rev. Mr. Dickey was regarded by them as a man of high character, and his resignation was also given other evidence of their appreciation of him. This young divine leaves with his family for St. Louis in the course of ten days hence. Many will unite with school children, contrasting them with those of