The Pittsburgh Post.

VOLUME XVII. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1859. NUMBER 287

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Daily, Five Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Departure and Arrival of Passenger Trains.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.)

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Crestline.	Ft. Wayne
Express Train	12.15 A. M.	6.56 A. M.	1.01 P. M
Mail Train	6.50 A. M.	.....	.....
Express Train	12.30 P. M.	8.45 P. M.	2.30 A. M

Arrive at Chicago:
Express.....6.47 P. M. | Express.....8.17 A. M

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:
Mail, 8.25 P. M. | Express, 3.30 P. M. | Express, 2.20 A. M
(From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.)
New Brighton Accommodation.. 9.30 A. M. 5.30 P. M
" " " ..... 6.05 A. M. 12.10 P. M

Pennsylvania Railroad.
(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Express Train	8.50 P. M.	12.45 P. M.
Mail "	3.50 A. M.	11.50 P. M.
Fast Line	4.20 P. M.	12.20 A. M.
Tuscatown Way Passenger Train "	6.00 A. M.	1.10 P. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	2.50 P. M.	11.00 A. M.
First Turtle Creek "	10.40 A. M.	6.50 A. M
Second " " "	4.30 P. M.	12.20 A. M.
Third " " "	6.20 P. M.	6.45 P. M

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
(From Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leave.	Arrives.
Mail Train	7.00 A. M.	4.45 P. M
Express Train	4.30 P. M.	8.45 A. M

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Express Train	12.15 A. M.	2.40 A. M
Mail Train	6.25 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
Fast Line	1.05 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
Wellsville Accommodation	5.00 P. M.	11.00 A. M.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.
(From Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves Pitts.	Columbus.	Arr. in Cin
Fast Line	12.15 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	11.30 A. M
Express Train	1.05 P. M.	1.30 A. M.	7.30 A. M

THE COUNTY FAIR,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
—AND—
FRIDAY.

Sunday Travel on Passenger Railways—Its Moral Effect.

As the question of the morality, as well as the propriety of Sunday traveling on our Passenger Railways, is exciting some interest, the effect produced upon public morals by the custom, which prevails in the East, may not be foreign to the matter now. The committee of ninety-six, having in charge the movement relative to the running of cars on Sunday, in Philadelphia, of which Wm. B. Thomas is Chairman, have been corresponding with the public authorities of New York, Brooklyn and Boston, in reference to the effect produced upon the public morals by the use of the passenger railroads on Sunday. The answer to these inquiries shows that the apprehensions entertained by the strict Sabbatarians, that one general flood of licentiousness and infidelity would follow the running of the cars on Sunday, are unfounded in reason and unsustained by facts. In the cities named, the passenger railroads are used by the public every day in the week, and yet, with perfect freedom of travel at all times, there is none of that increase of rowdyism, that general gathering of disorderly crowds, that concentrated drunkenness and dissolateness which it is urged will follow the running of the cars on Sunday in this city. The universal testimony is, that the Sunday running of the cars is a great and general convenience to the citizens, that they have in no wise tended to any public disorder, or to any licentious or drunken assemblages, that they are used as decorously and for as good purposes on Sunday as any other day of the week, and were the railroad companies themselves to stop running upon Sunday, the public experience of the utility and convenience of city travel on that day would compel them to resume running.

In support of this belief, we make the following extracts from the replies of the authorities of the cities, the benefit of whose experience was sought. Mayor Tiemann, of New York, says:

"This city has had some practical experience as to the effect of Sunday travel in rail cars, and from the observations I have made, and the information I have been enabled to gather from others, I am satisfied that no such deplorable effects, as you represent many of your best citizens fear from such travel in your city, have occurred here. I know of no instance of any riot or other disorder having occurred in consequence of the running of cars on Sunday, nor of any great gathering of disorderly or other persons at the several termini of our railroads on that day. The practice has, on the contrary, been found of great convenience to all classes of our citizens—and the cars, although used on the day alluded to chiefly by a different class from those who travel in them on week days, still many of our best citizens, intelligent and religious, avail themselves of the public accommodations afforded by these cars on Sundays, in going to and from the several churches in our city, and in other acts, which the most strictly religious would admit as compatible with the observance of that holy day."

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, says the evil most feared by the residents of Lawrenceville, has not made itself apparent there, as will be seen by this paragraph:

"I have no doubt that, to some extent, they are used as, matter of pleasure, but the evil that was apprehended, that large companies of idlers would rush into the country and spend the day in dissipation, much to the discomfort and peace of the inhabitants of the suburbs, has not been realized in fact. There is a general regard for the Sabbath in our city and vicinity; it is not kept as strictly as it was by our fathers, but yet a good sentiment pervades all classes of our people, and seldom is anything seen which is objectionable."

Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, New York, bears similar testimony, and is of opinion that it was a fortunate circumstance for the residents of that city the views of the Sabbatarians did not prevail; he says:

"While the cars are filled during the day with passengers, they are, with scarcely any exceptions, of the most orderly and respectable class of our citizens; and I think a large majority are females. I have not heard of a single complaint from the people living in the suburbs of anything like disorder or riotous assembleges, and from repeated personal observation, I am sure no cause of complaint exists. The cars are likewise patronized to a great extent by our church-going people, and many extras are required to accommodate them at the close of the evening service. In fact, so general is now the acquiescence of the people in this measure, that I am convinced if it was brought to the test of a popular vote, that an overwhelming majority would approve it."

There are many people in our city who have no time for rest or recreation in daylight, except upon the Sabbath, and who cannot afford private conveyances, (though if they could, it is questionable if, under the same law which would forbid the running of cars on Sunday, they could use them), and fully as many, residing out of the city and worshiping in it, to whom this mode of conveyance would be a great convenience, and it seems very unfair to deprive them of its benefits at the only time they can employ them.

We cannot say how many of our projected railways may desire to run their cars on the Lord's Day, but the question of the public right to travel in the way individuals see fit to prefer, every day in the week, is a question which should be at once definitely settled.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Since the introduction of Singer's Sewing Machines into this market, they have acquired a reputation which has been followed by large and remunerative sales, while the demand is steadily and rapidly increasing. Mr. R. Straw, agent, corner Second and Market streets, has just received a supply of new style machines, light and elegantly decorated, for family use, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. Mr. Straw is well known in this community, and every representation he makes about the Singer Sewing Machine may be relied upon. We commend all who visit the city on business or pleasure, to call and see the machines in operation.

Our County Fair.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Fair commences to-day, and from the indications, we think it will be a very successful exhibition. The premium list is a very liberal one, embracing cash premiums, medals or diplomas for stock of every description, farm and mineral products, food, farm implements, household manufactures, fine specimens in the arts, and manufactured articles of all kinds. To accomplish this the premiums announced amount to over three thousand six hundred dollars in cash, in addition to two hundred and nine diplomas, a silver cup valued at ten dollars, thirty-one silver medals and twenty-three bronze medals.

At the grounds, everything is in a forward state of preparation, and ample accommodations are provided for exhibitors in every department. A fine wooden building, two hundred and forty feet in circumference, has been erected to take the place of the tent formerly used as Floral Hall—well adapted to the display of plants, flowers, fruits and shrubbery. The display in this department will be unusually fine this year; and its beauty will be much enhanced by the construction of a fountain, forty-nine feet in circumference, lined with imitative rock-work and moss, shrubs and rustic scenery, ornamented with aqueous plants and water fowl. A fine jet of water will be constantly playing in the middle, imparting an agreeable coolness to the atmosphere, while a portion of Young's Brass Band will enliven the Hall by their delightful music. The Hall will also be handsomely decorated with wreathes and flowers.

The clerks and gate keepers have been appointed, and all the necessary committees.

The ground for restaurant sites has been leased to Henry Mavie, who will erect the necessary buildings, and minister to the physical wants of visitors. No spirituous liquors will be sold on the grounds.

All manufactured articles must be on the ground by noon to-day, but stock will be received up to six o'clock.

Only members and exhibitors will be admitted to the grounds to-day. They will be thrown open to the public to-morrow

The Judges in the various departments are requested to report themselves at the business office at six o'clock this evening, and commence their inspections to-morrow morning. The reports of the Judges will be read from the Speaker's stand on Friday at two o'clock, P. M., after which the premiums will be paid.

The horse ring will be open to lady equestrians at four o'clock on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, there will be a public sale of articles on exhibition at the grounds.

All the arrangements, in every department, will be complete, and ample accommodations provided for all.

A large attendance is anticipated. The railroads leading to the city will carry passengers at excursion rates, and the Pennsylvania Railroad will run special trains to the grounds at all hours. The Citizens Passenger Railway, now in active operation, will give additional facilities for reaching the grounds easily and pleasantly.

Pittsburgh Theatre.

The strangers who may visit our city during the present week to attend the Fair, will find no more agreeable place to pass their evenings, after the excitement at the Fair Grounds is over, than at the old Pittsburgh Theatre. Mr. Howe, the new manager, has brought with him a company composed of ladies and gentlemen of established reputation in their profession, and all new faces. The theatre has been thoroughly renovated, redecorated, and supplied with new scenery.

In order to please all classes, Mr. Howe has determined to bring out, during the week, a series of novel and exciting and strictly moral entertainments. They will be brought out in a style of rare excellence. He commences tonight with the drama of "The Hidden Hand." It is founded upon the exciting romance of the same name, published in the New York *Ledger*, and when produced in New York city, was received with such favor that it was played night after night to over flowing houses. Nothing has been spared in producing this most interesting drama to the very life. The characters, which the reader of the story watched with such absorbing interest as they appeared in it. The "Hidden Hand" is a drama of such a character as will interest every one, young and old. All should improve the opportunity to witness its first representation in this city to-night.

Entertainments of the most attractive and moral character will be presented every night during the week. Seats for families and parties may be secured during the day at the box office, without additional charge.

THE SAW of the man killed on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, at Manchester, on Sunday morning, was Hill Magee, an Irishman, about thirty-seven years old. He was literally cut in two by the backing down of a train from the city, he having lain down on the track, while intoxicated, as is believed. Some persons had seen him on the track, and endeavored to move him, but were prevented by a couple of dogs, who would not allow him to be touched. The Coroner's jury found the following verdict:

"That the said Hill Magee came to his death by being run over by the engine 'Clipper,' of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, on the morning of the 11th of September, 1859; and this jury do further find that the said railroad company are in the highest degree censurable for not employing a watchman to attend to the track in the Borough of Manchester, and for not carrying a light on the tender while backing through the borough; and this jury is further of opinion that said accident would not have happened had these necessary precautions been observed."

Gipner's Trimming Store.

A trimming store is an unknown land to the masculine gender, except on those periodical occasions when "the bill comes in;" but the ladies know that a first-class trimming store is undoubtedly indispensible to their personal comfort and happiness. A good trimming store is a place where something like three or four thousand different kinds of articles of use, ornament and beauty, which ladies need, are sold. The variety is almost infinite, and it would be idle for us, or any other male biped, to attempt even to guess what use our fair friends apply these things to. But they need and will have them—and all we men have to do is to furnish the money to buy them. A nice place for the ladies to obtain all these little *etceteras* is the trimming store of Mr. Charles Gipner, No. 78 Market street. Mr. Gipner is experienced in the business, and on his shelves and in his drawers may be found every thing which a trimming store ought to have. The ladies will find it a pleasant place to deal.

FALL TRIMMINGS.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of Joseph Horne, No. 77 Market street, near Fourth, who is now receiving, at his old established trimming store, an extensive and well selected stock of goods in his line, including an immense variety of dress trimmings, embroideries, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, millinery goods, men's furnishing goods, fancy woolen goods, new fall bonnets, and skirts in endless variety. The ladies have, we know, ever been partial to Mr. Horne's establishment, as they can always get what they wish, of good quality, and the good taste of that gentleman in selecting goods is proverbial. It is only necessary to call the attention of the fair sex to the fact that he has received his fall goods to crowd his store at all hours. He is in every way deserving of patronage and success.

BARRY SULLIVAN AS RICHELIEU.—Our Theatre managers are commencing the "starring" season early. Barry Sullivan, the celebrated tragedian, who has won such an enviable reputation by his admirable personations, appears to-night at the Apollo Theatre in his great character of Richelieu. We can bespeak for him a full house, as he stands unequaled in that part. He will appear, during the week, in several of his best characters, and we advise all who love good acting to go and see him.

NEW ROW BOAT.—Mr. Andrew Aull has just completed, for a club of young men on Irwin street, a fine four-oared row boat, forty-one feet long, and of a fine model for speed. She is named after Mr. J. D. Verner.

(For the Pittsburgh Post.)

PITTSBURGH, September 10, 1859.

Editor Post:—I see by this afternoon's paper that his Honor, the Mayor, has determined to prevent the running of the street cars on Sunday, could you tell one if he intends to stop the private carriages of our wealthy citizens, or stop the hiring of buggies by Livery stable proprietors, I think his Honor should not deprive one portion of the people the pleasure of riding on Sunday and accord it to another.

Yours, FAIR PLAY.

In reply to our correspondent we will say that in the eyes of the Mayor, the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, hacks, livery vehicles, and private carriages, all come under the same law, and that upon proper complaint before him, the parties who drive any of them will be arrested and held to answer for a violation of the law.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The Pennsylvania Infantry had their annual shooting match on Saturday, the 10th, at East Liberty. The prize was a medal to the best two in four. Distance—one hundred yards. The only shots that came within the limitations in every respect were those of Gill, 14½, string distance; Webber, 21½; A. Woollair, 16½, and W. Woollair, 8½, which last took the medal. The best single shot was made by John Borland, string distance, 1½ inches. The competition was great, and the whole affair passed off in a lively and satisfactory manner.

MRS. DAVIDSON ARRESTED IN CANADA.—By a telegraphic despatch received by Chief of Police Hague yesterday, it seems that Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, who made herself so notorious here last spring and winter, has been arrested in Toronto, Canada West, on a charge of shop lifting. On her person were found a $1000, a 100, two $50 and two $10 bills on the Bank of Pittsburgh, supposed to be counterfeit. Officer Hague telegraphed to the authorities the character she had borne here. Mrs. Davidson has been absent from the city some two or three weeks, and until now it was not known where she was.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Nicholas Brennan appeared before Mayor Weaver, on Monday, and made information against John M'Cue, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill. He testified that about five o'clock Sunday morning, he was assailed by the accused, and beaten, kicked, and otherwise abused to such an extent that he feared his life would be taken. The Mayor held Brennan in five hundred dollars to answer.

LAFAYETTE TRENTON, a middle aged Italian who has been for some time wandering about the streets, was committed to jail on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape, some days since, upon a colored woman, the wife of a barber carried on in the Fifth Ward. In endeavoring to accomplish his purpose Trenton beat her cruelly. He escaped but was subsequently seen and identified by Howard, arrested and committed to answer.

THE great tragedy of Richard III was well performed at the Pittsburgh Theatre last evening. Mr. Howe's rendition of the arduous part of the Duke of Gloster was much admired, and Mr. Cooke was happy as the Earl of Richmond. They were well supported by the stock company. The entire performance proved that this company are competent to the rendering of first-class dramas in a manner which cannot fail to please.

THE Steubenville *Herald* publishes a card asking information of Miss Kate Brandon, who left Pittsburgh for Steubenville in September last, and is supposed to have gone on to Cincinnati. Since that time nothing has been heard of her. She is quite tall, and prepossessing in appearance. For any information of her or her whereabouts, a liberal reward will be paid.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Col. John Scott, of Ross township, was found suspended in his own saw mill yesterday morning, and lifeless. Deceased was an ex-member of the Legislature, but had been suffering from aberration of mind. Coroner Bostwick held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict accordingly.

BY A TRANSPOSITION of words, the compositor gave the credit of winning the race over the Belvidere course on Saturday, to the "Gladiator," while the "J. D. Barcley" came in first, in seventeen minutes, leaving the "Gladiator" more than a minute behind.

JOHN SHORTEN had the hand almost severed from his right arm at the wrist, on Saturday, by falling on a circular saw, in the mill of Sheridan & Co., in the Ninth Ward. Dr. Walters attended to the injury, but amputation may yet be necessary.

POSTPONED.—By request of counsel on both sides the hearing of S. C. Langdon, charged with forgery, which had been fixed for yesterday afternoon, was deferred until Monday next at two o'clock.

THOSE delicious of choice lots, for business purposes, or dwellings, are reminded of the sale this afternoon, in East Birmingham, by P. M. Davis, commencing at two o'clock, on Carson street, near Mr. Himsen's residence.

MISS DAVENPORT.—Miss Jean M. Davenport, who is such a universal favorite here, has concluded an engagement at the Apollo Theatre, and will play there in the month of October.

MONONGAHELA PASSENGER RAILWAY.—Messrs. James Laughlin, Henry Wood, Thos. S. Blair, John S. Cosgrave, and R. H. Palmer have been elected Directors of this road.

THE elegant household furniture at No. 142 Third street, in Park's Row, will be sold this morning at ten o'clock, by P. M. Davis, auctioneer.

A LIST of valuable stocks will be sold this evening at half past seven o'clock, in Davis' commercial salesrooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

Investigation into Serious Charges against the Superintendent of the House of Refuge.

One year ago last June, reports were in circulation, reflecting seriously upon Thomas G. Rutherford, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, and from which it would seem he had been on familiar terms with several of the young girls under his charge. These rumors were quieted, and the matter hushed up, but within two or three weeks they have been revived, and this time they appear to bear the impress of truth. A young girl, discharged from the institution, told her relatives of certain occurrences during her stay there, which came to the ears of the Board of Managers. Other charges soon followed, and on Monday morning at ten o'clock was fixed for an investigation into their truth or falsity.

Meanwhile information was made before the Mayor, charging Mr. Rutherford with criminal intimacy with no less than three inmates of the Refuge, during the years 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859. Affidavits of certain parties cognizant of the facts were taken, but no warrant has yet been issed for the arrest of the accused.

Mayor Weaver was permitted to be present at the investigation by the Board yesterday, though it was at first intended to exclude all, yet be virtue of his office he was admitted. We have not heard the precise nature of the evidence, but it is, so far as we can learn, pretty conclusive as to the truth of the charges preferred. The examination is not concluded, but will be to-day, when it is probable Mr. Rutherford will hand in his resignation.

This circumstance is much to be deplored, as it is calculated to seriously injure an institution intended to reform the vicious. No punishment is too severe—no measure of degradation is too deep for the man, who under the guise of a fatherly and religious care, vested in the authority which his position gives him, could use his power to such ends—overawing the young girls committed to his charge and by an exercise of his authority virtually compelling them to step aside from the paths of rectitude, instead of leading them back to a virtuous life—the purpose for which the were confined to the institution.

We should be pleased if Mr. Rutherford could vindicate his character against these charges, but we fear the evidence is too strong to be set aside. We can, therefore, only hope that he may see the error of his ways and repent sincerely, even though punishment should not follow his misdeeds, and that his successor may be not only a man of irreproachable character not only in seeming, but in fact, but above suspicion or temptation.

MILITARY.—On Saturday, Lieut. H. W. Larimer was elected captain of the Pennsylvania Infantry, vice Gen. James S. Negley.

STEPHEN D DILLAYE has given bail for his appearance at Court, and returned to New York.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING of every variety of style and material, manufactured expressly for us, and decidedly the best stock ever offered in this market. Gentlemen and parents will find it to their interest to call at our establishment, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, before purchasing elsewhere. A strict adherence to our system of large sales and small profits has given the name of W. H. M'Gee & Co., an enviable pre-eminence which no competion has hitherto disturbed.

HEARTBURN.—This painful sensation arises from the stomach and deranged condition of the liver, which may be cured by the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a remedy which for many years experience has proved to be unequalled as a perfect alterative medicine.

They are prepared and sold by R. L. Faust-Sen'r & Co., Wholesale Druggists, and Proprietors, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, and by Druggists everywhere.

Sold by retail by druggists everywhere.

TRAINS TO THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, September 14, 15 and 16, Trains will run every half hour on the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Between the Passenger Station and the FAIR GROUNDS, Niles' First Train each day will leave Passenger Station at 8 o'clock A. M.

Last Train will leave Ground at 6:30 P. M.

☞ FARE EACH WAY, FIVE CENTS.

se12 J. STEWART, Agent.

☞ IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS that the fault of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceeds Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion poisons the blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the entire system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these troublesome and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of DR. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. A trial of their power cannot fail to convince the most incredulous of their wonderful effects. We cheerfully recommend them to the public, knowing as we do, their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
No. 58 Water, and 58 Front streets

JOSEPH MEYER. ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

No. 424 Penn Street, above the Canal,

Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices. feb27

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE.

The Ready Family Soap Maker;
NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
LABOR, TIME AND MONEY IS SAVED BY ITS
FOR SALE BY ALL STOREKEEPERS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company,
396 Penn St., above Canal.

ap30:sa-tuath

PURE SALT! PURE SALT!—
THE ONLY WARRANTED PURE AND DRY
Table, Dairy and Packing Salt,
is manufactured by the
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company,
396 PENN STREET, ABOVE CANAL.

ap30:sa-tuath

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together in the wholesale and retail Book, News and Periodical business, at Davis & Co.'s, Odd Fellows Building, No. 60 Fifth street, under the style of Smyth & Pittock, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

W. C. SMYTH,
JOHN W. PITTOCK

W. C. SMYTH.....JNO. W. PITTOCK.
SMYTH & PITTOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,
AND CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, GENERALLY.
At Davis & Co.'s, Odd Fellows' Building,
NO. 60 FIFTH STREET.

☞ Particular attention given to packing wholesale orders. se1

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
JOHN M'CARGO
HAS A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF
MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES,
Enclosures, Posts, &c., &c.,

☞ The public are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Prices low, and work warranted.
jy12:y1s NO. 336 LIBERTY STREET.

LIME.—300 bbls. fresh, received this day.
HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Anglo-Saxon.

FARTHER POINT, September 12.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st ult., is below, coming up, on her way to Quebec.

The steamer Teutonia arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The steamer Nova Scotian reached Liverpool at eight o'clock on the afternoon of the same day.

The crew of the ship Ben Bolt, reported as wrecked by the Ocean Queen, were saved. The vessel was insured in London. She was on the voyage from Trieste to London, with a cargo shipped at Havana.

A late telegram from Berne says the reports of the proceedings of the Zurich Conference continue to be contradictory, but there is every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will not affix his signature to any protocol in favor of the return of the deposed rulers of Duchies.

FRANCE.—The Emperor remains in retirement in the Pyrenees. It is rumored that he will shortly proceed to Cherbourg, and pay a second visit to the camp at Chalons. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in a leading article, says that the Emperor will loyally fulfill his Villafranca agreement for the restoration of the former reigning princes, but if he should not succeed in reuniting the princes and their people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either the one or the other.

ITALY.—No change has taken place in Italian affairs.

A special deputation from the National Assembly of Modena had gone on a mission to the Emperor Napoleon.

ENGLAND.—The directors of the steamer Great Western have declined Mr. Lover's last proposition, and their original programme will be carried out. The vessel has been closed to the admission of the public, and was to leave the Thames in a day or two, and be ready to leave for Portland, Maine, on the 15th of September.

Leigh Hunt, the celebrated author, died at London, on the 28th ultimo, in the 75th year of his age.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Isle of Man has been connected by submarine telegraph with England.

Telegraphic communication with Malta has been established.

A Cabinet council, unexpectedly summoned, for the 29th ult., had given rise to various speculations. It was generally supposed that the meeting had reference to the new phase of the Italian question.

The speech made by Count de Morny attracted much attention, it being regarded as an enunciation of the views of the Emperor. The Count endeavored to show that the English apprehensions of a French invasion were groundless, and that France was desirous of cementing the alliance existing between the two countries. The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article repudiating in the strongest terms the fratricidal policy of a war with England.

The election at Romagna passed off tranquilly.

The Mayor of Parma issued a proclamation on his return from Paris, in which he reported the conversation he had with the Emperor Napoleon, who said:

"Tell your population that my army shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not allow any other power to do violence against them."

The Mayor adds:

"These words make you arbitrators of your own destinies."

Garibaldi had resolved to maintain strict discipline in the army of Central Italy. In an order of the day, he said:

"I will cause to be shot any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a Republican, a Socialist, or even a Garibaldian."

He will have none with him but soldiers and Italians.

The Neapolitan government had ordered the purchase of a large quantity of corn abroad.

The cholera was spreading along the shores of the Baltic.

THE LATEST.—By telegraph from London to Liverpool.—London, Wednesday.—A telegram from Zurich to-day, says the private conference continues.

The *Times'* correspondent says that things are going on so badly at Zurich as to render a resolution of the conference, in a few days, probable. A congress of war seems to be the only alternative, to which Austria is decidedly opposed, and which will have as little success as this conference.

The bourse was dull, and on the 30th, the prices gave way fully 1 the three per cents closing at 68f 75c.

The Tuscan *Monitore* publishes a decree, abolishing the army regulations, and adopting those of the Sardinian.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated the evening of the 18th, says that a private letter from Zurich, of the 26th, states that the labors of the plenipotentiaries were going on slow enough, notwithstanding the announcement made a few days ago, that it was doubtful if any important point had been settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the preliminaries of the treaty of Villafranca, or to the Emperors not having taken into consideration, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional, and the manner in which Mr. Debourgency is acting, lends some color to the supicion. What the French government will at last have to do, is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of its protoges, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigue if not by force.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Few or no policies of insurance had been taken out on the ship Great Eastern at Lloyds, the underwriters being generally unwilling to transact business until the completion of the trial trip. There were some anxious to see the ship safe out of the Thames, but those in charge of her entertained no fears on the subject.

The Queen and Royal family had gone to Scotland for their usual autumn visit. As was arranged, they made the journey from London to Edinburgh during the night.

The telegraphic communication between England and Malta had been re-established. This would expediate the reception of news from India by about three days.

Lord Radstock publishes in the London *Times* a letter received by him from Richard H. Dana, of Boston, on the subject of ballot in the United States. Mr. Dana shows the benefit of the ballot system, and explains that, in America, it has been found necessary for security against fraud to deprive it of the element of secrecy.

The investigation at Liverpool into the charges against Bontelle, mate of the ship Conqueror, of having caused the death of a seamen on board the vessel, resulted in his liberation, the evidence showing that the deceased died from natural causes.

FRANCE.—A speech by Count De Morney at the opening of the Council General of the Department of Payde Dorne, attracted considerable attention, as it was regarded as an enunciation of the sentiments of the Emperor. The Count endeavored to show that the apprehensions existing in England of a French invasion were groundless, and, on the contrary, France was desirous of cementing the alliance between the two countries, and waging only a manufacturing and commercial war. He denounced that portion of the English press and those members of Parliament who questioned the intentions of the French government.

The Paris *Constitutionel*, in an article on the Duchies says that the Emperor agreed at Villafranca to the restoration of the former reigning princes. He has not yet given up all hopes of success, and will fulfil loyally to the end his disinterested mission, but if he should not succeed to reunite the princes and people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either one or the other. It is not the wish of his majesty to follow the errors of the ancient Austrian policy whose armed intervention in the affairs of the Peninsula has ceased forever. We have given to the Italian people advice which we believe to be wise and prudent and which, if they do not follow, it will grieve us, but which we could not press upon them by force. To us, Italy owes her independence. We shall not take away from her again what we have given her yesterday.

PARIS.—The formation of eight military districts, the head quarters of which will be at Nantes, was completed.

A letter from Naples says that the people were much excited in regard to the high price of corn, and that the government, in consequence, had ordered the purchase abroad of a large quantity.

Gen. Fante accepted the command in chief of the army of Central Italy. Garibaldi's command comprises the troops of Tuscany and Modena.

An earthquake had taken place at Sorcia. Two hundred persons were killed, and a large number were injured. Nine thousand of the population had encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope had despatched assistance.

Late advices from Rome say that the French Minister held a conference with Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations. One French division only was to remain in Rome.

The government of Bologna is said to have dissolved the regiment in which some of Mazzini's volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement.

The garrison of the Pope was on the march to Pescio, where troops were being concentrated.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government was vigorously maintaining the prohibition to export horses.

GERMANY.—The cholera was spreading all along the shores of the Baltic.

A combination of bankers and financiers had been formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, for contracting the Bavarian 4½ per cent. loan to defray military expenses. The loan is issued at 98½ per cent., and for a million sterling.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Russian Government had given orders to demoralize the first three Corps d'Armee, placed under the orders of Prince Menchikoff in Poland.

The whole £12,000 loan had been subscribed.

A Zurich telegram of this date says that private conferences continue to take place daily between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and yesterday there was a meeting between the French and Sardinian representatives.

The designation to be given to the new kingdom has been discussed at Zurich. Austria is willing that Victor Emanuel should be known as King of Sardinia and Lombardy, but will not consent that he should describe himself as King of Upper Italy.

THE VERY LATEST.—Zurich, August 31.—Private conferences continue to take place between the plenipotentiaries for the last three days. The representatives of France and Austria have daily conferences together. Yesterday there was a meeting of the French and Sardinian plenipotentiaries.

Arrival from California.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 20th ult., arrived this noon to-day. She brings upwards of two millions in treasure, and nearly five hundred passengers.

The California advices have been anticipated.

The steamer Golden Gate, with the New York passengers and mails of July 20th, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th of August, and the Cortez, opposition steamer, on the 31st. The Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 24, and Key West on the 7th instant.

The steamer Roanoke, corvette Preble, and store ship Relief were at Aspinwall. All well. The frigate Fulton was at Key West, and was to sail in a few days.

There was a severe gale at Aspinwall on the 20th ult., doing considerable damage to buildings. One man was killed by the falling of the walls of his building.

The frigates Merrimac and Saranac, and sloop-of-war Cyane were at Panama. The Merrimac remained at Panama. The Saranac would leave for home soon. The sloops-of-war St. Mary and Cyane were on the Central American coast.

Advices from Guayaquil, in Ecuador, to August 13, state that the Peruvian fleet was preparing to bombard the city, and that all the upper class of citizens had removed from the city. Those who remained were preparing for a desperate resistance.

Gen Castillo was momentarily expected with all his forces from Callon.

A disastrous fire occurred at Guyaquil on the 18th of July, destroying a whole block of buildings.

The advices from Valparaiso are to the 1st, and Callao to the 12th of August.

The store-house of Del Rio & Co., at Valparaiso, was destroyed by fire, with fifty thousand bushels of Vanegas wheat.

A new and rich copper mine had been discovered near Port San Juan de Azucar.

It was reported that the British Minister had demanded the presence of ships of war at Valparaiso, in consequence of the expected arrival there of American steamers to force a settlement of the difficulties with the Chilian Government.

The Spanish Minister, Leon Quevedo, had made an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a peace between Peru and Ecuador.

The latest account says that Peru had formally decided upon war against Ecuador.

The conflagration at Guyaguil was stopped mainly through the exertions of the crew of the United States frigate Saranac, and the Ecuador Government had made a public acknowledgement to Captain Keely of the frigate.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 12.—Further and reliable advices from Vera Cruz, dated the 31st of August, state that the constitutional government had paid the full amount of the French claims out of the Custom House receipts, being one hundred and forty thousand dollars. This money came into the hands of Mr. Gambriac, the French Minister, who has failed to distribute it in the manner provided in the convention. There was reason to believe, in official quarters, that he intended to invest it in a private enterprise with Miramon. Much indignation continues to be expressed against him by the French residents.

It is said that the failure of the treaty between Mexico and the United States was owing to the respective differences relative to the clause for the protection of the right of way proposed to be given to this government, the latter claiming to be the best judge when such protection should be undertaken by itself, and the Juarez Cabinet holding that the right should be excused only in the event of Mexico being incompetent, and after application for that purpose. In the language of a distinguished Mexican functionary, the country is as if there were no war, and from the interior all is peaceable.

The ship Plymouth, from Cadiff, arrived yesterday at Alexandria, Va.

The President has approved the sentence of the Court Martial held at Utah, dismissing from the army Lieutenant Lynde, of the Fifth Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The Late Mule Sale at Camp Floyd.

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—The Utah correspondent of the *Democrat* makes an expose of the late mule sale at Camp Floyd. He says that the Quarter Master General received an order from the Secretary of War to receive the note of Mr. Halliday as cash for all purchases made by him, and that the auctioneer received secret instructions to knock down mules to Halliday at certain figures, under these terms. Halliday purchased upwards of a thousand mules, paying in notes little more than half what other parties would have paid in cash. The writer also stats that Halliday has a contract to supply the Government, at Fort Dallas, with a thousand mules, at his own price.

Destructive Fire.

HALIFAX, September 12.—A tremendous conflagation occurred in this city early on Saturday morning. Two whole blocks on Grandville street, numbering fifty buildings and including thirteen extensive dry goods establishments, were totally destroyed. The damage is not estimated, but it must necessarily be very large. It is reported that three men were burnt at the fire.

Opening of the National Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The fair of the National Agricultural Society opened to-day. The weather is splendid, and the attendance already large. The prospects of a successful exhibition are very flattering. Two hundred and seventy cows, bulls and calves, two hundred sheep mostly French, Spanish and Merinos, and nearly one hundred horses, are the stock entered. The Mechanical and Agricultural Halls are filled to overflowing, and the Fine Art Hall is being rapidly filled, and already presents a beautiful appearance. The books will be closed Wednesday, up to which time entries can