Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Death of Dr. F. M'Grath—Alleged Homicide.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst., a difficulty occurred in the house of Dr. F. M'Grath, Fifth street, near Smithfield, between the doctor and his brother-in-law, James Boland, during which it is alleged that the doctor was badly beaten, and thrown or pushed over the banister—falling from the third to the second story, and receiving injuries which caused his death on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. On the day of the difficulty, Alderman Kelly was called to take the doctor's information against Boland, for assault and battery. The doctor stated that while he was lying in bed asleep, in a room in the third story, Boland (who is a brother of his wife) came up and waked him. He asked him why he came up there, remarking that he might have waited down stairs if he wished to see him. Boland then commenced to beat him, and during the scuffle they got upon the platform, when he was thrown over the banister and fell headforemost upon the second floor. The Alderman found the doctor very much injured upon the head, shoulder, and side. The banister was broken, and there were other evidences of a severe scuffle.

The information was made in the usual way for assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Boland. He was not taken into custody, although he had been frequently seen in the streets. The doctor grew gradually worse, and on Sunday his symptoms became very alarming. On Monday he still continued to sink, and expired about four o'clock in the afternoon. He had been attended by Drs. Walters and Coffey, assisted by several other physicians.

There are rumors afloat as to the cause of the difficulty, but we refrain from mentioning them at present, as all the facts will be developed before the Coroner in the course of a legal investigation. The doctor was forty-five years of age and had been married to his present wife (Miss Boland) some three or four months since. The brother is an engineer, a single man, and resides on Robinson street, Allegheny. Several officers were out in pursuit of him, but at the hour of going to press he had not been arrested.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

Donations received for the week ending August 29th: Two boxes, S. A. S. of Leechburg; 2 boxes, S. A. S. of Kittanning; 1 package of papers, &c., from a friend; 1 bundle of clothing, Mrs. Jacob Forsyth; 4 bottles of raspberry vinegar, from a friend; 1 box of dried fruit, &c., George A. Kirkpatrick; a box S. A. S. of Sewickleyville; 1 box L. A. S. of Allegheny; 1 box from the Sunday School of the United Presbyterian Church, Freeport; 2 boxes, S. A. S. Zanesville; collected in the Ninth ward by Mr. Keyser, $37 00; whole amount collected in the Ninth ward, $95 00.

The following extracts are from a letter written at Camp Shafter, Tenn., by E. H. Bowman, Surgeon of the 37th Illinois Regiment, and addressed to Dr. A. L. Castleman:

"Having had some practical acquaintance with the working of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Commission, for nearly twenty months, I deem it my duty, as a surgeon in the army, to express the high appreciation I feel of the efficient benevolence of your organization. The many home comforts which through you have so promptly reached the sick and wounded in the field, *and which could not have been otherwise supplied*, have made us feel that patriotic benevolence is a power in the land, and the Sanitary Commission its legitimate mode of expression in the army. You have encountered immense obstacles in your progress, and nobly surmounted them. History will note the advent of your organization as an epoch, marking the advance of mankind to a higher civilization, and coming generations will call you blessed. It is the first systematic organized national effort, by voluntary agencies and contributions, to mitigate the horrors of war, that the world has ever witnessed. Go on then in your good work. The time will come when those who have refused to assist, will be ashamed to have it known that they stood aloof. The self-denying contributor to the relief of the brave defenders of the nation's life will enjoy abundant recompense in the approbation of the good, and the conscious sweetness of having acted in harmony with those divinest impulse of humanity."

Larceny of a Pocket Book.

A man named Luke Dornigan was yesterday arrested by Alderman Donaldson's police and committed to jail to answer a charge of larceny. It appears that a farmer named Zeback Breeden, from South Fayette township, had sold a load of hay for forty-five dollars, and got a check for the amount on the Union Banking Company—the money being in fives on the Bank of Crawford county, with one five dollar bill on the Pittston Bank. He was stopping at the Black Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, and while paying for some salt he took his pocket book on the window sill of the bar room.

A man who was in company with Dannigan was seen to take the pocket book, when the two immediately left. As soon as Breeden missed the w[illegible] he made known the fact, and several men started in pursuit of the thieves. Dannigan was found in a clothing store on Liberty street, where he had just purchased some cloth. He had paid out a five dollar bill on the Pittsburgh Bank, and had three fives on the Bank of Crawford county in his possession. The inference was that his partner, who had divided the plunder with him, and took, and hid the pocket book, taken the pocket book, and divided the plunder with him, and upon an information being made, Alderman Donaldson committed him for larceny. The other party was not arrested.

Escape of a Deserter.—Robert Bailey, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, who was recently arrested as a deserter from the 17th United States Regulars, and who attempted to obtain his discharge by means of a writ of habeas corpus, but failed, escaped from Sergeant Herald, at Harrisburg, while being conveyed back to his regiment. He had been placed in irons, but begged so piteously to be relieved that the sergeant took the irons off him, and the result was that he soon after escaped, and is still at large.

Treason.—A very fine audience greeted Miss Susan Denin, on her first appearance last evening, and she fully sustained her previous reputation in the character of "Romeo." To-night she will appear as "Lady Day Spanker," a part in which she made a decided hit during her last engagement here, as well as in a recent engagement in Washington. Of course the theatre will be well filled this evening.

First Street Houses and Lots.—Those desiring to purchase an excellent city residence, are reminded of the sale to-night at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street. The house is everything which could be wished for comfort and convenience, built in a substantial manner, commodious and well finished. Bidders are invited to examine the premises, before sale, No 59 First street.

Child Burned to Death.—On Saturday afternoon a little child of Peter O'Hanlon, living in Temperanceville, was so severely burned by its clothes taking fire that it died on Sunday morning. The child was about two years old, and while playing with other children had put a fire which had been built out of doors, its clothes caught, and before assistance came it was fatally injured.

Larceny.—A boy, aged about ten years, was caught in the act of robbing the till of a gardener named Wilson, in the Allegheny market house, last evening. The money was found upon him, by officer McKa[illegible] and he was locked up for a hearing. He gave the name of Trent, and said his mother resided on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Union Meeting in Lawrenceville.—There will be a Union meeting in Lawrenceville this evening at 7 o'clock, at Robinson's Hall. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. Robinson and Woodward, nephew of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Let the people come out to hear him.

Meeting of the German Press.—There will be a meeting of the "Association of the German Press of Pennsylvania," at Allentown, on Thursday, September 10th, to which the German editors, printers and publishers, together with German teachers, are invited.

G. Gill, Dentist, 246 Penn street, attend to all business of his profession.

Habeas Corpus—Judge Lowrie's Decision.

Judge Lowrie having decided that he will entertain jurisdiction and use the writ of Habeas Corpus in the cases of soldiers of the United States claiming to be discharged from the draft or their enlistment, it is proper to examine this decision, as it *overrules* the opinions of other Judges and involves questions of the highest concern to the whole country.

Judge Lowrie claims jurisdiction because the State Courts have, and have exercised a concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Courts as to many matters arising under the laws of the Union; and from an authority he cites he seems to claim for the State Courts "*jurisdiction in all cases* arising under the laws of the Union unless *expressly prohibited*." That this claim is entirely too broad, it is only necessary to refer to the history and practice of the State and Federal Courts since the adoption of the Constitution. It has been held that the *nature* of the subject matter of the jurisdiction will, and does *exclude* the jurisdiction of the State Courts as fully as the "express prohibition." For instance, the Constitution extends the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts "to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," and there is no "express prohibition" to the State Courts in that class of cases, as in the case of foreign embassadors; and yet it has always been held (and has always been the practice) that the Federal Courts, from the *nature of the subject*, and the *necessity* of the case, have exclusive jurisdiction in all that class of cases—both "civil and criminal"—"as to captures, injuries, or contracts." Why is this? Because these cases arise upon the high seas, and by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon our lakes and navigable rivers, and affect the rights of aliens as well as the rights of citizens of *one* State traversing our navigable lakes and rivers *into other States*, and thereby raising questions affecting the "public welfare" and frequently the public peace; and further, because this class of cases, in many instances, are decided by the law of nations.

Again the Federal Courts have an undisputed jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed against the "laws of the Union;" and this jurisdiction is necessarily exclusive, as in every indictment or prosecution for such offence, it must be charged to have been committed against the United States, and as the President may *represe or pardon* the offender. Every criminal prosecution must charge the offence to have been committed against the sovereign or government *whose courts sit in judgment* upon the offender, and whose executive authority may pardon him. The jurisdiction which the state courts may rightfully exercise, concurrently with the federal courts, is confined to *civil causes* for *civil demands*.

Then, have the State courts a concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts, to issue writs of *habeas corpus* commanding the authorities of the United States to produce the bodies of the government before State judges? In order properly to answer this question we must look into the nature, extent, and powers of the United States, and the object of the people in conferring those powers. In the first place it is clear, that as to all the delegated powers, the general government is sovereign—because article 6 says "This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land."

This "supreme law of the land" by express grant has vested the entire war power of the Union in the United States, and has "*expressly prohibited*" that power to the States, for the plain reason that the United States Government represents the whole Union in all that relates to the general welfare of the whole country. The war power is one of the most essential attributes of sovereignty, and is conferred on the general government for the safety and security of all. No association, or form of civil society, is entitled to be called a government without this vital and essential power. It is the first and the highest duty of every government to *preserve itself* from both foreign and domestic enemies. The rights of governments spring from their obligations. The United States are obliged by the express terms of the compact "*to provide for the common defence and general welfare*" and "to repel invasion and suppress insurrection." To do this, soldiers must be had, and it becomes lawful for Congress to raise them, by draft or otherwise, as Congress shall direct. There can be no sovereignty, unless a nation has its Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments under its *own control*. It is absurd to suppose *sovereignty* to reside in a government that may enact laws, and another sovereignty has the power to declare such laws a *nullity* or discharge the citizens from their effect. As Judge Lowrie has quoted the Federalist as authority I will do the same. Alexander Hamilton in discussing this point says: "If there are such things as political axioms, the propriety of the judicial power of this government being co-extensive with its Legislative, may be ranked among the number. Thirteen Independent Courts deciding upon the same laws is a hydra in government from which nothing but confusion can proceed." Again Hamilton says: "*Controversies between the nation and its members, or citizens, can only be properly referred to the National Tribunals.* The peace of the *whole* ought not to be left to the disposal of a part." The cases under consideration are "*between the nation and its members*." Apply these principles to the present case, and the reason for taking exclusive federal jurisdiction of admiralty cases are not so strong as the necessity of sustaining the war power of the country. That a man who has counterfeited the coin should be tried only in the Federal Courts is not on any grounds of public interest a tithe of the importance of sustaining the government with soldiers when engaged in war.

The war power, however, concerns the entire Nation—it is vested exclusively in the United States, and is expressly prohibited to the States, and if the State Judges can discharge the federal soldiers for any cause, it is placing the entire war power of the country where it may be crippled and embarrassed by that "Hydra in government"—the judges in thirty-two States deciding the same questions. They can thus disband the army of the Union, and daily perpetrate that absurdity in Government of deciding the most important rights of *another sovereignty*. I freely admit that the State Courts have a concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Courts in many cases involving merely civil rights in contests between individuals; but that the judges of the State Courts may rightfully interfere with the military authorities of the Union, and discharge United States soldiers, I wholly deny. Neither States nor State judges are vested with the power, nor is the duty imposed on them of providing the "means of defence; but this duty is imposed on the Federal Government, and it is justly and rightfully entitled to all the means of discharging that duty.

The entire Union has an interest in every single soldier drafted or enlisted for the service of the country. And in strict conformity to the decisions of the Courts and the practice of the Government, that is whatever sponsors the *whole country* the federal Courts have exclusive jurisdiction, for the all-important reason that what concerns the peace and general welfare of the *whole* should not be controlled by a *part*.

If the State judges may discharge soldiers for want of age, they may discharge for physical disability—or for any other cause. If they have a right to interfere at all, they may decide the act calling out soldiers null and void; thus the National arm, that power that concerns the whole country, in time of war, may be arrested by the judges of the State Courts. Let us state a case—suppose Pennsylvania should decide the draft of soldiers illegal, Ohio decide it is legal—and so it might run through all the States.

No Government can exist if so vital a power as that of controlling its soldiers, is taken from it; and if it be true that State Courts have in time past issued writs of *Habeas Corpus*, and have discharged federal soldiers, it is time to look into this matter and correct an evil, that must be nearly or quite as bad as secession in its effects on the Government. Now, I maintain that as the whole war power of the country is *expressly* given to the United States, and is "*expressly prohibited* to the States," that this prohibition extends to all war measures of the Government provided to *execute that power*, and the federal judges are the only proper tribunals for citizens to apply to for redress who claim exemption from the military service of the country.

It must be borne in mind that the Constitution extends express jurisdiction to the United States in controversies to which Congress is a party; and shall be a party? and the United States, as a party, is expounding Hamilton, the greatest constitutional lawyer, and explaining the Constitution of its framers, says: "Controversies between the nation and its *members or citizens* can only be properly referred to the *national tribunals*."

Every writ of Habeas Corpus issued for the purpose of discharging soldiers of the Union, is a controversy between the United States and its citizens, and is the very case that the framers of the Constitution contemplated, the giving exclusive jurisdiction of to the Federal Courts.

And this argument cannot be answered in this class of cases by replying that the Federal Courts have an *appellate* jurisdiction in cases arising under the laws of the United States. There is no *appeal* in Habeas Corpus cases—it is always an *original writ* issued by the Judge or Court who decides the case, and if a person is discharged wrongfully there is no remedy. The writer of this makes these suggestions because the question is one of the first importance, and with a view of calling the attention of others more able to the subject.

GOVERNEUR.

Legal Intelligence.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGES STRERETT, MELLON AND BROWN.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863.

In the two cases of the Commonwealth in behalf of Mary Ann Pelling against Peter Lehberger for assault and battery, it was alleged that on two occasions Lehberger used the prosecutrix roughly and pulled her ear in the early part of May. Mary Ann was in his house in Birmingham as housekeeper. The defendant acknowledged pulling her ear, but no further ill treatment.

The jury rendered a verdict in one case of "guilty and defendant to pay the costs," and in the other "not guilty and plaintiff to pay the costs."

In the case against Anthony Lehberger, aged 15 years, for assault and battery on Mary Ann Pelling, it was shown that the boy came to the aid of his sister, (at her request,) who was fighting with Mary Ann, in the second of last May. The boy used a poker and beat the prosecutrix on the back. Jury out.

Jacob Eisner and John Fraunholy, of Lawrenceville, who indicted last March for selling liquors on Sunday, and who plead guilty, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $10, pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of ten days.

The case against Kline, Jacob Keil and Samuel Smith for misdemeanor was not pros. on payment of costs.

Commonwealth against Peter Lehberger, surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Ann Pelling, it was ordered that Mary Ann Pelling pay one-half the docket costs and enter into her own recognizance of $150 to keep the peace towards Elisabeth Lehberger for six months; the court also ordered that Elisabeth Lehberger pay one half the docket costs; and enter into her own recognizance of $50 to keep the peace towards Mary Ann Pelling for six months.

In the case against George Socks, (superintendent) for assault and battery on the person of John Flanagan, a boy, it was shown that the defendant kicked the boy and slapped him on the side of the face, because the boy struck the glass moulds on the bottom contrary to instructions. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

At the request of District Attorney Kirkpatrick George H. Keyser was appointed constable to make returns of tavern keepers and liquor sellers in Lower St. Clair township.

The following cases are fixed for Tuesday: Commonwealth vs. Wm. Shore—Forcible Entry and Detainer.

Com. vs. Clark—Seduction.

Com. vs. Grafi—Embezzlement.

Com. vs. Jos. Loftik—Three cases selling liquor on Sunday.

Com. vs. Augusta Weiss—Larceny.

Com. vs. Jno. Perry—Larceny.

Com. vs. Barr—Libel.

Com. vs. Shaw—Libel.

Com. vs. McKnight—Libel.

Com. vs. Irwin & Brady—Highway Robbery, and any other cases that can be got ready until the Beauty case is reached. The other cases will not be adhered to in their order, but as they may be ready and suit the convenience of the Court, District Attorney and the parties.

Fine Musical Instruments.

In those days when instrumental music is so universally a part of the educational accomplishments of young ladies the piano-forte is decidedly the most popular instrument, and an establishment such as Messrs. Kleber & Bro.'s on Fifth street, where a large variety of different styles and makes of these instruments is constantly kept on hand, is an institution eagerly sought after by ladies or gentlemen, wishing to purchase. Upon visiting Messrs. K. & Bro's establishment a few days since we were struck with the fine assortment of pianos and melodeons in his warerooms. Prominent among these were several of Steinway's pianos, which were finished in the excellent style for which the manufacturers of that instrument are so widely celebrated. The Steinway piano has, within a few years, become a most popular instrument, and the demand is now so large that the manufacturers find it difficult to supply it. And its popularity is not confined to this country alone, for in Europe it is equally celebrated, and is sought after by the various crowned heads. Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenia are both possessors of one of those instruments. To those who wish a first class piano Messrs. Kleber & Bro. are able to supply them. They have a beautiful instrument made by Callenburgof New York, which they offer to those not wishing to pay the price asked for Steinway's, and it is recommended by such artistes as Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, Timm and Mills. We can safely say that those who desire to have a good piano at a low price, will do well to examine these manufactured by Callenburg, Miller & Co., of Boston, are also represented by a fine collection of instruments, which are among the best, both in regard to tone and style of finish. A full seven octave Piano of Kleber & Co.'s make, is offered for sale by Messrs. Kleber for the extremely low price of $325. This opportunity of purchasing a good instrument at a very low figure is one that rarely occurs, and those who are about purchasing will do well to call and examine.

New Goods—Messrs. White, Orr & Co. have now one of the largest and handsomest stocks ever brought to this market. Silks, Dress Goods, House-Keeping Goods and everything known to the trade. The stock of Shawls exceeds anything ever brought here, from the cheapest Woolen Shawl to the finest Broche Cashmere. The finest party dresses we have seen for some time are among the last arrival. Made of Organdies and Tarlatans, they are beautiful by gas light.

Forestalling.—Mr. Patterson, of the firm of J. S. Patterson & Bros., grocers, Penn street, Fifth Ward, was yesterday fined ten dollars and costs, by Mayor Alexander, for buying potatoes at the canal, to sell again.

DIED:

PURIANCE—Killed on Morris Island, S. C., on the 30th of August, Lieut. Col HENRY A. PURIANCE, (5th P. V.) in his 32d year.

The funeral procession will leave the residence of his brother, W. T. Purviance, South avenue, Allegheny, This Morning at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Washington, Pa. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KELLY—On Sunday night, September 6th Mrs SARAH A. KELLY, wife of James Kelly, aged in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m., to proceed to Bedford Burying Ground. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will leave on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, from the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets.

RICHARDSON—On Monday morning, Sept. 7th, SARAH, wife of Wm. H. Richardson, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, from No. 239 Spring alley.

GILLELAND—On Sabbath evening, 6th instant, DAVID GILLELAND, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in, Wilkins township, to proceed to Beulah Burying Ground.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 109 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

TODD—On Thursday morning, Sept. 3d, at his residence in Greensburg, Hon. JAMES TODD, in the 77th year of his age.

MORRATH—On Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, Dr. F. MORRATH, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

BEA—On Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, GEORGE C., son of Samuel and Elizabeth J. Bea, aged 7 years and 8 months.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1863.

BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS—KNOXVILLE CAPTURED.

The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Burnside that his cavalry advanced upon Knoxville on the 5th inst., and after some resistance from a small rebel force, which was soon repulsed, was captured. When Gen. Burnside's forces arrived before Kingston, some resistance was made, but the enemy soon fell back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force sent out from Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga, 80 miles distant South, joined Burnside's forces. The latter pushed on his column to Loudon, at the mouth of the Little Tennessee River, where a sharp fight took place, but the enemy was completely routed with considerable loss. Our loss in all the skirmishes was trifling.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA—ROSECRANS' SITUATION.

The latest dispatches received by the Government from Rosecrans is to the 3d, which say that the situation is entirely satisfactory. Chattanooga must soon fall before the gallant legions of the army of the Cumberland. The rebels prepared an ambuscade for a party of the 6th Ohio cavalry on Friday as they were returning from a reconnoissance beyond the Rappahannock, and succeeded in wounding and capturing thirty of them. The Commanding Major, Pryor, was wounded, but escaped capture. Taking advantage of the absence of a videtts from his station, the rebels made a sudden descent on our advance lines on Sunday; they killed and captured five men. Among the former was Lieutenant Lyon, belonging to the 1st Pa. cavalry, and secured a number of mules and horses.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reliable authorities say the public debt has not increased since the last published statement, over the aggregate amount of the five-twenty bonds issued. During the last six weeks suspended claims to the amount of $30,000,000 have accumulated against the Treasury. The loans of fifty millions asked of Eastern banks by Secretary Chase, is intended to pay off these claims, leaving a handsome balance to carry on the Government until the new notes are ready for issue.

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

First National bank of Canton, O., with a capital of $100,000, and the second National bank of Franklin, Ind., with a capital of a $100,000 have been authorized.

GENERAL PLEASANTON'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. Pleasanton's official report of his cavalry operations in the last campaign is complete. The whole loss of his cavalry corps since June 9th to the present time is about 4,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

SOLDIERS PASSED THROUGH.

The Commander at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the city, reports that 650,000 soldiers passed through it during the fiscal year of 1862.

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Colonel Baker has been relieved from duty in the city by Captain Todd, Provost Marshal of the district, and ordered to active duty with his command in the field.

THE BELGIAN COURT MARTIAL.

The proceedings of the Belgian Court Martial lies undisturbed. In the War Department Judge Advocate Holt transmitted his review of the record at the adjournment of the Court, but no hand of insurrection has reached them.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

At the commencement of the rebellion Mr. Browning, of Prince George county, Md., owned four hundred slaves; he now has eleven left—babies and decrepid old women, the rest have stolen themselves. About 60 of the men now fight with the First District Colored Regiment. Mr. Browning says he does not consider slavery in Maryland safe property.

REMOVALS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War has made a general removal among his subordinates. General Ripley, of the Ordnance Department; Surgeon General Hammond, Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General; Gen. Taylor, of the Commissary Department, besides Colonel Bucker, and a crowd of hangers on, either have been lately, or about to be ordered to other spots of action.

MILROY'S COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Milroy Court of Inquiry has closed the examination of testimony in regard to the evacuation of Winchester. The evidence is regarded as favorable to Gen. Milroy.

Latest from Charleston—General Engagement on Sept. 1st—Bombardment of the City not Resumed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The transport New Jersey, from Charleston the 3d, has arrived. Operations are progressing favorably. On the first there was a general engagement between the iron-clads and Forts Sumpter, Wagner and Moultrie. Much damage was done to the forts. Captain Oscar C. Badger, successor to Captain Rodgers, had his leg broken by a shell, and it is feared amputation will be necessary. The Ironsides was at anchor, but not engaged. When the New Jersey left four monitors had gone up ready for action, and were nearly abreast of Fort Sumter preparatory to making a new attack. The land batteries were firing light and dull. The bombardment of the city had not been resumed, but new batteries would open at the proper time. The army was in fine spirits. Gillmore was working with the utmost energy, and all were confident of success.

Supply Steamer Union—Gen. Burnside's Movements.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The supply steamer Union will sail from New York on September 17th. She will touch at Port Royal, Key West, and of all Admiral and Bayloy's Station; also at Pensacola, but goes no further than Pensacola.

Official information is received here from General Burnside up to the 4th or 5th inst., stating that part of his cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and London, on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, which towns are Northwest and Southwest respectively from Knoxville.

The Pirates and the Brazillians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The gunboat Juno, from Fernando Noronah, in July, has arrived. She reports that a British ship had arrived at the Island on June 17th with a cargo of coal for the rebel pirates, but sailed the same day for Bahala. The Noronah it is stated would not allow the Pirates to anchor, and the Brazillians were preparing a warm reception for them should they come. The Juno has been cruising in the South Atlantic, but has seen no pirates.

Extensive Fire at McGregor, Iowa.

MCGREGOR, IOWA, September 7.—A destructive fire last night destroyed a dozen business firms belonging to McDonald, Case, Bailey, Van Valkenburg, Straight, Ryan, Hammerslaugh, Guiman & Lennon, Buck & Bidwell, Summerfield & Co., and some dozen of law offices. Loss fifty thousand dollars; one-half insured.

Receipts into the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The receipts into the Treasury from taxes on the 3d of September are the largest ever reported on one day from the same source. They were on account of the Federal Revenue $291,542, on account of the Customs notes $58,770, and in coin $351,107; making in all $707,462.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The depot of the West Jersey Railroad at Bridgetown, with eight passenger and several freight cars, and a quantity of freight were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000.

Latest from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Scotia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—By the arrival of the steamship Scotia, we have the following additional foreign news:

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed "Rao," pointing out the injustice of the American pretensions regarding the establishment of a strong government in Mexico.

Vague rumors were afloat, per the West India mail, that the Alabama had engaged and sunk the Vanderbilt.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the memorial of the Emancipation Society for the stoppage of the building of vessels for the Confederacy, admits that it is wrong to supply them with vessels, and says it is England's interest, as well as legal duty, to maintain this custom.

The London *Daily News* reiterates the argument that all the vessels building for the Confeds should be seized. The *Star* contends that the vessels should at least be detained until the appeal in the Alexandria case is fully settled. The *Times* quoting D'Arcy McGee's late alarmist letter tells them that it is a suggestion in the wrong direction to appoint an English Premier to govern Canada in a time of aggression, and says they must defend themselves.

The Liverpool *Post* has the report that the Alabama has run into Cherbourg for repairs, and that the Florida is at Brest. The report lacks confirmation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* believes the American protest, in regard to Mexico, would be tendered to the French Government in the course of the week.

The King of the Belgians recommends the Arch Duke Maximilian to insist on certain conditions before accepting the Crown of Mexico. These conditions are equivalent to a refusal.

The Imperial family at Vienna have resolved that if the Arch Duke accepts the Mexican Crown he must renounce all his political rights as a scion of the house of Austria.

Liverpool, Cotton Market, Aug. 28.—Broker's Circular reports sales Cotton 11400 bales, including 4000 to speculators, 1800 to exporters. Sales to-day of 12000 bales, including 3000 to speculators and exporters, closed buoyant and unchanged prices. Orleans fair 23¾; Mobile 23½; Uplands 23¼.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally dull and downward. Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour very dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged; market bare; mixed 26s 3d@26s 6d. Provisions generally dull and unchanged. Bacon has a declining tendency.

LATEST—*Commercial—Liverpool, Aug. 29.*—Cotton sales 10,000 bales; closed quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn, no sales, market downward with a decline. Consols, 93⅞ to 93¾ for money.

Fights with the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6—Dates from Japan to the 24th of July are received.

On the 15th of July the English ship Medusa, from Nagasaki to Kanagawi, by the Island passage, was attacked by some forts and vessels, and was fortunately fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medusa received six shots, and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. She destroyed one fort and proceeded to Kanagawa. On the 20th of July the American steamer Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa for a trip to punish the Daimis, who owned vessels and forts fired on the Pembroke.

The Wyoming reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer Lancefield and silenced nearly all the forts, leaving the Lower St. Clair town in a sinking condition. The Wyoming received 20 shots, and had 5 killed and 20 wounded, when she deemed it prudent to return to Kanagawa. On the 20th Admiral Juras, in the Semiramis, arrived to Kanagawa and reported having arrived with the Semiramis.

On the previous Monday in the Simionoseki Straits the Tarcorde received a fire from the batteries, which with the forts were then bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty troops landed. The forts, batteries and town were destroyed, the guns spiked, powder magazines blown up and the village burned.

But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out, principally from behind the trees, and lodging of rock 200 men were seen descending towards the ships, but would not attempt to pass the range of the guns.

Nothing was heard of the wreck of the Lancefield, but the masts of a sunken ship were thought to be seen. The casualties were three wounded.

Excitement at Leavenworth—Mayor Anthony Arrested.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.—Mayor Anthony was arrested this afternoon by a squad of soldiers headed by one of Gen. Ewing's detectives. He was put in a carriage and hurried off in the direction of Kansas City. The excitement here is intense.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept 7th.—Cotton quiet and firm at 69@70c for middling upland. Flour—for common grades of old Ff ur dull and declining, while from ground is steady with a moderate demand at $4 60@$5 for extra State, $5 10@$5 20 for extra B H O, and $5 45@7 for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Whisky quiet and firm at 50c. Wheat is dull and nominally lower at 85c@$1 40 for Chicago Spring; 93c@$1 12 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 15@1 20 for winter red western. Corn has advanced 1@2c per bush, with a good demand, chiefly upon account, at 74½@75c for shipping mixed western afloat, and 75@76c in store, and 76@78c for western yellow. Oats are steady and very firm at 62@67c. Wool firm and in a moderate demand; the market is quiet and nothing sold. Beef quiet. Bacon sides quiet, prices are without decided change. Lard steady at 12¾@13c, and 2000 kegs at 11½c.

Money is firm and scarcely so active at 6@7; Sterling firmer but closes very quiet at 160@148¾; Gold firmer, opening at 24¾, and rising at 24⅞; Government Stocks without decided change.

The New York Bank statement shows an increase in loans of $1,724,4 9; increase in specie of $40,574; decrease in circulation of $19,918; increase in deposits of $1,546,922.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Petroleum is quiet. Crude sells at 20c and Refined at 55@60c. Flour dull; sales of 100 bbls at $4 75@5. Wheat dull; new red sells at $1 25@1 31; old at $1 35, and Kentucky white at $1 42@1 45. Corn is dull at 85c. Whisky is firm at 52@53½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept 7—Flour dull at $5 62½@5 75. Wheat quiet; white declined 3c. Corn dull. Whisky is firm.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH TO WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Sept 5—17 pkgs twine, H Gerwig; 10 doz washboards, Wm Cooper & co; 16 do do, J J House & co; 25 do do, Lindsey & Telford; 20 do do, S Kwart & co; 635 bxs cheese, Lear corn, J B Canfield; 20 bxs soap, R Bolton & co; 22 do do, H Biddis; 10 do do, W F Bech; 10; 15 do do, Reyman & Bro; 5 do do, Thrift & Lesser; 10 do do, Jos Horne; 20 do do, Thrifter & Lesser; 10 do do, F Brasmi; 50 do do, R H Lamb & co; 10 do do, Little & Trimble; 6 do do, Wm Shaner & Bro; 100 bbls flour, Kunkert & Shipton; 87 bbls sand, Moore & Bro; 180 bxs timothy seed, Graham & Thomas; 100 bbls flour, J Gardiner; 1 car oats, McBane & Anderson; 50 do do, B Leech; 1 do do, J A Spear; 2 do do, J Floyd. 6 bbls whisky, Hostetter & Smith; 150 bgs corn, 1 car do, Rea & Kelly; 1 do do, Hitchcock & Gibney; 2 car coal, G W Gass; 7 bxs soap, S Dyer; 8 bbls apples, Baker & co; 2 cars pig metal, Graff & co; 52 four bbls, Diamond Mills; 40 doz brooms, Shaln, Rea & co; lot marketing, owners; 3 bbls apples, J Dumpes; 86 bbls flour, Peter Peterson; 2 bbls cheese, G Myers; 30 bbls flour, C Merrick; 13 bbls apples, H Israel; 50 bbls whisky, J Stein, 12 rolls leather, A C Taggart; 15 bgs flax seed, Kerr & Hamilton.

Sept. 5—31 bbls apples, Fleming & Steele; 30 do do, L Hallman; 31 do do, F Vangorder; 20 do do, L H Voigt & co; 50 do do, Owens & Kennedy; 47 do do, Potter & Allen; 87 do do, Edgerton & Stewart; 30 do do, 44 sks potatoes, Fetzer & Armstrong; 35 bbls oil, R E Bellers; 22 rolls leather, C Keefer; 153 sks oats, Marshall & McKelvy; 30 bales hay, S B Floyd.

DRIED BEEF—
1 cask choice Cincinnati Cured Sugar Dried Beef;
103 bbls. Stuart's Syrup;
100 bags prime Rio Coffee;
Just received and for sale by
EDWARD HEARTHTON,
sp8 18 Diamond.

CONSIGNMENTS.
50 bushels prime Timothy Seed;
100 bbls Apples;
20 firkins Butter;
To arrive and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDEN,
sp6 128 Second street.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATOUX, General Agent.
No. 18, Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:6m

CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT COST.—Sam'l Graham, merchant tailor, is selling off his Spring and Summer stock of goods at cost. They consist of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and at cost price. The public should not neglect to avail themselves of this rare chance and save money by giving him an early call.

Also, a large assortment of plain and fancy cassimeres, well adapted for boys' wear, which he will sell by the piece far below cost. Mothers should not neglect to call early.
SAM'L GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 Market street.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The summer is almost gone, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will be shortly upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and, we do not know of any place where our readers would suit themselves better than at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co.'s clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

A DAUGHTER BENEFITED.—Rev. Daniel T. Wood, Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum my hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin, and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our money."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York.

ATTENTION, RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our country's brave defenders recently returned from the seat of war, and of the public in general,