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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

## VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE ADVICES FROM HAVANA.

THE ESCAPE OF BRECKINRIDGE AND PARTY.

Assembling of Virginia Legislature.

GEN. GORDON RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

Norfolk Restored to Civil Rule.

MORE APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Contest for Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

INTERVIEW WITH SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

Governor Lyon's Visit to Washington.

GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says of the escape of the Breckinridge party: "These worthies were all near Jos. Davis when he was captured, but managed to elude the national troops, and travelled across the States of Georgia and Florida to the coast, where they secured a small boat and put to sea, arriving at Cardenas on the 11th, after three days and nights passed almost entirely without eating or sleeping. At Cardenas they were secreted, and received marked attention from the Spanish Government and people. They expected to remain in Havana for a short time.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Monday of last week, was the day appointed by Gov. Pierpont for the assemblage, in Richmond, of the loyal Legislature of Virginia, and a number of the members were present, but owing to the constitutional provision requiring ten days to elapse between the calling and assembling of a session, no business was transacted. There was no quorum in the Senate, but in the House of Delegates a temporary organization was effected.

Gen. Gordon was relieved from command at Norfolk on Monday last, and the city was restored to civil rule, his successor being instructed to act merely as military commander of the post.

A special to the *Times* from Washington, June 21, says: Brig. Gen. Wild, of Mass., has been assigned to duty as General Superintendent of the Refugee and Freedman's Bureau, and will be put in charge of the State of Georgia, with orders to report to Gen. Saxton.

The 4th of July was appropriately celebrated at Raleigh, North Carolina.

There were thirty-one petitions for pardon filed with the President to-day. There were three persons pardoned to-day, viz: Philip Lee, of Kentucky; John R. Dawes, of Tennessee, and James L. Seward, formerly member of U. S. Congress from Georgia.

For the position of Assistant Secretary of Treasury for the city of New York, the names of Van Dyck and Blatchford only remain. The former has something of an advance. He is supported by some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country. The latter, though is urged by gentlemen of equally as great influence and respectability. The opposition appears to be founded solely upon political grounds. The indications to-day are that Mr. Van Dyck will receive the appointment.

The South Carolina delegation arrived here to-day and had a pleasant interview with the President, and afterward with the Secretary of War. The delegation ask that their State be placed upon the same footing as the other war-ward states, and that a Provisional Governor be appointed. The delegates are of the semi-subdued, pro slavery class, so far as can be judged by the demonstrations at the Executive Mansion this evening, and though they bow to the destiny of the rule of the Government, they lack gracefulness, and is made with evident reluctance.

Dr. Baker, who had left for Charleston, returned and will represent the Union element of South Carolina.

The *Herald's* Washington special of the 21st says: Governor Lyon, of Idaho, denies having been run out of the Territory, as published in a New York paper, and claims to be here on official business. The Legislature has ordered the removal of the Capital from Lewiston to Boyces, and the dissatisfaction with Governor Lyon is represented to be confined to the citizens of the former place, because of his refusal to veto the bill.

A special to the *Tribune* from Washington, 21, says: The Hon. Isaac Arnold, sixth Auditor, has had a schedule made of the postal indebtedness of the presidential offices in the rebellious States up to the time of the breaking out of the war. The aggregate amounts to a quarter of a million of dollars. A number of the postmasters have reported the amount of their indebtedness, and their willingness to pay up, and a few have forwarded the money.

It is stated that Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, will be tendered the mission to Berlin. The announcement gives satisfaction.

The President has rescinded the order of the Secretary of the Interior, and creating a new Board of Examiners for the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad.

## THE RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

FIGHT ORIGINATED BETWEEN SOLDIERS

MUSKETS AND STONES USED.

Col. Nelson Probably Fatally Shot.

TWENTY OR THIRTY PERSONS WOUNDED.

DISTURBANCE FINALLY QUELLED.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In the matter of the riot on Staten Island last evening, it appears the citizens were giving an entertainment to the 153d regiment, which had just returned from the war. Some of the members of a detachment of the 65th, guarding the cotton on the Quarantine grounds, came to the place of entertainment, and were, in a friendly spirit, asked to take refreshments, and partook of them. Afterwards a discussion sprung up relative to the merits of the two regiments, in which the citizens participated, and a couple of the 65th got in a fight, getting the worst of it.

They ran to their quarters, got their muskets, loaded them, fixed bayonets and returned, when using offensive language, they were set upon, their muskets taken away from them, and driven inside the gates of the quarantine grounds. This engaged nearly the entire detachment. By this time a large crowd gathered about the gates and stones were thrown at the armed soldiers inside. They responded by firing deliberately, and with much regularity, volley after volley into the crowds. The fight was kept up for nearly an hour, with muskets on the one side and stones on the other. Finally a boat arrived having on board Lieut. Col. Nelson, in command of the detachment of the 65th, and he was informed of the state of affairs.

He immediately leaped ashore and hastened to the gate, commanding them to desist and return to their quarters. His command was scarcely given when he was shot by one of his own men, the ball passing through his breast. He will probably die. He is a son of Judge Nelson, of Williams' Bridge, Westchester county, and about 23 years of age.

Captain Wilson, of the Sangatuck, was notified of the affair, and he ordered a squadron of sailors with rifles down to the scene of action, and arrested several of the rioters, and taking away the muskets of others. The disturbance was then quelled.

Among the wounded were Peter King, shot in the right leg, breaking the bone in two places; the leg will have to be amputated; Mortimer Duryea, 153d regiment, shot in the left leg, rendering amputation necessary. Some twenty or thirty altogether were wounded.

OHIO: STATE UNION CONVENTION.

Gen. J. D. Cox Nominated for Governor.

—CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Ohio State Convention met at Columbus to-day. Gen. W. H. Woods was elected President, and N. Benis, Secretary of the Convention.

Gen. J. D. Cox was nominated for Governor by acclamation; A. D. McBurney, of Warren, Lieut-Governor; Hon. S. S. Warner, of Lorain, Treasurer; J. Brinkerhoff, Attorney General; Jas. Storey, Board of Public Works; Lieut. Rodney, Clerk of Supreme Court.

The Convention passed resolutions lamenting the cruel death of President Lincoln, and endorsing his policy of Andrew Johnson's administration; that four years of sanguinary war has demonstrated that slavery and its institution are irrevocably opposed to freedom and free institutions; that while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the disrupted States, we demand that it shall be upon such terms as will give assurance, peace and security to loyal people and prosperity to the United States.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

Reported Arrest of Beauregard.

ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE ACTIVE.

Sentiments of Louisiana Parish Organizations.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. HERRON.

MAXIMILLIAN'S EMPIRE FAST WANING.

Firmness and Energy of the Empress.

FOREIGN AND MEXICAN TROOPS DISORGANIZED.

Position of the American Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—It is reported that Gen. Beauregard was arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night welcoming home and endorsing Gov. Childs' action regarding his removal of the State and city officials.

All branches of trade are active since the restrictions on products have been removed.

Great destitution prevails in the interior of the Southern States where there are no communication by water or rail.

The latest information from Mexico says: The Empire is waning fast. Emperor Maximilian is a mere cipher in the hands of Marshal Bazine. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him—she is really Empress of Mexico. The foreign and Mexican troops are hordering on disorganization; the French are the only reliable and look to Bazine for orders. The Mexicans will rebel the first opportunity.

Governor Clark, of Mississippi, passed through Mobile on the 9th, on his way to Washington.

The rebel General Albert Pike has arrived here.

Judge Kellogg, who was appointed Collector of this post, has arrived.

Gen. Herron, commanding at Shreveport, has issued important orders for the return of freedmen to their former masters until the growing crops are gathered, which will prevent destitution and suffering with both classes. Definite contracts for pay and support is required for the balance of the season.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The different parish organizations of Louisiana express about the following sentiments:

The strife has closed; the revolution has failed; there must be no attempt or renewal of opposition to the United States; that all must accept the era in good faith and stand by the Government; reprobate guerrilla warfare and acts against individuals holding political opinions different from themselves must cease; that good feeling should be immediately restored; that they must stand by and support the Constitution and laws of the United States and Louisiana, and in favor of punishing any infraction thereof.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Advices from North Mexico furnish the following facts: Camargo, after brief resistance, was taken by General Lapry. The Imperialists also captured the notorious Captain Bedoll, formerly of the Confederate service. He will be tried as a spy. The prominent influential people, as they call themselves, and denominated by the Mexicans American Mexicans residents, who have sought that country as an asylum and for protection from Yankee rule, declare that they will give physical support to the Empire; that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled. The object of making their homes in Mexico is peace and stability. They will be to Mexico what they were to the Confederacy.

The whole tenor of the news places the American Mexicans in the position of the wandering Jew, without home or resting place.

LOYAL DELEGATION FROM VIRGINIA.

Interview with the President.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WELLS.

North Carolina Collectors of Customs.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Abandoned Southern Plantations.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In view of the action of Governor Pierpont, in calling the Legislature of Virginia together for the purpose of removing the disabilities of those who have been engaged in the rebellion and allowing them to vote and hold office; a large delegation of the loyal men of the State visited the President and laid various matters of importance before him. During the interview a letter was submitted to the President from General Wells, who performed such efficient services in the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln.

General Wells, who is Provost Marshal General of the defenses south of the Potomac, says: Very soon after the fall of Richmond I became aware that many of the leading secessionists, despairing of resisting by force of arms, the power of the Government, or mighty logic of events, which was compelling Virginia to be free, had determined to attempt by policy what force could not do, and then it was that soon after that event, these persons, in considerable numbers, and in such concert as to indicate a common purpose, appeared and took the oath of allegiance. An election of members of the legislature was soon to be held, and among those who announced themselves as candidates, were some who had refused to take the oath, and preferred to lose their property and be exiled from their families, rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of the United States. Two years of duty at Alexandria, and such general acquaintance as it brought, taught me that the oath of allegiance was not conclusive evidence of loyalty, but that it was merely worthless, unless accompanied by consistent conduct and loyal acts, and no surprise was felt when on counting the vote, these gentlemen were elected by large majorities to represent the people in the State Government whose existence they had persistently denied, and for whose overthrow most of them had, within a year, plotted and conspired.

The following appointments have been made of Collectors of Customs for the State of North Carolina: Wm. C. Lathen, Newbern; John S. Taylor, Elizah Mills, Plymouth; James Bundy, Camden; Wm. Cherry, Washington. Parker Quince has been appointed Surveyor for the last named place.

The restrictions of the twenty-five per cent on cotton west of the Mississippi, has just been removed; thus all cotton is free with the exception of the internal revenue tax.

Secretary McCulloch has recommended to the President the appointment of H. H. Van Dyke, of New York, as Assistant Treasurer at that city. James C. Smith has been commissioned as District Attorney for Northern Alabama, and Wm. H. Gale and Charles F. Helly as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Colorado, and Jacob Houghton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

The fleet for Brazil Station, under command of Admiral Gordon, left Hampton Roads yesterday.

It has been officially decided that the Commissioner for Freedmen's Affairs is bound to take control of only such portion of abandoned Southern lands as he may set apart for the use of refugees and freedmen, and not the entire abandoned lands of that section.

THE NEW YORK FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Civil and Military Pardon Applications.

REMAINS OF MRS. SEWARD AT AUBURN.

Southern Railroad Managers in Washington.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met this afternoon and received the report of the law committee, who decided that the Commissioners are legally in charge of the Fire Department. Applications were received from seventy-five to one hundred firemen to be enrolled as members of the new organization. Some of the assistant engineers reported to the Commissioners, and received instructions to continue on duty, under orders of the chief.

The *Post's* Washington special says: A number of applications for pardon have been received to-day from military and civil officers of the late rebel government.

The remains of Mrs. Seward were forwarded to Auburn to-day.

Southern railroad managers have arrived here to make arrangements for a continuous railroad line from New York to Richmond and Chattanooga.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 22.—There is less speculative movement in gold. The scarcity of gold continues, and consequently the price of gold day is paid for borrowed lots. The price touched during the morning between 143½@143¾. Purchases for export are numerous, but the customs demand is active.

10 P. M.—Gold closed at 143¼.

THE APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Southern Postoffice Matters.

A HERO OF STONE RIVER PROMOTED.

Mississippian Astonishing Creditors.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Among the vast number of applications for pardon filed at the White House, there is not a single instance where the applicant does not assert he was opposed to the inauguration of the rebellion.

Several parties in the Southern States, who were acting as postmasters when the war broke out, have reported the various amounts of their indebtedness, and expressed desire to liquidate. Some few have forwarded the money. The Post Office Department is preparing to open bids for transporting mails over sundry of the old postal routes in the South. Schedules will be advertised as soon as they are completed.

Colonel C. O. Loomis, of the 1st Michigan Artillery, has been promoted to a full Brigadier Generalship by General Deford, as a tribute to one of the heroes of Stone river.

A gentleman from Mississippi is in town on his way to New York, where he intends to astonish his creditors by paying a large sum of money which he owed at the breaking out of the rebellion. He paid into the rebel Treasury the amount of his Northern obligations, but does not consider that manner of paying debts either honorable or honest.

The Postmaster General has, after consultation with Lt. Gen. Grant, concluded to send gentlemen of known competency to the South, to examine the condition of the railroads in that section, with a view to a resumption of the postal service.

Many persons have come here to procure special pardons, while others are represented by counsel. Throngs of them were at the Executive mansion to-day for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the President. Hon. Marshall Conway was among them as the representative of Gen. Echols and seventy-five merchants of Richmond, who are worth each more than two hundred thousand dollars, which excludes them from the immediate benefit of the pardon proclamation. They represent their present exclusion principally, their energies and the present application of their capital to thriftiness and the improvement of Richmond, which is now so desirable, owing to the late destruction by fire.

GOVERNOR PIERPOINT'S MESSAGE

Suggestions Regarding the State Constitution.

QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE

Restoration of Disfranchised Voters Recommended.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Governor Pierpoint, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, says: The most important question which demands immediate attention, is that of the restoration of political rights to those who have heretofore enjoyed them. If the test of loyalty prescribed by the amended State Constitution is enforced in the election and qualification of officers, it would require an organization impracticable in most of the counties.

It is folly, he says, to suppose the State to be governed under a Republican form of Government, when nine-tenths of the people are disfranchised; but fortunately by the terms of the Constitution the General Assembly has control of this subject. The restricting clauses of the Constitution were devised in time of war. Now that the conflict is passed, and the men who declare they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States without mental reservation, and intend to be and remain loyal to the Government of their fathers, it would not be the spirit of a noble Anglo Saxon race to strike the fallen foe, and to impose upon him humiliating terms after a fair surrender. Therefore, if it were even practicable to organize counties under the disqualifying clauses of the Constitution, we should still earnestly recommend their repeal. We must not loose sight of the great fact that, while man is a social and religious being, he is at the same time of fighting animal nature, and to encourage the milder propensities of his nature. We must not deal harshly with others lest we defeat the objects of the struggle, humiliate and degrade where we would elevate and ennoble. All adult persons who are disloyal to the Government while giving his protection should not be allowed to vote or hold office under that Government. Hence the suggestion of an oath of loyalty. We would recommend the amnesty oath prescribed by the President of the United States, or one of similar character to be substituted for the one required by the Constitution as it now stands.

He further says: The subject of negro suffrage is exciting great interest at present all over the country, but as neither you nor I have control over that subject it will of course not be a subject for your deliberation. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize the marriage of persons of color. He also recommends appropriations for asylums and institutes for the deaf, dumb and blind, and an increase of taxes to fifteen per cent on one hundred dollars worth of property, raising the average legal rate of interest to seven and three tenths per cent., and the fixing of a day for electing members of the Legislature. It closes by invoking the blessings of God upon the State and country.

A resolution was passed in the House that in the opinion of the General Assembly the time has arrived when it is safe and expedient to restore the rights of voters who are disfranchised by the provisions of the third article of the Constitution. The Senate concurred in the resolution, and a special joint committee was appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Town of Yuba Nearly Destroyed.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES REPORTED.

People of Victoria Sold.

ELECTION IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

*More Outrages by the Indians.*

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—There was a fire in this city last evening, at the foot of Market street, between California and Sacramento, which burned twenty-five buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Many families were rendered houseless.

The town of Boons Valley, Yuba county, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, from Portland and Victoria, brings $238,000 in gold.

There is favorable news from the mines. New gold discoveries are reported on the Upper Columbia.

The people of Victoria have been sold by bogus telegrams from New Westminster, describing the execution of Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, for treason. The papers commented on it at length, the *Colonist* believing and the *Chronicle* disbelieving it.

The election in Washington Territory, it is reported, resulted in the success of Denny, the Union candidate for Congressional Delegate. Last election it went for Darcy.

Late news from Arizona report more outrages by the Apaches. Troops from California will soon be on their track.

A dispatch from New Westminster, British Columbia, states that one hundred miles of poles for the Russian telegraph are on the ground.

Arrived—on the 17th the ships Reyere and Favorite, from Boston.

Grant's Orders to Halleck.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* publishes the following dispatch from General Grant to General Halleck, ordering the latter to disregard Sherman's truce. "It should have accompanied Halleck's letters."

FORTRESS MONROE,
Saturday, April 22, 1865.

*Major General Halleck, Richmond, Va.*—The truce entered into by Sherman will be ended as soon as I can reach Raleigh. Move Sheridan with his cavalry toward Greensboro', N. C., as soon as possible. I think it will be well to send one corps of infantry also—the whole under Sheridan. The Infantry need not go further than Danville, unless they receive orders hereafter to do so.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

Slight Fire in Boston—Billiard Match.

BOSTON, June 22.—The drying room connected with the laundry of the Revere House took fire last night, but it was confined to the room in which it originated. The coolness and systematic operations of the clerk, Mr. Ramsey, prevented any general alarm of the guests. The loss was a few hundred dollars.

The billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts, between W. A. Tobin and E. C. Wilmirth, of Boston, was played at Burnstead Hall last evening. The match resulted in the success of Mr. Tobin. The score stood Tobin 400, Wilmirth 300, having 1501 points to Tobin's 1494.

THE LATE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mutiny Among Colored Cavalry.

VESSEL TAKEN BY THE MUTINEERS.

Disarmed and Sent Down the Bay.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following: At the late election the following was the vote in Accomack and Northampton counties: For Congress—William H. B. Custis; Accomac county, 962; Northampton county, 299. George C. Tyler, Accomac, 86; Northampton, 6. Custis' majority, 1,131. For the House of Delegates of Virginia Thomas H. Killiam and Dr. John W. Fields were elected, both of whom are Conservatives. William Custis was a Union member of the Virginia Convention, is a Conservative man and opposed to confiscation. Tyler is the present United States Collector for the district.

The citizens of Dwynney had, at a meeting, adopted resolutions prohibiting negroes from leasing, fixing their pay at five dollars per month, coming upon their plantations except upon business and refusing to hire any negro unless recommended by his previous employer, and while recognizing Francis H. Pierpoint as Governor, and appreciating his generous sentiments, they deprecate the Constitution of the State of Virginia, as now in force, and ask that the same may be adopted for Virginia that has been for North Carolina.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The second New York colored cavalry mutinered on board of the steamer Lyons at the wharf in Portsmouth, last Tuesday evening. They took possession of the vessel and refused to allow it to leave, and ran riot through the town. White troops were summoned from various quarters and General Graham took command of them and soon overpowered the blacks and drove them aboard of the ship, where preparations had been made for them. They were disarmed and sent down the bay.

How Breckinridge and Party Escaped.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A Havana letter describing the escape of Breckinridge and party, says they procured a small boat at St. Johns and have launched in an inlet communicating with the Ocean, and moved down the coast sixty miles, subsisting on shell fish and turtle eggs. A United States gun boat saw them and sent a boat to see who they were. Col. Wood and two others went out to meet the boat, and said he was wrecked and a fisherman, and the balance of the party were paroled rebel prisoners, and they exhibited paroles and were allowed to go. Col. Wood invited the officer who examined his papers to go on shore and dine with them on shell fish, but he declined. That evening they left the shore, having a few dozen of eggs and some small clothes, and reached Cardenas about thirty-six hours after, having spoken a vessel and obtained supplies of fresh provisions and water. They suffered much from hunger during their journey, as only one person at a time could sleep in the boat.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Stock market continues dull; the late decline in gold has checked the disposition of outsiders to come into market, and brokers are again have to the business entirely to themselves. In Railroads speculation the principal feature was the purchase of about 9,500 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburgh by the bulls, which had the effect of putting up the price. The feeling in the market is generally stronger; almost everything is a fraction higher, but transactions are very limited. Governments are firm but quiet, and there was some activity to them at the morning board, but it did not last long; State bonds, quiet and without any change; Railway mortgages and Bank shares, strong, but inactive.

The Gold market has been quiet and firm during the day, with the bulk of business, at about 143½ cash; Gold continues scarce, and large short interests are forced to sustain prices; Money is very abundant at low rates; Foreign exchange is extremely dull.

The New York Defaulter Case.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The chief topic on Change this morning has been the departure South of Mr. Eastman, of Eastman & Co., produce dealers, Broad street, for parts unknown; leaving a deficit to the amount of a million dollars. A warehouseman named F. K. Howe, is also missing, and is believed to be connected with Eastman. The latter disappeared on last Saturday, saying he was going to Boston and would be back in a day or two. His antecedents were of the first quality. He was a church member, married and largely identified with every praiseworthy undertaking.

NEW YORK, June 22.—There have been some new developments to-day in the defalcation of Smith J. Eastman. The more the case is sifted the worse it looks. The loss will probably reach near one million of dollars in money. Prominent flour and provision houses are sufferers.

The Seven-Thirty Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Jay Cooke, the United States Subscription Agent, reports the subscriptions of the $50 loan at $2,216,300, including the following: The largest sum offered, also, that the Ocean National Bank of New York, $610,000; the First National Bank of New York, $8,000; the First National Bank of Norfolk, $29,000; the First National Bank of Richmond, $20,000; the Second National Bank of Chicago, $11,500; the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, $10,000; the First National Bank of Harrisburg, $10,000; the First National Bank of Toledo, $50,000; the Financial Hall Bank of Boston, $10,000; the Merchants National Bank of Pittsburgh, $60,000; J. G. Pardee & Co., of Mobile, $60,000; Hanna, Hart & Co., of Pittsburgh, $50,000. There were also 1578 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

Battle Reported in Mexico—Colored Troops Reached Texas.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A *Herald* special from Brownsville the 15th inst., says: Information has been received at the headquarters of General Mejia in Matamoras that a engagement lately took place between the Imperialists and Liberal command, in which the latter was totally defeated, losing 700 killed and 2000 prisoners, together with arms and ammunition. Negrete is reported a prisoner. Camalon Blanco was reported to have been captured and shot.

General Jackson's command of colored troops had reached Texas safely and disembarked.

Long Island Trotting Match—Suspension of Navy Yard Work.

NEW YORK, June 22.—At the trotting yesterday at Fashion Course, Long Island—best five for two thousand dollars—between the Commodore Vanderbilt and Black Diamond, Commodore Vanderbilt won the first, third and fourth heats, the best time being 2:33½.

Work has ceased at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on all of the principal vessels in the course of construction there, being the Franklin, Passaconaway, Wyalusing, and the Contoocoon. Two of these are not yet launched.

From California—Prisoners Released—Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Forty-one prisoners, who were turned over to the United States District Court by General McDowell, have been released on taking the oath of allegiance. They were charged with treasonable utterances, generally with rejoicing in the assassination of the late President Lincoln.

A fire at Placerville to-day consumed about $10,000 worth of property.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Carrington, convicted of killing Policeman Dill a few months since, was to-day sentenced to hung on the 11th of August next.

Work.

Our military officers and Provisional Governors, in their proclamations and general orders to the people of the late rebellious States, exhort and require the emancipated negroes to work, work, work—that they must now support themselves by their industry—that they cannot and must not live idle and vagabond lives. Now this is all perfectly right and proper, and is just what their most "fanatical" abolition friends would say to them; but how happens it that these gentlemen forget to give the same advice to the whites, who are no ≈ as much subject to the inexorable law, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," as are the negroes?

Napoleon Ideas—Mexico.

The ideas of national destinies believed by Louis Napoleon while he was in exile, are not favorable to the perpetuity of his empire in Mexico. In his "Ideas of Napoleonism," dated "Carleton Terrace, July, 1839," we find the following prophecy of the progress and destiny of the two great Governments of the East and West, Russia and the American Republic:

I regret to say that I only see, at the present time, two Governments that will fulfill their providential mission; those are the two Colossi at either end of the world—yet at the extremity of the new, the other at the extremity of the old world. Whilst our just European center is like a volcano, consuming itself in its own crater, the two nations, Oriental and Occidental, proceed unhesitatingly toward perfection, the one at the will of one man, the other by liberty. Providence has confided to the United States the care of peopling and civilizing, gaining over to civilization all that immense territory which extends from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and from the North Pole to the Equator. The Government, which is but a simple administration, has only up to the present time, had to put in practice the old adage, *laissez faire, laissez passer*, to favor the irresistible instinct which impels toward the West the people of America.

THE RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Rebel Leaders in Canada.

A friend, who has recently visited Canada, informs us that Sanders, Tucker, and Dr. Blackburn (of yellow fever notoriety) were loafing about St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, drinking whisky copiously, talking largely, vigorously denouncing the "vulgar yankees," and strutting quite in the old pompous way. The landlord of that house, week before last, gave them notice that it was no longer desirable to have them as guests, when they packed up their duds and went over to the Ottawa, an American house, the keeper of which, by the way, is, or was two years ago, a good Union man. Our friend conversed with them freely, and they confessed to him that the rebellion was not only a failure, but a great mistake. Although they tried to maintain a bold front before the Canadians, they were really extremely crest-fallen, and nervously anxious to know what the Government proposed to do with them. Of course they indignantly repelled the charge of being concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln; while Dr. Blackburn, who has the manners of a well-bred gentleman, affected virtuous horror of the imputation of endeavoring to introduce pestilence into our Northern cities.

Our friend says the position of these men in Canada is anything but enviable. They have lost caste. They have suddenly ceased to be the personages of importance. With the collapse of the rebellion came the collapse of their power as "representatives." The Canucks, who hitherto treated them with great consideration, now turn the cold shoulder upon them. The fashionable society that a few weeks ago welcomed them with smiles and smiles now slams the door in their face. Shop keepers refuse to recognize them, and landlords serve them with notices to quit. They wander about disconsolately, unnoticed and unbefriended, with the brand of infamy on their foreheads, and the curse of Cain following them like a fate. They have no home—they have no country. With the guilt of parricide on their souls, they have not even the grim consolation of knowing that their hellish schemes succeeded. The Union—the Union of their fathers—they attempted to destroy, "still lives," in spite of their fiendish plots—is bottomed upon a stronger firmer foundation than ever. They have done their work, but they failed as Lucifer failed before them. And now they are outcasts, with no refuge or hiding place for prospect but a dishonored grave. If it were possible to harbor such a sentiment toward such wretches, we should pity them.

Trade of the Missouri River.

The Missouri *Democrat*, speaking of the great increase of trade by the Missouri river, says:

At no former season has the trade up the Missouri been so large as at present. The reason is to be found in the attractive influences of the gold regions on the head waters of this steamer. Thousands of adventurers have taken in that direction, and thousands more are following and making preparations for the trip. Steamboat transportation is the cheapest and most comfortable mode of performing the journey, and as this market has all the necessary articles for a complete outfit, not in provisions only, but in the requisite machinery for mining operations, and this port is well furnished with a class of boats built expressly for the strong current of the Missouri, and men to navigate them thoroughly experienced, the tide of travel in that way and the trade centers in St. Louis.

This is only the second or third season of this new business, and yet the heavy volume to which it has grown, the large proportions it has assumed, are already receiving the wonder and gratifying comment of the public.

It is certainly a strange spectacle, especially to those somewhat advanced in life—this rapid expansion of business. Heretofore—before the discovery of the precious metals—the material change, the failure of water in summer, the expansion of trade relations was slow. A lifetime hardly more than sufficed for a settlement of any importance along the frontier settlements, but now a nation almost comes up in a day, and flourishing towns and prosperous communities where yesterday, as it were, there was no human life but that of the savage.

But a great drawback upon the trade is the ice of winter and the failure of water in summer. The river spreads itself out over a great expanse, and is full of sand bars and sand islands. It is thought that the channel might be kept open and navigation be uninterrupted, except during the winter, in which case it would seriously compete with the great railway lines to the Far West.

A Novel Plea.

From the telegraphic report of that document, it appears that Alexander H. Stephens had applied to President Johnson for a special pardon, not on the ground of being sorry for his misdeeds, but because he was an original believer in the right of secession, and therefore he committed no wrong. This is characteristic of Stephens, who is one of he most consummate half-spitting demagogues in the country. He further excuses himself by the plea that, when he advocated the right of secession, he was opposed to its policy, and had only supposed it as long as he could with safety. He claims to be an office seeker, also, that Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, admitted the same thing—that the South had a right to secede. He forgets, or ignores, or has acknowledging the *Tribune* as authority!

The truth is, Mr. Stephens has not been arrested for his abstract opinions, but for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, by accepting and holding office under the highest office in a sham government gotten up by rebellious traitors in the Government of the United States. His influence was given to those who were raising money and troops for the purpose of levying war against the United States, and he was found among the insurrectionists, he was a participator in all their crimes. In this he was guilty of treason, which is punishable with death. That we may be more leniently dealt with is not incompatible with the public good, if these secret traitors are made an example of; but we do hope that he may not be unconditionally pardoned, especially as he comes to the President as a petitioner instead of a penitent.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

Public Retrenchment—Reduction of the Army—The Public Debt and the National Resources.

Every day now sees the expenditures of the government vastly reduced. With all possible rapidity the soldiers are being mustered out and sent home. Supernumerary Generals as well as officers of other grades are being returned to civil life. Thousands of horses are being relieved from further military duty and sold. Great numbers of wagons, and most of the other paraphernalia of war, are being disposed of. Our naval force has been greatly reduced, and many of the transports and converted gunboats sold. The reduction applies to every department, and the retrenchment in expenditure is enormous.

We shall very soon be able to obtain a definite knowledge of the cost of administration in the future. We shall also learn the precise amount of debt left us by the war and its annual interest, and shall thus be able to estimate the extent of our taxation.

We predict that neither the debt nor the taxation will turn out to be half as formidable or burdensome as the croakers have represented they would be. In comparison with the enormous resources of the country they will appear as nothing. And very soon, too, the country will have a development so great as to dwarf all our present and past experience.—*N. Y. Times.*

Out of Place as well as Out of Time.

The New York *Herald* argues with some force that Reverdy Johnson's argument against the constitutionality of the military tribunal trying the conspirators against the President's life is out of time, inasmuch as Mr. Johnson has recognized its legality by acting under it. But Mr. Johnson's argument appears to us to be not only out of time, but out of place. It is too much to expect that a body sitting for weeks hearing testimony, and having power to act as judge and jury, will decide that it has been thus long in session unconstitutionally and usurping powers that do not belong to it. An argument addressed to the military court, therefore, can be of no avail. All argument of that kind should be addressed to the Supreme Court of the United States after the verdict is rendered, and in arrest of sentence. The question of the legality of military commissions sitting on trials for offences against society, by persons not in the military or naval service, is one which ought to be settled by the highest authorized tribunal. If it is decided to be lawful, the entire people will then respect its decisions. If it is decided not to be legal, measures can be taken to bring crimes before tribunals where the want of jurisdiction will be no bar to justice.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Their Condition in Virginia.

A Danville correspondent of the New York *World* gives a painful picture of the present condition of Virginia and the prevailing ignorance. Out of the thousands of poor white people who are daily taking the oath, only five per cent. can read such write. The amount of ignorance is unequalled anywhere in the North. In speech, in manners, in all but their docility and industry they resemble very closely the degraded they despise. It is this ignorance which enabled the leaders of the rebellion to carry out their wicked schemes and placed the State in its present condition. The establishment of schools for poor whites, like those founded for the enfranchised negroes, is as great a necessity. And would effect as great a good. The destitution of the people is great. There is no use in taking merchandise, in the expectation of selling it. The mass of the people have no money to spend. The few who have it hold on to it, in hopes of turning it to better advantages.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

High School Commencement.

The High School Commencement at Lafayette Hall last evening was attended by quite a large audience. The Rev. Mr. Washington, of the Baptist Church, opened the exercises with prayer. The first performance was an essay by Miss Maggie A. Black, on "The old Curiosity Shop," which was about as exhaustive of the subject as the limited time would permit. Although the voice of the young lady is naturally weak, the essay was well read, and she retired amidst a perfect shower of bouquets, enough to set up a floral curiosity shop. But we have not time to particularize. The following performances exhausted the programme: "Our Banner," Miss Lottie E. Caskey; "The Sea hath its Pearls," Miss Mary G. Eaton; "Mind and Hand," Miss Mattie J. Herron; "Summer in the Heart," Miss Maggie McClintock; "The Worshiper," Miss Bella McFall; "Handcuffs and Anklets," Miss Sarah A. Rutledge; "Earth's Battlefields," Miss Mary J. Wilkins. Two orations—"The Lessons of Science" and "Valedictory Address"—were delivered by Edward W. Demmler.

The valedictory of Master Demmler was happily conceived and well delivered, and elicited prolonged applause. The performances were all creditable, but the voices of the performers were so often inaudible that it was difficult to follow the train of thought. The youth of the graduates, however, is a sufficient apology.

After the essays and orations, which were largely interspersed with music, the Principal of the High School distributed diplomas among the persons mentioned above, with the addition of Master George C. Bailey, and the large audience gradually retired.

Temperance League.

The fifth regular meeting of the National Temperance League was held in the Rev. E. E. Swift's church, Beaver street, on the 20th inst. Rev. A. K. Bell presiding. Opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. Swaney.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The committee on Statistics reported progress.

The Executive Committee who were ordered to ascertain the position of the county nominees on the subject of Temperance, reported progress.

The Chairman reported the proceedings of the meeting held in Dr. Howard's church, Pittsburgh, on the 13th instant.

On motion, it was resolved to hold a meeting in Rev. S. S. Stewart's church, Sixth street, on next Tuesday evening, the 27th, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance League.

Rev. J. A. Swaney was requested to address the meeting, which he did in a very able and eloquent manner.

Rev. E. E. Swift was next called on, who responded in a very brief but pointed address. He was followed with appropriate remarks by Rev. Dunlap and Rev. J. B. Smith.

On motion, the Executive Committee were instructed to invite Judge Sterrett to address the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Finnemore Stockton as chairman, was appointed to request all persons of intemperate habits whom they might come in contact with to be present at the meetings in future.

The next meeting being on the Fourth of July, on motion it was postponed till the Tuesday evening following, July 11th, when it will take place to be given through the different pulpits. After some remarks by the Chairman, Rev. A. K. Bell, the meeting adjourned.

Found Drowned.

An unknown man was found floating in the Allegheny river above the railroad bridge, yesterday morning. In appearance he was about forty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, gray hair, and had one large tooth in his upper jaw in front; had on a black frock coat, lined with brown flannel, black cloth pants, shoes on his feet, white plush vest, and white shirt and drawers. Around his waist was a leather belt. No other effects were found on his person by which to identify the body. Had a pocket-book in his pocket which contained a slip of pa