THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 204. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Time Books,

Date Blanks, Check Books, Blacks, Note and Draft Books, and Stationery, for sale by Myers, Schorer & Co., Stationers, Binders and Blank Book Makers, 29 Fifth street. 21

Continuation of the Great Closing Out Sale Of Boots and Shoes, Thursday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 65 Fifth street. Private sales during the day a few prices.

Reduction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Peaches, Melons, Sweet Potatoes,

And fruit generally, constantly arriving at 133 Third street, below Smithfield street.

au8dm FLEMING & STEEL.

The New Census of the States.

The returns of the census now being taken in the several States, under the auspices of the State authorities, reveal many curious and interesting facts. The decrease in population in many localities, and the enormous increase in others, developing as it does the ebb and flow of the tide of population, presents a feature worthy of a careful study. The great westward tendency of our population revealed by the national census of 1860 still continues, and at a more rapid rate. The present census not only proves that this feature, so noticeable in the last census, was not a temporary affair, but that the change is going on, if anything, at a greater ratio. Thus in 1860 the returns from the Atlantic—especially the New England States—revealed a decrease in the population of many towns. The same result is shown by the census now in progress, not only in regard to New England, but also in some of the agricultural districts in this State. Such manufacturing towns as Lowell, where it would be supposed the population would have increased, it has declined. The same is true of other manufacturing towns of New England and agricultural districts in all the Atlantic States. But when we turn to the census returns of the Western States, we find, instead of a decrease, an enormous increase, and at a ratio tenfold greater than the decrease East. This change, flowing from the very nature of our country, its climate and characteristics, increases from year to year, working the most decided results in the political affairs of the country. The decrease of the population in many parts of New England foretells similar decline of power and influence in government affairs; while on the other hand the great increase in the West not only points to the fact that the day is not far distant when the Mississippi Valley will be the centre of the Republic, and that what is now West will then be West, will control and guide the political destinies of the country.—*New York Herald.*

Negro Colonization.

The New York *Herald*, in the discussion of this subject, expresses an opinion of the value of the colored element of our population, such as was not to be expected from the antecedents of that paper. "Can we spare the labor," asks the *Herald*, "which African colonization would draw off? We lost by the war in various ways—by death on the battle field, by rebel lead and broken constitutions—a million of workmen in both sections. Immigration cannot supply this deficiency in five years, even admitting that it attains an average of two hundred thousand a year, which it reached in 1864, because less than half the immigrants are not adult laborers. We say, then, let the negro alone."

"Circumstanced as this country is, with its rapid progress and the inexorable demands upon it for the fulfillment of its destiny, we cannot afford to wait for the manufacture of the bone and portation of a working population. It may suit the Germans of Europe to wait twenty-one years for the child to become a man; but we must have men's labor instantly or our progressive mechanicency of the country would stop. Our gold and silver would slumber in the bosom of the earth, our new Territories would lie barren in the shadow of the forest, and our magnificent rivers rapidly to the sea. The half worked Southern States—now more than dead in sector skilled labor—would remain in profitless waste. All this is contrary to the spirit of the country, so that, in fact, we require a working population more today than we ever did before. Apart, then, from the humanitarian question of the future prospects of the African race, we think it is manifestly our interest as well as theirs to keep the black laborers in the country, allotting to them a fair course."

Situation in the Indian Territory.

There is much excitement prevailing at Fort Gibson, Lamyrat, and at fact through the country, with regard to the proposed return of Confederates and rebel Indians to their former homes and property under the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States. The Union Indians take the ground that the President's proclamation has no application to them, as they are a confederacy or nation within themselves, and have the exclusive right of regulating their own internal affairs. Rebel Indians claim the right to return, and as they have never surrendered their arms, which they hold as private property, they will come with force, if necessary, and that they will take care of the confiscation and sequestration laws themselves.

Just after the closest of the war the Indian regiments that had served in the Union army were disbanded, and their arms taken from them by the authority of the United States. Thus they were in a manner left defenseless.—*Special to Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Mustering Out of Sheridan's Troops.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

The Porter-Butler Quarrel.

ARREST OF THE GUERRILLA MOSEBY

Pardon Applications.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MILITARY TRIAL OF ASSASSINS.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

LATE PROCEEDINGS JUSTIFIED.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AGAIN BESIEGED.

The Friends and the Indians.

LARGE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Guerrilla Mosby's Arrest

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' SLAVE CASE.

Disloyalty of Citizens of Richmond

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Attorney General, in response to the inquiry of President Johnson whether persons charged with the offense of having assassinated the late President, should be tried before a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that the military tribunal exists under and according to the Constitution in time of war. That the law of nations constitutes part of the law of the land, and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, of that legal process contemplated by those provisions in the constitution that are relied on to show that military tribunals are the constitutional law of nations, which the result of experience, and wisdom of ages has decided; that jayhawkers, banditti, &c., are offenders against the law of nations and of war, and as such, answerable to the military.

Our Constitution has made these laws part of the law of the land. Obedience to the Constitution and to the laws requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of the country in open battle, but they must kill or take the secret enemies of the country and try and execute them according to law. The civil tribunals of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous, and perilous, but lawful duties.

The Attorney General characterizes Booth and his associates as secret, active, public enemies, and he concludes with the opinion that the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President committed the deed, as public enemies, I believe they did, and whether they did or did not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only can, but ought to be tried before a military tribunal.

If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil court to convict a man of murder, who has in time of war killed another in battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Executive Mansion was again besieged to-day by a large crowd of visitors, one third of whom were ladies. The President opened his office to all of them at the same time, and paid attention to their respective calls on business, aided by his Private Secretary. The most important of the things presented matters of the least importance, some of them having previously been unsuccessful with the heads of the departments. Several ex-members of the United States Congress who have been prominent in the rebel service, waited in the outer room in order to obtain a private interview with the President after the crowd had retired.

It is probable the Society of Friends will be represented in the Commission appointed to meet the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and many other Indians, in a Grand Council on the 1st of September. The object of the government is to insure peace among them by improving their several conditions, and by removing, as far as possible, some of the causes which have heretofore provoked them to hostility.

The receipts from Customs for July are represented to be ten millions of dollars, and that for the present month will be much larger. Five-eights of the revenue is collected at New York.

A gentleman of this city, who was in Alexandria yesterday, says Colonel John S. Mosby attracted a crowd wherever he made his appearance, and his presence occasioned much indignation among the soldiers on duty in the city. He came down from Warrenton to be admitted as a member of the bar, but General Welles arrested him on a charge of having broken his parole. The Colonel briefly but respectfully contradicted the point.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says a very important case will shortly be brought before the United States Court, to decide, whether slaves held to service after President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had come into effect, in 1864, shall not be entitled to remuneration for their labor. Col. Bryan, Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau, is busy preparing such a case against John Minor Botts, who refuses to pay the wages of a negro servant held up to the time of the surrender of Lee, notwithstanding that the negro could have gone to the Union forces and enlisted or been hired to the Quartermaster's Department and received at least $10 per month.

In view of the fact that Mr. Botts received twenty thousand dollars from the Government at his disposal, and that the government so that, for instance as a strong one.

A petition of the colored men, presented to Gen. Terry last Friday, has been referred to the Provost Marshal of the district for investigation. Several arrests have been made, witnesses subpoenaed, and an important trial will reveal very many surprising facts. Many of the inhabitants of Richmond are making a display of disloyal sentiments. All the colored schools in the city have been closed.

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NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: We have ascertained from official sources that on the 1st day of last May there were one million and fifty thousand enrolled in the army and on the pay rolls. Since that date there have been discharged a little over seven hundred thousand, leaving in round numbers about three hundred and thirty thousand still in the army and on the pay rolls. Of the number discharged about three hundred thousand are now en route and at their several rendezvous to be paid off and mustered out.

The funds sufficient to meet this demand are in the hands of paymasters, and are being paid out as fast as possible. The others who have been discharged, which are over four hundred thousand, have been fully paid off and mustered out. The rapidity with which this part of the work is performed may be inferred from the fact that official figures in the departments at Washington show that thirty-three millions of dollars have been paid off and mustered out during the last thirty days 200,000 men.

The recent order of the War Department will probably muster out about half of Sheridan's troops, and paymaster Wilson starts to-morrow with nearly five millions of dollars to pay them off.

Rumors of contemplated cabinet changes are circulating again. How much foundation they have, in fact, no one seems to be able to say. John Covode and John W. Forney are mentioned as possible successors to Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, and Mr. Seward is once more said to be about to retire. The probabilities are decidedly against immediate changes.

The reported reconciliation between General Butler and Admiral Porter is untrue.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of New York, is in the city, and report has it he has been summoned, together with Maj. Gen. Wilcox and Gen. Lee, of Boston, to testify concerning the treatment of prisoners, before the Military Commission about to be convened for that purpose.

The *Times*, Washington special says, Mosby, the guerrilla leader, came into Alexandria this afternoon, on the train from Culpeper, and was immediately arrested. He is held to await the orders of Maj. General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee which recommended Mr. Lincoln, is here for the purpose of securing pardon for his son, an officer of the rebel army.

Consuls Appointed.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The President has appointed L. P. Decesnock, of New York, to be Consul at Cyprus, and R. S. Farrell, of Ohio, Consul at Cadiz.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PEN.

Letter from Quartermaster Moore.

MOST INHUMAN BARBARITIES PERPETRATED

Trial of the Keeper, Wirz.

RUSH OF SOUTHERN VISITORS.

Case of Ex-Senator Wm. C. Rooves.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says:

A private letter from Capt. Jas. M. Moore, A. Q. M., who was despatched to Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of giving a decent burial to the remains of our prisoners, who were murdered by the late rebel authorities, was received, this morning, by J. E. Botts, chief clerk in his office, in this city. Capt. Moore writes under date of July 26th:

We are encamped within one hundred yards of the prison pen of Andersonville, and it is, in the fullest sense of the word, nothing more than a pen, a human pen, where thirty thousand of our brave soldiers were huddled together in an enclosure not one hundred yards long and scarcely one hundred wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun for months, resulting in the death of thousands.

This prison pen should never be destroyed, but should stand until its stockade falls to the ground by decay, so that the people of the North may be able to look on this ground and convince themselves of the human cruelties perpetrated by Southern leaders on our prisoners. This is about the hottest place in the South. There are yet about 14,000 head boards to letter and put up, and I may not get home before the latter part of August.

The same special says: The trial of the Andersonville jailor, Werz, will probably not take place under two weeks. Meanwhile every effort is being made to secure voluminous testimony in his case, to substantiate the charges brought against him. A large number of letters from officers and men who were confined at Andersonville have been received, all in relation to his treatment of our prisoners.

The rush of Southern visitors continues unabated. A great majority of them stop at Willards, the register of which daily shows nearly one-half the arrivals to be from States lately in rebellion. Their business here is generally the collection of military claims against the Government, which they sometimes succeed in having admitted through representations of their never faltering loyalty, the old plea, during the war.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Ex-Senator Wm. C. Reeves, of Virginia, whose application for pardon was filed here a few days since in the Attorney General's office, has received from the President permission to visit the North during the period of his application. The conditions of the permit are that Mr. Reeves shall report and give his parole to General Van Allen, at the residence of the latter on his arrival.

MAINE UNION CONVENTION.

Governor Corey Again Nominated.

SYNOPSIS OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

PORTLAND, August 10.—The Union State Convention met here to-day at 10 o'clock. The attendance was large, with a full representation from the State. The Convention was organized with Hon. John A. Peters, of Bangor, as President, a Vice President from each county, and Powell Allen Sprague and W. H. Wheeler as Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was appointed. At 11:30 a. m., a ballot was taken for Governor. The whole number of votes was 564. Samuel Cony, the present Governor, had 553, and was unanimously nominated. The Convention was then addressed by Hon. John Rice and Col. Sutherland, of Texas.

J. T. Gilman, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first recognizes the Divine hand that has led the country through the civil war and given us a lasting peace based on the extirpation of slavery and a restoration of the Union.

The second renews the endorsement of the principles and measures of the administration of President Lincoln, stricken down because of his devotion to human freedom and the American Union, and expresses entire confidence in President Johnson, believing him to be desirous of restoring to the Union its rights to all states, and in behalf of the Union men of Maine, pledges a cordial support in the great work of securing national union, the restoration and equality of human rights and enduring peace.

The third asserts that it is the duty of the Government to hold the States under a Provisional Government where the character of the people is found unfit for depositories of a free Republican Government.

The fourth proclaims that in reorganizing the rebellious States, it is the right and duty of the Government to demand the adoption of a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and therein a removal of all disability on account of color, and to secure to all perfect equality.

The fifth indorses President Johnson's sentiments, that the American people must be taught that treason is a crime and must be punished, that the rights of the rebels be enforced against the late Confederate civil and military leaders.

The sixth resolves that little good will result in punishing the subordinate instruments of the late rebellion until Jeff Davis is tried and punished.

The seventh resolves that the Constitution of the United States should be amended to secure equality and uniformity of the right of representation of the States in Congress.

The eighth declares that the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, the political equivalent of one hundred thousand of the colored race amidst treason, and their being paid less than the white and placed in the most dangerous places, has pledged the national honor that these people shall have in fact, as in name, conferred on them all the rights of freedom, and that the people of the United States will redeem the pledge.

The ninth asserts that the highest gratitude of of the people is due to the army and navy.

The tenth declares that Governor Cory has administered on the affairs of the State with ability, uprightness and prudence, and no doubt the great body of our fellow-citizens will give expressions to the same confidence, by again placing him in office.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

ADVICES FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

Seizure of 30,000 Stand of Arms.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Details of the news from California state that the loan is a failure of the Mexican Republic, which was some time ago placed on the California market, was being pushed forward with energy, and was meeting with considerable success.

The fifty thousand stand of arms purchased by San Francisco parties, under fitness of Hercules, several months ago, seized by our Government authorities and afterwards released, had been again seized on an attachment for debt against the Mexican agents having charge of them.

The Mexican Consul in San Francisco has received a decree, issued at Chihuahua by President Juarez, declaring null and of no effect the imperial decree in reference to the secularization of the Mexican church property, on the ground of Maximilian being an usurper.

GENERAL GRANT AT QUEBEC.

His Views on the Mexican Question.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A Quebec dispatch says: While here General Grant spoke without reserve to several persons on the Mexican question. He said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico peaceably if they chose, but forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico he looked upon as one which had been created by the rebellion, and the rebellion would really not be overcome until Maximilian were compelled to depart and the Mexican people allowed to organize a government without foreign interference. With regard to the relations between the United States and England, he did not think the present friendly state would be disturbed, unless ministers caused by reason of England's taking herself up with France in the Mexican question.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ASTY BAY, Aug. 9—*Evening*—There are no signs of the Great Eastern.

COL. DAHLGREN'S COAT RECOVERED.

Lieut. Townsend Rudely Treated.

SEARCH FOR A SUSPICIOUS STEAMER

FORTRESS MONROE, August 9.—Information having been received at headquarters that the coat of the late Col. Dahlgren was in the hands of Charles Davis, of Matthews county, Va., an order was issued to Lieut. S. J. Townsend, Provost Marshal at Camp Hamilton, to go and secure it. The Lieutenant accordingly left last Sunday, and on landing on the farm of one Barney Weston, on the North river, was treated very rudely and disagreeably by the inhabitants and by Weston in particular, who informed the Lieutenant and his men that they lived under civil law and would not have the military there, and spoke contemptuously of other military officers. They, however, ascertained that Mr. Davis had moved to Norfolk, and last night the Lieutenant succeeded in obtaining the Colonel's coat. It has five bullet holes in it. Weston's arrest has been ordered.

A thorough search has been made for the steamer Effort, reported to have left New York under suspicious circumstances. She is not in these waters.

The work of raising the Cumberland will soon be resumed, although the pumps have not yet been repaired.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Severe Naval Engagement.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer Saladin brings news from Platte river to July 20th, giving account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and Paraguayan steamers and floating batteries, which took place on July 11th, at Riachuelo, just below Corient, on the Parana river.

The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter was fearful. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians. The town of San Borsa, on the river Uruguay, had been captured by the Paraguayans, and it is said put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

Adjutant General Thomas Serenaded.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 10—Adjutant General Thomas was serenaded at the Hathway House, this evening, by the band of the First Veteran Reserve Corps. The General came out on the balcony and returned thanks for the serenade. He said he had come to Elmira on business, and had hoped to escape observation. He was a perfect stranger; did not think he knew a single person in the city, and was annoyed at the attention he received. He had been through the war, and his whole heart had been in the cause of the Union. He said that Maximilian would have to get out of Mexico or we would know of his application. The doctrine of the President must be enforced; we were in a condition to hold our own against the world. He hoped the soldiers would now return to acts of peace, populate the immense territories of the west and carry civilization with them. He hoped, and felt sure, that if ever the cause of the Union should be again endangered, every man of them would rush to the rescue. The General again thanked the assembly for the serenade, and then bid them good night, and retreated amidst a storm of cheers.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Stock market exhibits the quiet usual at this point of the year. There is a great disinclination in the present range of valuables, and prices are quite firm. At this morning's board, speculative operations were merely nominal. The limited stock yet on the market, and the monetary weakness of a few days ago, has been taken in. There is no disposition to contend against the operations of the bull family. The market at the afternoon board was very strong on Erie, Pittsburgh and Reading, with a fair demand for these shares. The balance of the list was steady.

Government securities continue strong, though comparatively quiet. The current demand for shipments to Europe was limited. The pressure to sell seven-thirties has fallen off. State bonds are generally steady but quiet. Miscellaneous list lower on Atlantic mail, but steady on the others. Sales by the Treasury are about equal to receipts from customs, and since July about eleven millions in currency have been realized from these sales.

Money shows a slight tendency toward returning ease, but the movement is not indicated by any sizeable change in the rates of interest.

Herschel V. Johnson Pardoned—Cholera Raging—The President's Residence.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser* states that Mrs. Douglas' application to the President for pardon of Herschel V. Johnson, who was on the ticket with her husband as Vice Presidential, has proved successful.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch says: Advices received at the State Department to day from the American Consul at Malta, state that the cholera is raging there to a fearful extent. Communication with the adjacent islands has been suspended. Quarantine is rigidly enforced at various places. Our Consuls at Trieste and Venice report the adoption of similar measures to prevent the cholera from spreading from the ports to which it has extended from Egypt.

The Georgetown Heights, which was selected for the President's residence, and which is close for from the Executive Office, and the President's family having expressed a preference for the Soldiers' Home, it is probable that this place will be the scene of

Rush of Emigration to America.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Late foreign papers show that the rush of emigration to this country from the North of Europe is getting in with more than usual vehemence. Fifteen thousand Polish exiles are making arrangements with the Swiss Government for transportation to the free soil of the United States.

From Norway the exodus of the most valuable class of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are endeavoring to check it.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, usually very well informed, says on a hint that Napoleon is preparing to take up the American question on his own account, as soon as Maximilian returns to Matamoras.

Bank Teller Arrested—Fifty Thousand Dollars Stolen.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: This morning, about half past ten o'clock, Officer McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Henry B. Jenkins, Paying Teller of the Phoenix Bank, 45 Wall street, on complaint of John Parker, Cashier of the same Bank, who charges that at various times the accused has taken the sum of fifty thousand dollars, of the bank, from the Bank, and converted the same to his own use, without the knowledge or consent of his employers. It is understood the alleged defaulter confesses to taking a large sum of money from the bank, but the exact amount he does not state.

Troops for California.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The 14th United States Infantry (regulars) nearly eight hundred strong, leave for California on the 16th; The 24 United States Artillery will follow as soon as ready. During the rebellion nearly all the troops on the Pacific coast were called east, and the men now going forward will assist in subduing the Indians. The force now operating against the Indians consists of rebel prisoners who entered the Union army rather than be sent south. They have been sent there from time to time, and are now organized into six regiments and doing good service under the old flag.

STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 10—Gold is in demand and shows a downward tendency. Cash gold was offered quite freely, and some of the bolder operators are pushing out a limited line of shorts. The sales of the Treasury Department undoubtedly overrate the bulls, and if continued, the requirements for the August interest on the seven-thirties, which is not generally anticipated, the course of the premium may tend towards a period. The price opened at 143¾, and declined steadily to 143¼.

Evening—Gold 143.

Sale of Government Vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—There was a large sale of Government vessels this morning at the Navy Yard. A number of steamers, tugs and sailing vessels, for which the Government has no further use, were sold at auction by order of the Government. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited.

Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 10.—A special to the Post says: The great three mile race to-day was won in two straight heats by the Dalesonia horse, Fleetwing. Captain Moore was badly beaten on the second heat. Time, 2:34¼ and 2:40. The sailing race was won easily by the Cygnet. Time 3:42.

Fire in Williamsburg, N. Y.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A fire in Williamsburg, to-day, destroyed the Empire Glass Works and Sherrill's Tannery. Sherrill's loss is $40,000; The loss of the Glass Company is $150,000—Insured for $50,000, mostly in the city and Brooklyn. Two firemen were badly injured.

Murderer Repieved.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—David Gregory, who was to be executed here to-morrow for shooting a tavern-keeper, has had his time extended to the 2nd of September.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Cricket Match—Allegheny County vs. Beaver County—Allegheny County Wins.

Some two weeks since the Rochester Cricket Club, of Beaver county, inserted an advertisement in one of our city dailies challenging any eleven cricketers within thirty-five miles of Rochester, including Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to play them a game of cricket. The challenge was shortly after accepted by an impromptu organization of the required number, composed principally of the old Olympic and Atlantic clubs, which had been disbanded since the breaking out of the war, and yesterday afternoon was the day appointed for the match to come off. It was generally predicted that the Rochester club, who have been in practice during the entire season, for a period of three months, would have but little difficulty in overcoming our Allegheny county club, who were without practice and had no distinctive organization. The Rochester club, too, was composed entirely of Englishmen, a people who have a national fondness for the game, while our impromptu club was composed of citizens to the "manor born," with the exception of two representatives of "merrie England." The result, therefore—which was in favor of Allegheny county—was an achievement for our cricketers of which we may well be proud.

Quite a respectable number of citizens assembled yesterday afternoon on the grounds where the match was to be played, at West Common, Allegheny. The wickets were pitched about eleven o'clock. Beaver county won the "toss," and put Allegheny county in the "bat." The game continued until nearly six o'clock in the evening, and was a very exciting one. The following are the scores made:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Woolman b Brooks	0	b Marshall	
Jenkins l. b. w. b. Wharton	0	c Pearson b Senior	0
Darcopoli, run out	2	b Marshall	1
Young l. b. w. b. Wharton	2	b Marshall	0
Whitesides b Brooks	4	c and b Senior	3
Schwartz, run out	15	b Senior	0
Green b Wharton	1	b Marshall	6
McCabe b Marshall	15	b Senior	2
Childs c Thorpe b Wharton	4	not out	1
Brown, not out	0	b Marshall	2
Sproul b Marshall	0	b Marshall	2
	43		27
Byes	2		1
Leg byes	0		0
Wides	2		3
	53		31
Total innings			58

BEAVER COUNTY.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Wharton b McCabe	7	st Davenport	2
Higginbotham b McCabe	7	b McCabe	3
Thorpe b McCabe	9	run out	4
Senior c Whitesides b Miller	1	l. b. w. b. McCabe	2
Marshall c Young b McCabe	0	b Miller	0
Brooks c Miller b McCabe	9	b McCabe	5
Nuttall b Davenport	2	b McCabe	1
Wilkinson b McCabe	0	b Miller	1
Caldwell, run out	3	b McCabe	1
Pearson b McCabe	0	b Davenport	8
W Richardson, not out	0	not out	0
	36		29
Byes	0		0
Leg Byes	0		0
Wides	0		0
	40		31
Total innings			71

We understand that a return match will be played between the two clubs, at Rochester, in a few weeks. The time has not yet been designated.

Charter of American Libert .

This is one of the neatest and most convenient little volumes that we have seen for some time. It is printed on snow white paper with beautiful clear type. Its contents are, Constitution of the United States, Declaration of Independence with fac similes of the signatures thereto, Washington's Farewell Address, Proclamation of Emancipation, history of the American Flag, and portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

It is the American's *vade-mecum*, and every one will endeavor to secure a copy. The history of the American flag, in which is given all the resolutions of the Congress in regard to its device, will be read with deep interest. The last resolution on the subject, approved April 4, 1818, is as follows:

"That from and after the fourth day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be twenty stars, white on a blue field, and that, on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, who has always on hand a well selected stock of the current literature of the day, and the Eastern periodicals.

United States District Court.

Court met at the usual hour, Judge Wilson McCandless on the bench.

In the case of John C. Murray, charged with harboring a deserter, the defendant was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court. The prisoner, being out on bail, failed to make his appearance, when his recognizance was forfeited.

On motion of B. F. Lucas, Esq., Attorney for Samuel T. Eddy, charged with passing counterfeit money, the trial of the case was postponed until the next term of Court. Bail was fixed at the amount of $10,000.

The case of Mrs. Ida A. Weyman, charged with perjury, in obtaining pension money by the death of a former husband, after marrying a second time, was taken up. Owing to a technical defect in the record upon which the indictment was based, the pension agent in taking down the case of the affidavit having made a mistake of a month, the defendant was acquitted.

Express Messenger Killed.

On Wednesday, at noon, an unfortunate accident occurred on the suspension bridge at Wheeling, by which an Adams' Express messenger, named Ephraim W. McKelvy, residing on Sandusky street, Allegheny, was fatally injured. Mr. McKelvy, it appears, was riding on a wagon loaded of goods across the bridge, when a large box fell off, and in the fall struck him on the temple, fracturing the skull and resulting in death in about two hours. The deceased had been employed on the road between this city and Wheeling for several years, and was a faithful and competent messenger. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sudden death. The body has been brought to this city, and the funeral will take place at ten o'clock Friday morning, from his residence on Sandusky street, above the North Common.

Fatal Accidents.

On Monday, James Ronan, while engaged in removing some earth which had caved in on the track of the Hempfield railroad, at the Taylorstown tunnel, was killed by being struck with a huge stone which fell upon him. Philip McCardle, who was working at the place, was severely injured at the same time.

Mr. John K. Lewis, of Marion, Indiana county, was thrown from his horse one day last week and so seriously injured as to cause his death in a day or two thereafter.

A young man named Simon Mease, residing in Swatara township, Lebanon county, was killed by a kick from a horse on Thursday last. He had just hitched the horses to water them, when he was kicked in the stomach and died before evening.

A Scurvy Trick.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Cruikshanks, slightly intoxicated, while standing at the Postoffice, near the general delivery, was accosted by a young lad with the inquiry whether he had lost a two-dollar bill, at the same time handing him a bill of that denomination. Cruikshanks replied that he had not lost it, but at the same time he put it in his pocket. Upon afterwards doying that he had it in his possession, an officer was called, who hustled him to the Mayor's office, and upon a search the bill was found in a side pocket. The Mayor imposed a fine upon the rascal, which with the costs he was unable to pay, and left his watch in pledge.

The Gypsies Gone.—The predatory gang of gypsies, referred to in our paper yesterday, as being encamped in the vicinity of Allegheny, were all brought before Mayor Morrison, and after a hearing discharged on condition that they would vacate the premises. The gypsies complied with the condition, pulled up stakes, and are now on the road to some other quarter, where they will doubtless recommence their depredations.

Soldier Robbed.—A Pittsburgher, named Dennis Davis, now stationed at camp near Philadelphia, was on Saturday enticed into a shanty opposite camp, and after taking a couple of drinks of drugged liquor, became suddenly oblivious. On returning to consciousness he discovered that he had been robbed of about twenty dollars. The keeper of the saloon and two others were arrested, and committed to jail to answer.

A Murderer Arrested.—George Stevens, alias Thompson, who murdered Joseph Ide, some two months since in Cincinnati, with a hatchet, because of a quarrel in regard to a woman of low repute, was arrested in St. Louis on Tuesday, and is pinioned in the calaboose to await a requisition from Cincinnati.

Reorganization of the Jackson Blues.

An adjourned meeting of the old members of the Jackson Independent Blues was held last evening at Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of reorganizing this old independent organization. All the members of the original company have been in service during the rebellion, and a few of them have occupied distinguished positions. In the absence of the old roll-book, which had about thirty names attached, it was on motion, resolved that those present sign the minutes, with instructions to the Secretary to transcribe them to the constitution.

An election for civil officers, for the purpose of completing the reorganization, was held, resulting in the choice of the following: President, D. M. Spencer; Secretary, Thomas Jones; Treasurer, W. D. Jones. On motion, it was resolved that the company meet every Thursday evening at the Mayor's office, until an organization is completed.

It will be remembered that in the spring of 1864, an effort was made to revive this old organization, and a number of its old members, at that time belonging to organizations in the field, entered their names on a roll for the purpose. The book containing these names was left at Vierheller's saloon on Fifth street, and it is believed was sold with the effects of that concern when the establishement discontinued business. Any person having it in their possession will confer a favor by leaving it at the Mayor's office.

Railroad Accident—Several Persons Injured.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday evening a freight train going east, met with a serious accident at Anderson's Landing, five miles this side of Lewistown, in the breaking of an axle of one of the cars, which threw six of the cars off the track, precipitating four of them down an embankment about forty feet high. Three men are known to be injured, one of whom, a brakeman, had a leg terribly mashed by being jammed between two cars. His injuries, it is thought, may result fatally. The other two sustained but slight injuries. It is probable that others might have been injured. We are unable to obtain the names of those injured. Four cars were totally wrecked. The accident detained a number of trains for behind time. The mail train due in this city at 1:40 yesterday, did not arrive until 12:30 last night.

Charge of Abandonment.—Mrs. Ammon yesterday brought suit before Alderman Donaldson, against her husband, Adam, charging him with abandoning his wife and family. A few days since a charge of incest was entered against Ammon, in having illicit communication with his daughter. He was held to bail for trial on both charges.

Presentation.—General (late Colonel) N. B. Sweitzer, of Fayette county, was lately made the recipient of a valuable sword, sash and belt, by the 16th New York Cavalry, as an acknowledgement of the gallant services as an officer of the United States Army.

Committed.—George N. Beesley, charged with the larceny of a gold watch from Dr. J. Childs, Esq., was committed to jail yesterday for trial at court.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE Memphis *Bulletin* says there is an organized gang of robbers and murderers in Madison county, Tenn., by whom three murders were committed a few days since; of its victims one being about sixty and another near seventy years of ago.

LIEUT L. STARKWEATHER, the murderer of his mother and sister, is now awaiting trial in his cell in the Hartford jail. He maintains his brutal hardihood and manifests a heartless indifference to the fate which awaits him.

THE Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville, and other journals in the interior of the South are republishing abstracts of the Congressional legislation for the past four years—in order to inform their readers what Congress has been doing.

A NEW ORLEANS letter to the Mobile *News* says: "I am informed that Sheridan, although at the commencement of the war an enemy of Abolition and Abolitionists, distinctly announces himself in favor of negro suffrage."

On Friday last a committee of citizens from Vermillion County, Illinois, went to Chicago to obtain the services of detectives to operate in that county, it being infested with a gang of lawless desperadoes.

THE stockholders of the New York *Tribune* have voted Horace Greeley a salary of $7,500 —an increase of $2,500. Mr. Hudson, the managing editor of the *Herald*, has a salary of $10,000.

ONE of the most valuable literary collections in the world—the library of the great Humboldt—was recently burned in London, where it was in storage in the rooms of a confectioner.

DR. PRITCHARD, the Glasgow wife poisoner, made a second confession, in which he acknowledges having murdered his mother-in-law, which he kept back at his execution.

THE coroner's investigation in regard to the late caving in of the roof of a building in Furman street, Brooklyn, resulted in a verdict by the jury censuring the builders.

THREE men engaged in explorations in South Africa—Messrs. Mauch, Hartley and Giffard—were recently murdered by the aborigines in the most horrible manner.

WILLIAM JOHNS, who is better known as Billy Johns, the boxing recently escaped, with a confederate from Sing Sing Prison. Was recaptured in New York last Tuesday.

EDWARD BATES, late Attorney General, is suffering from paroxysm of the lungs, which is feared will prove fatal to him.

The sympathizers in Memphis are projecting a home for the crippled and destitute rebel soldiers of West Tennessee.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS is preparing an inside history of the Rebellion, which will be looked for with great interest.

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS succeeds Cadwalader in command of the department of Pennsylvania.

A DOCTOR at Buffalo was badly hurt on Friday, from the explosion of a soda fountain he had overcharged.

SENOR M. ROMERO, the Mexican minister, is in New York raising funds for Mexican eligibles.

BULL FIGHTS are now regularly established in France.

Mosby Arrested—Troops in