The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BEDFORD, PA., Aug. 19, 1865.

The members of the Union State Central Committee, appointed by the recent Convention at Harrisburg, are requested to meet at No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1865, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organization and the transaction of such other business as may claim their attention.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

DOWNFALL OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

A special letter from New York, dated yesterday, and published elsewhere, conveys the exciting but mournful intelligence of the virtual downfall of the Republic of Mexico, and the apparently complete triumph of the French armies. A better destiny was confidently prayed for and even predicted by the friends of the patriotic cause, especially since the rout and wreck of the pro-slavery rebels in the United States. It was hoped that from this result new pluck and a higher heart would be given to BENITO JUAREZ, the President of the Republic, and his followers. And it was an aspiration no less confident that induced the prediction in some of the gravest quarters that LOUIS NAPOLEON would take the hint afforded by our victory over usurpation in these States, and quietly withdraw his columns from a theatre in which, no matter what now may be the event, they can only gather ultimate disgrace and death. But the hope was as vain as the prediction was flattering. The iron of faction had gone too far into the vitals of Mexico; and what the internal strife left unaccomplished, foreign corruption came in to complete. In twenty-eight years the world has witnessed almost as many revolutions in that beautiful but brutalized and beleagured country. Governed by the Spaniards for two hundred and seventy-three years, a rule temporarily lost, and then recovered only to be lost and won, until the condition of the country, even under the rule of the people themselves, became the theatre of periodical confusion and change—Mexico has at last lapsed into the hands of another strong European power. As we recur to the Mexican troubles before NAPOLEON came in with his simulated yet plausible pretext, it would almost seem impossible for a people so dislocated to be held together by any power, or to be permanently rescued from precisely such a fate as has befallen them. Take the following sketch of nine years of internecine convulsions from 1851 to 1860: ARISTA succeeded HERRERA in 1851—was forced to resign in 1853, when SANTA ANNA was recalled, and for the fifth time placed at the head of the Government! Attempting to perpetuate his rule, he was compelled to fly in 1855. CARRERA succeeded and ruled for twenty-seven days, being driven out in his turn. After some weeks of anarchy, ALVAREZ became President, and held power about two months, when he resigned in favor of COMONFORT. He held the baton from December, 1855, till January, 1858, when the Conservative party got up a revolution, displaced him, and put in ZULOAGA. JUAREZ holds from COMONFORT as his successor, and he still claims to be President. ZULOAGA was beaten by General ROBLE, in 1859, when MIRAMON again appeared, became chief of the Conservatives, and gradually making head against JUAREZ till LOUIS NAPOLEON appeared upon the scene; and MIRAMON is acting, like other Mexicans, under his patronage and pay. The sequel is detailed in the letter we publish this morning. Our next intelligence may be the flight of JUAREZ and the formal establishment of French authority in Mexico. We shall recur to this important subject.

A PEACEFUL SUMMER.

On the beautiful hilltops and lovely valleys of Pennsylvania, the summer days have passed in peace; alternating clouds and sunshine have brought health, wealth, and prosperity; and, secure from all the ills of war, our citizens have looked upon waving cornfield and rippling rivulet with the heartfelt joy and tranquility that open the mind to all the blessed influences of nature. Griefs in many a heart, and many a hearthstone is darkened by the empty seat never again to be filled, but the sorrow is soothed and the mourner comforted by the hard-won triumph of truth over error. The right has been defended and our country saved! Let us not forget to be grateful that during this long, sweet summer the outline of our grand Pennsylvania mountains has never been obscured by the dun clouds of the conflict, and that the air has been purified from all the taint of the marauding foe by the sweet breezes of the peaceful fields all rosy with the bloom of the clover.

GRANT and SHERIDAN and many a noble name besides, meet fitting mention from our lips and frequent benediction in our hearts; but by the blessing of high Heaven it is no longer in doubt, in fear, in trepidation, that we crave tidings of their fate, but it is in gratitude and exultation that we name them to exalt their glory, and to reiterate their praise.

YET ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

The future of the Atlantic Cable has not yet been decided upon. It would be discussed at a public meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to be held in London, on the 21st of this month. Captain ANDERSON, the commander of the Great Eastern, has published a letter in which he speaks strongly and hopefully of the undertaking. He declares that "it will require ten months to provide the proper gear for lifting the Atlantic Cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern;" and he suggests that the next attempt to lay the cable shall be made in May. The chief difficulty, it seems to us, will be to ascertain, ten months after the cable broke, the precise spot in the Atlantic where the accident occurred. The approaching equinoctial gales, and the usual winter and spring tempests, may dislodge the floating buoy from its present place. If so, the prospect of raising the cable, *there*, will be slender; but it may be recovered, we suppose, by winding it up from the Valentia terminus.

GENERAL VAN WYCK, in urging upon the whites of South Carolina the wisdom of complying with the necessities of the present condition of things, and the justice as well as prudence of conforming to the requirements of the United States Government, puts in this plea for the blacks, even from the slaveholders' point of view: That after appealing to the final arbitrament of war, and having failed utterly and entirely, they (the Secessionists) now ask their conquerors to be lenient and forgiving, and to conduct themselves in such manner as not to exasperate the feelings or outrage the sentiments of a suffering people. The United States Government, from its highest to its lowest official, both civil and military, are ready to treat the inhabitants of the South with kindness and consideration, and they only ask in return that the mercy "meted out to you who have done so much wrong to yourselves and the Republic shall cheerfully be meted out by you to a people without guilt, who are free because they cannot avoid it, who have not even been required to stretch forth the hand to take the proffered boon. A people faithful while you were absent in the army, neither destroying your lands, houses, or families, yet never known to withhold aid or betray the path of the Union prisoner." How high a tribute does the last clause contain to the rectitude of the negro race! In the moment of danger, when the oppressor was in deadly conflict with the liberator, when they well knew the nature and tendency of the struggle, the blacks were still faithful to the trust reposed in them. Ready and willing to endanger their lives in assisting the weary, wayworn prisoner, guiding him through thicket and morass, sheltering him in the caves and fastnesses where their own fugitives had found refuge, saving the Union soldier's life by the strategems taught them by the tyranny of the slaveholder, misleading the bloodhounds at the risk of their own lives and limbs, yet through all this temptation, guarding the master's property and serving the families of those who had bereft them of all the ties most precious to humanity.

THE SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDERS have always been aware of the insecurity of their own institutions, and have been in constant dread of that "faithful band of servitors" of whose attachment they boasted so loudly, and upon whose gratitude they pretended to build such assurance of fidelity and love. Thoroughly convinced, as they seemed to be, of the contentment of the slave with all his conditions, and his fear of the obligations and necessities of freedom, there have occurred numberless instances that serve to show that the master was never relieved from the dread that the slave was only awaiting an opportunity for working out his own liberation. In Florida, some years ago, a panic spread with lightning speed throughout all classes of the white population. A peculiar mark had been detected on the bark of certain trees through quite an extensive district of country. The instant and unavoidable conclusion in all minds was that these signs were the signal of a rising contemplated by the slaves. Every method of discovery was resorted to; the planters united for mutual defence, and all possible means of prevention were used, when it was at length discovered that the marks had been made by a certain species of rodent, and that the panic had for its sole foundation the gnawings of a little harmless animal! But this discovery caused no confusion, nor any confession of the absurdity of the general panic, for popular opinion confirmed the fear—"That it was best to be on the safe side, and there was no reason why it might not have been a fact."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Georgia journal suggests that emigration to that State should be invited from Lombardy, where the people are accustomed to a similar climate and soil. Now that the barrier heretofore imposed by slavery has been broken down, there is no good reason why our Southern States, with their great natural advantages, should not be filled up with emigrants from Southern Europe as rapidly as our Northern States and Territories are filled up with emigrants from Northern Europe. We can furnish homes for the Irish, Scotch, English, Scandanavians, and Germans, and the Southern States become the refuge of the French, Spaniards, and Italians.

A PASTORAL ADDRESS has been issued by three Bishops of the Methodist Church South, which, while it advises the preachers and members to yield a faithful support to the Government of the United States, and to ignore all past differences of opinion on subjects connected with the war, complains of the attempts of the Church North to extend its field of operations over the South, and manifests considerable hostility to any attempt to secure a formal union of the two branches of this great religious organization. A General Conference of the Church South is to be held in New Orleans in April next. It is to be regretted that complete religious reorganizations cannot be effected to strengthen the political reorganization that is now progressing, but the Southern Bishops seem to be too hostile to Northern sermons against slavery, which they deem "political," although WESLEY truly pronounced slavery the "sum of all villainies," to render a speedy Union probable.

A SOUTHERN JOURNAL, in combating the angry feeling which is founded on the belief that the late war was a strife between the North and the South, truly remarks that in reality it was a contest waged by the United States Government, supported by all the Northern and a portion of the Southern States against a portion of the South. Some of the best and bravest of the officers of our army and navy were born in the South, as well as Mr. LINCOLN—the late President, under whose administration the war was conducted—and his successor, Andrew Johnson. It was a Southern rebellion, but the successful effort to crush it was a truly national movement, and one which received invaluable aid from Southern men.

The late Gov. Brough, of Ohio.

Gov. Brough, whose death we announced in *The Press* of yesterday, was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1811. He was self-educated, being brought up as a practical printer, to which trade he was apprenticed at an early age. He early entered into local politics, and became very popular among the masses as a public speaker. Indeed, in 1840, he ranked next to Hon. Tom Corwin as the best stump orator in the State, and was a great card at every political gathering in his own and neighboring districts. He was Auditor of Ohio from 1840 to 1845. In the latter year he engaged extensively in railroad enterprises, and has since been prominently, actively, and successfully connected with several of the Western roads. He was at times President of the Madison and Indianapolis and the Bellfontaine Railroads, in Indiana. He had always been a strong Democrat until the beginning of the rebellion, when he took strong grounds for the Government. In 1863 he was nominated by the Union Convention as their candidate for Governor against Vallandigham. He was elected by over one hundred thousand majority. Until his sickness he gave to the Government all the aid in his power, and carried on the good work commenced by Gov. Dennison to the satisfaction of his people and the Washington authorities. His energy, perseverance, and strong convictions shone out all through his life, but never as strong as when he exercised his gubernatorial office. Secretary Stanton was particularly attached to him, and had one of the best surgeons of the army detailed to assist Governor Brough's private medical advisers. The funeral service will take place at the Governor's residence, in Cleveland, on Friday, September 1, at eleven o'clock A. M. Lieutenant Governor Charles Anderson (brother of General Anderson) succeeds Gov. B. He has been a soldier, is a splendid orator, and will be a worthy successor of the lamented dead.

STEWARDSHIP OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—It is anticipated that, in a few days, the situation of Steward of Girard College will be vacated. It requires a gentleman of good administrative ability to fill such a position. Colonel Gideon Clark, who succeeded United States Marshal Ellmaker, in command of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be put forward as a candidate for the office; he is strongly recommended, and there is not much doubt we hear, of his being appointed. The Girard Trust will thereby gain a good officer, who has served his country in the war, and bears the highest character for probity and ability.

ATHLETIC NATIONAL SCOTTISH GAMES.—On next Monday, at Stillwood Grove, the far-famed Caledonian Club of Philadelphia will have their seventh annual "foregathering," at which there will be contests of strength, skill, speed, and agility—viz: the game of quoits; throwing the hammer; putting the stone; foot races; tossing the caber; pick and kick; sack race; high leaps; vaulting with the pole; hop, step, and jump; hurdle races, &c. There will be two prizes for each game, and the day's competition will conclude, as usual, with a variety of dancing—quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, and Scotch reels. Chief John Shedden will be master of the ceremonies. The Club will start from their rooms, Sixth and Walnut, at eight A. M., attired in full Scottish costume. Stillwood Grove is situated on the Media Railroad, close to Westdale Station, eleven miles from Philadelphia. The premises have recently been fitted up for the accommodation of excursion parties, and is considered one of the finest rural retreats in the vicinity of this city. The dancing platform is roofed, large, and finely shaded. The arena for the games will be so situated that thousands may view them while seated beneath the stately trees. The cars will leave the railroad depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, five times on Monday. For business men there will be trains at two and four o'clock.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES AND LOTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, THIS DAY.—Jobbing and retail merchants should not fail to examine the superior assortment of French, German, British, and American dry goods, embracing 550 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, including 500 pieces cloths, cassimeres, beavers, pilots, &c.; 250 pieces dress goods, alpacas, mohairs, Italians, &c.; also, linens, table-cloths, shirts and drawers, travelling shirts, hosiery, ties, Coats' spool cotton, patent thread, &c.; also, 100 packages domestic goods; also, 10 cases note and letter paper, blank books, &c., at commencement of sale; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, and part for cash, *this morning*, commencing at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

STATE ITEMS.

—John F. M. Steen, of Reading, brother-in-law of William Y. Lyon, was brutally murdered in Easton on Saturday evening last. The particulars, as far as we were able to learn, were about as follows: Mr. Steen was sitting in front of Smith's Hotel, near Easton, when he was approached by two roughs—men who had had their trial on Saturday, and were convicted of highway robbery, but were on bail and awaiting sentence. The roughs approached Mr. S. and struck him, with a billy or pair of iron knuckles, on the temple, causing instant death. The men then made their escape, and were not arrested up to Monday.

—The trustees appointed by Judge Packer for the management of the new Polytechnic School have adopted the name of "Lehigh University," by which the institution is to be known. "Packer College" was urged by several members of the board of trustees, and the citizens in the Lehigh Valley, but the donor forbade it. An election of officers also took place, and the following gentlemen were selected: William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, president; Rev. E. M. Potter, secretary; E. P. Wilbur, treasurer.

—Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, and Lieutenant Colonel John P. Linton, the nominees of the two political parties for Surveyor General, are from the same county (Cambria.) Both belonged to the same regiment in the service, and both were unsuccessful candidates before their respective district conferences for the nomination for State Senator. We doubt whether two candidates for a State office were ever selected under similar circumstances.

—The Unionists of Delaware county have nominated the following ticket for Legislative representative and county officers: Assembly, Ellwood Tyson; Register and Recorder, Frederick Fairlamb; Prothonotary, &c., O. F. Bullard; Treasurer, William H. Eves; Commissioner, William D. H. Serrell; Auditor, Jos. Walter; Director, F. J. Hinkson; Coroner, George Rigby; County Surveyor, Jos. Taylor.

—The lumber importations from all points to Erie continue. Buffalo and Detroit now furnish lumber, shingles, etc. Through this port come and go a vast amount of material imported into or exported from the great oil country of Northwestern Pennsylvania. A perfect decade of prosperity seems flowing to that section.

—A young woman named Sarah Schwarn jumped from the canal bridge, on Second street, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, and drowned herself. Cause—ruined by a young man who afterwards refused to marry her.

—A young man and a little girl, while attending a camp meeting at Everett's Gap, Perry county, a few days ago, were kicked by horses, and both afterwards died from the injuries received.

—The State Fair promises to be the largest and best ever held since the organization of the Society. The people of Williamsport are making great preparations for the accommodation of visitors.

—The next annual exhibition of the Washington County Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22d of September next.

—A Mrs. Nestlerode, of Liberty township, Centre county, has been arrested on suspicion of poisoning her husband, who died recently. She is now confined in the Bellefonte jail.

—The commissioners of Snyder county still refuse to act in the matter of a courthouse at Selingsgrove, and it is said they will be fined and imprisoned.

—George N. Hapgood, one of the editors of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, died last week, after a brief illness, from dysentery.

HOME ITEMS.

—Mayor Forsyth, of Mobile, has thus adressed the police of that city: "As a Mayor' I know you as one of the officers of the police. My likes and dislikes will have no weight in my discharge of the duty. Where I find a faithful officer he is my man, whether friend or foe; when I find one guilty of malfeasance or corruption, I shall take his official head off without a moment's hesitation, though he has been my best friend. I believe I have made myself understood—I make no change for the present—you are on probation, and I trust will so acquit yourselves as to make many changes, if any, unnecessary. If you do not I shall behead you without mercy."

—A California sculptor named Mezzara has nearly completed a colossal statue of President Lincoln. It is nine feet high, and stands on a pedestal ten feet in height, making a total of nineteen feet. The posture is described in a San Francisco paper as majestic and commanding—the left arm extended in front, and the hand grasping a scroll, supposed to be the emancipation proclamation; the right arm hanging at the side, thrown slightly back, as if the subject was speaking. Under the right foot writhes a serpent, and close by it is a broken shackle. An allegorical stump of a tree, from which grow two clasped hands, stands just behind and to the right of the figure.

—Under a letter from a gallant officer, who recently been down the Mississippi River, and travelled through the cotton country quite extensively, says he found many Western and Northern men on board the steamboats, who were negotiating for cotton lands. They were sanguine of making their fortunes, and nearly all proposed to try negro labor first, and if that did not pay, then they would discard the negro and employ white men.

—On Tuesday morning, as Champ Ferguson was being taken from his prison, to the place of trial, he was greeted by a mob with shouts of "Lynch him!" "Let's go for him!" "Kill him!" &c. Ferguson begged of his guards not to let the crowd come near him, and was greatly alarmed. The officer of the guard reported the matter at headquarters, and asked for reinforcements to protect his prisoner.

—It is said to the honor of General Grosvenor, the Provost Marshal General of Georgia, that he indignantly refused a bribe of $20,000, offered by one Leopold Cohn, for a favorable decision in a cotton case pending before that General. General Steadman, on being made acquainted with the facts, banished the offender from his department, and confiscated the portion of the money paid.

—Bishop Clemens, of Dubuque, the burning of whose stable, carriage, and horses by Copperheads for his patriotic spirit, was noticed in our columns some time since, has, we are glad to learn, had his losses made good by the voluntary contributions of his fellow-citizens. During his recent absence on business the ladies were put up in the place of those destroyed, and a carriage and horses given him.

—Mrs. Ephraim Griswold, a wealthy old lady who resides in West Willson, Vermont, about seventy miles from Burlington, was found in her barn, Monday morning, brutally murdered. Her husband was absent from home at the time. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown. A large amount of money was in the house, which is missing.

—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d instant says: "The Rev. Father Feehan, pastor of the Immaculate Church in this city, has been appointed by the Holy See Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee. The Reverend gentleman has received from Rome the Apostolic letters, and will be, we presume, soon consecrated in the Cathedral of this city."

—Hon. James O. Shackleford, of Clarksville, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court for the Middle division of Tennessee, vice Russell Houston, resigned.

—The Hon. James H. Bell, late of the Supreme Bench of Texas, has been made Governor Hamilton's Secretary of State.

—Hon. John S. Millson is proposed for Congress in the Norfolk District, by "Many Voters of Petersburg."

—Crops in Minnesota were less injured than interested parties represented. There will be an abundant yield of all kinds of grain.

—A lady in Willimantic, Connecticut, died from poison put up by the mistake of the apothecary.

—The skeleton of a mastodon has just been found in Ohio. The head weighs three hundred pounds.

—Brown University is to have a splendid portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A curious case of insanity has manifested itself in a village near Brunn, in Moravia. An inhabitant of the place went one night to the cemetery, and while there stripped himself naked and employed all the articles of his dress in covering over the images of the saints, with which the tombs abound. When discovered in a state of nudity, he declared that he did not wish that the saints should be exposed to catch cold.

—The cholera is said to be making sure and steady progress in France, and the action of the Government in endeavoring to keep all knowledge of the state of affairs from the people is very generally condemned. The disease is, however, reported to have no very virulent form, though the space over which it extends is very considerable, and is increasing rapidly.

—G. W. Belding, Esq., of London, England, a native of Lamoille county, Vt., has agreed to give one thousand dollars a year for the purpose of paying the tuition of children who have lost a father in the defence of the country in the late war. The schools at Johnson, Hyrisville, and Stowe, are the ones designed for the attendance of such scholars.

—A French editor has given the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement: The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys.

—The Grand Duke Alexander, of Prussia, was put through his majority celebration in gorgeous style. The bells of St. Petersburg were rung, the military paraded, religious services held, the diplomatic body assembled, cannon fired, and high jinks prevailed generally. The boy is now a man.

—A ferocious lioness escaped from her cage in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens, and frightened the visitors for about a quarter of an hour. Finally a keeper made her cubs squeal, and, when she hurried back to the cage to see them, fastened her in securely.

—A London merchant recently advertised for a clerk, who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been upwards of seven years in jail. Of course he was eligible.

—An old lady recently died in Scotland who cherished the delusion that General Grant was her son.

—The revenues for the fiscal year of Cuba were $29,021,588.45.

THE CITY.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The agents of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania, Rev. Mr. Atkinson and Abraham Martin, have been quite successful in obtaining names of subscribers to the extensive Home which will shortly be erected in this State for the noble men who have fought and bled in the cause of the Union. These gentlemen are not employed in collecting for any other Home of the kind than the one mentioned, and are, therefore, better able to give attention to the work in which they are engaged. The names of some of the best citizens of Philadelphia are attached to the list of officers and Board of Managers, which is a guarantee that the money subscribed will be faithfully appropriated, and the ends designed carried out. The following named subscribers to the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania have been received:

From Philadelphia, A. E. Borie, $1,000; H. P. McKean, $1,000; Jay Cooke, $1,000; M. W. Baldwin & Co., $1,000; E. W. Clark, $500; Kenneth Israel Synagogue, $621.40; W. Moss & Co., $100; Lewis E. Ashhurst, $100; A. & P. Roberts, $100; Howell & Co., $100; Jacob D. Heft, $100; Infant School of St. Paul's Church, $100; Rebecca Gratz, $60; First Reformed Presbyterian Church, $70.12; E. Penington; Third Reformed Dutch Church, $55.21; Bridesburg Presbyterian Church, $6.38; C. Stokes, $10; E. Borhek, $5; J. Meyer, $5; Bolcer & Bro., $5; P. Owen, $25; W. R. Abbey, $25; W. Buck, $18; Jane Smith and others, proceeds of a fair, $23.55; E. D. Kennedy, $10; E. H. Toland, concert, $50.59; United States Army Hospital (Mower), per Dr. W. P. Moore, $100. Whole amount from Philadelphia, $6,772.31. Ladies' Festival at Olney, $247.50. From Norristown, $2,002; Pottsville, $1,092; Reading, $2,441.50; Harrisburg, $360.50; Danville, $857.70; Milton, $151.75; St. Clair, $68.33; Lewisburg, $191; Shamokin, $302.95; Doylestown, $224; Manayunk, $650; Germantown, $183; Frankford, $500; Downingtown, $251; Conshohocken, $837; Chestnut Hill, $500; Conshohocken, $430. Total, $18,932.68.

A LIST OF ROBBERIES.—Robbery appears to be on the increase at present. No less than six cases appeared on the records of the police, yesterday morning.

About eleven o'clock, yesterday, the jewelry store of Mr. C. Breschman, on Second street near Dock, was entered by a man who desired to examine some jewelry. A tray was placed before him, when he seized it and ran off, taking goods with him to the value of eight dollars. Pursuit was made, but the thief contrived to make his escape.

The eight store of James Dailey, at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, was entered early yesterday morning, by some thieves, who effected their object by breaking open a back window, and carried off twenty dollars worth of cigars, tobacco, and pipes, carried off. The burglars were evidently connoisseurs, as none but the best quality of the weed was taken.

Some time during Tuesday night the hat and cap store of H. W. Ridgway, No. 335 North Second street, was entered, and robbed of a small amount of goods. The perpetrators got through a basement window.

A dwelling house at Twenty-third and Lexington streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward was broken into on Monday night and robbed of some children's clothing.

John Gable's lager beer saloon at Chestnut Hill was broken into by thieves recently and robbed of a silver goblet, two revolvers, and a captured rebel rifle musket, marked C. S., Richmond, Va.

A dwelling house at Chestnut Hill, occupied by Mr. Mark Reynolds, was entered the same night, and it is supposed by the same party. Nothing was taken but a few eatables.

BASE BALL.—Rather an exciting game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon at Fairmount Park between the second nine of the Orions and the first nine of the Atlantic. The following is the score:

	O.	R.		O.	R.
Garrett, l. f.	4	1	Snyder, l. f.	4	0
Jos. Miller, 3d b.	4	2	Herkness, c.	2	3
Clark, c. f.	4	1	Foole, 1st b.	4	1
Sam. Miller, p.	4	1	Hallinger, p.	4	1
W. Aitken, s. s.	2	1	Ackley, c. f.	2	2
Reid, 2d b.	4	1	Sensenderfer, 2d b.	2	2
Oram, 1st b.	4	1	Mitchell, r. f.	2	2
Barrett, p.	4	1	Fox, 3d b.	4	1
Bowman, r. f.	4	1	Butler, s. s.	1	3
	27	23		27	13

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	Tot.
Ontario	1	1	1	11	3	0	2	2	0	22
Atlantic	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	13

Umpire—Mr. Spangler, of the Minerva.
Scorers—Messrs. Potter and Aiken.
By catches—Ontario, 5; Atlantic, 4.
Home runs—Atlantic, 0; Ontario, 1.

REVENUE TAXES PAID IN PHILADELPHIA.—The amount of tax paid by this city for the revenue year of 1864 is over twelve-and-a-half millions of dollars, as follows:

First district	$3,969,404 92
Second "	3,356,928 18
Third "	1,709,336 74
Fourth "	2,405,927 07
Fifth " (estimated)	1,000,000 00
	$12,530,356 91

A PET PIG.—Quite an excitement was created yesterday along Chestnut street by the appearance of a young white boy followed by his owner like a dog. Mr. C. S. Fisher, of the U. S. steamer Philadelphia, formerly the flag-ship of Admiral Dahlgren's squadron, is the owner of the pig, which is from South Carolina, and answers to his name. It is five months old, and not much larger than a rabbit.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' CONVENTION.—The Convention of journeymen tailors reassembled yesterday morning in the hall corner of Fifth and Frankford streets. The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was received. The articles were taken up and adopted or amended severally.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—A match game of base-ball will be played between the "Independent Nine" and the Resace Base-ball Club on Friday, September 1st, on the ground of the West Philadelphia Base-ball Club, Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue.

TRIAL OF SPEED.—The champion runners of the Pennsylvania Railroad Base-ball Club will play a match game, and a trial of speed, at four o'clock this afternoon, on the grounds of the Athletic Base-ball Club. The runners are said to be pretty well matched.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

ALLEGED LARCENY CASE.

Henry G. Lewis, hereto fore charged with the larceny of two hundred and eighty dollars from a trunk at the house in which he was boarding, had a further hearing yesterday. At the previous hearing he said that he had received a sum of money from Adams Express, but Executive Calaman, who had made inquiries in that direction, testified that no money passage in that name had been received; that the accused was ordered to find bail in $2,000 for his appearance at the present term of court.

DOUBLE CHARGE—LARCENY AND POCKET-PICKING.

Peter Sanford was arraigned on the charge of having picked the pocket of Robert Hunter, at Fairmount Park, a few weeks ago. She testified that she got into the car, and soon after missed her pocket-book.

Charles Hartnack testified that he was at the Park, at the time, and was in the car. Conger and the accused, whom he knew; he watched the latter, and saw him push Mrs. Conger and fall against her, after which he passed out of the car; the witness then asked if any lady had lost her pocket-book, and the prosecutrix said that hers was missing; he then went after the accused, and demanded the pocket-book; the latter refused to do so at first, but promised to give it up if he would let him go; he did not do; afterwards he had him arrested.

Another charge was made against the accused by John Donnelly, living at Fifteenth and Stiles streets, who testified that the accused, in company with two other men, came into his house while his wife only was there, and called for ale. She went up for it, and in the meantime one of them went up stairs. After they had gone away he missed a gold watch and chain, valued at one hundred dollars.

The prisoner was held to bail in $3,000 to answer the combined charges, at the present term of the court.

DISCHARGED.

Kate Seymour, was charged with having stolen seventy-five dollars from the house of John Quinn, but was discharged, there being no evidence that she had taken the money. Mrs. Quinn said that part of the money, and a certificate of deposit on the United States Bank for one hundred dollars, were taken, but that the certificate was returned a day or two after, by mail. She could not recognize the handwriting on the envelope in which it was received.

[Before Mr. Alderman Lutz.]

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Peter J. Moore and John Burney were arrested on Tuesday night in the First ward, for being drunk and disorderly. On being searched at the station house a pocket pistol was found in the pocket of Moore, and a dirk knife in that of Burney.

—The Hon. James H. Bell, late of the Supreme Bench of Texas, has been made Governor Hamilton's Secretary of State.

—Hon. John S. Millson is proposed for Congress in the Norfolk District, by "Many Voters of Petersburg."

—Crops in Minnesota were less injured than interested parties represented. There will be an abundant yield of all kinds of grain.

—A lady in Willimantic, Connecticut, died from poison put up by the mistake of the apothecary.

—The skeleton of a mastodon has just been found in Ohio. The head weighs three hundred pounds.

—Brown University is to have a splendid portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A curious case of insanity has manifested itself in a village near Brunn, in Moravia. An inhabitant of the place went one night to the cemetery, and while there stripped himself naked and employed all the articles of his dress in covering over the images of the saints, with which the tombs abound. When discovered in a state of nudity, he declared that he did not wish that the saints should be exposed to catch cold.

—The cholera is said to be making sure and steady progress in France, and the action of the Government in endeavoring to keep all knowledge of the state of affairs from the people is very generally condemned. The disease is, however, reported to have no very virulent form, though the space over which it extends is very considerable, and is increasing rapidly.

—G. W. Belding, Esq., of London, England, a native of Lamoille county, Vt., has agreed to give one thousand dollars a year for the purpose of paying the tuition of children who have lost a father in the defence of the country in the late war. The schools at Johnson, Hyrisville, and Stowe, are the ones designed for the attendance of such scholars.

—A French editor has given the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement: The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys.

—The Grand Duke Alexander, of Prussia, was put through his majority celebration in gorgeous style. The bells of St. Petersburg were rung, the military paraded, religious services held, the diplomatic body assembled, cannon fired, and high jinks prevailed generally. The boy is now a man.

—A ferocious lioness escaped from her cage in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens, and frightened the visitors for about a quarter of an hour. Finally a keeper made her cubs squeal, and, when she hurried back to the cage to see them, fastened her in securely.

—A London merchant recently advertised for a clerk, who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been upwards of seven years in jail. Of course he was eligible.

—An old lady recently died in Scotland who cherished the delusion that General Grant was her son.

—The revenues for the fiscal year of Cuba were $29,021,588.45.

THE COURTS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Justice.

(D. W. O'Brien, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.)

YOUTHFUL FORGER.

A youth named Irwin M. Blodgett, hailing from Boston, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery. There were several bills against him of the same character. This youth has been amusing himself by forging the names of the firm of Mitchell, Tevis, & Co., to orders on various dealers in cigars and tobacco. One of the orders requests two boxes of cigars at about $30 or $35 per thousand.

Judge Ludlow addressed the young man in a feeling manner, saying he regretted to see so young a person in the dock. His Honor said that he would speak to the youth in all sincerity, finding him, as he did, just entering on a career of crime. He had seen men in the dock who had able counsel, and were arraigned by the hangers-on of the criminal court, yet they could not defeat the ends of justice. It was so ordained that the career of a felon would end in nothing but sorrow and bitterness. Some forgers had succeeded brilliantly for a while, but destruction was sure to overtake them. Although a long period of time might be given the prisoner, yet his Honor, in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, sentenced him to one year in the county prison.

HOTEL THEFT.

Wm. R. Warden pleaded guilty to the larceny of eighty dollars at some time, yesterday.

John Smicker testified that the accused broke open his trunk at the Bull's Head and took the things.

Officer Lindsay arrested the prisoner at the Baltimore depot.

IN THE CRACKER BUSINESS.

Philip Marks pleaded guilty to the larceny of a barrel of crackers. Sentenced to four months in the county prison.

A GARROTER.

John Waters, a stalwart fellow, was charged with assault and battery, and intent to rob.

Matthias McLaughlin testified that he was passing along Dock street, and the prisoner came behind him and placed his arms around his throat and struck him with a *slung-shot*. A confederate of the prisoner felt in the pockets of the witness for his money while he was held. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to five years in Eastern Penitentiary.

DWARF IN COURT.

Mr. O'Brien took up a bill charging Henry Thompson, colored, with an indecent assault upon a little colored girl, and called the name of the prisoner. He answered, and Mr. O'Brien told him to stand up. He ran a measuring up, said the prisoner. Mr. O'Brien looked around, and no doubt thought of the small man described in the Arabian Nights. He finally discovered the prisoner, and then the audience enjoyed a hearty laugh, as the prisoner is about thirty inches high, twenty inches forty years of age. The large head of the diminutive dwarf, and his appearance quite ludicrous. The jury acquitted him, and he toddle out of Court. Nature's kindness to his diminutive legs could carry him.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Henry Lorey was charged with burglary, and receiving stolen goods. Officer Lee testified to arresting a man while attempting to pawn a watch. The man pointed out the prisoner as the man who, in company with another, borrowed fifteen dollars from him on the watch. The accomplice of the prisoner took the money. The Commonwealth abandoned the charge of burglary. Verdict, not guilty.

Maria Theresa was charged with having received goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Verdict, not guilty.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

Anna Maria Merritt, a colored girl, was charged with an attempt at arson, in setting fire to the house of Mr. Van Deer, No. 250 South Juniper street. The defendant was employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Van Deer, and was arrested on suspicion of having fired a secretary in the sitting-room of his house. The defendant, under promises, made a confession to the police officer after her arrest; the substance of the statement so made by her was pressed by Mr. O'Brien. To Fire Marshal Blackburn, however, she made a statement under none of the above circumstances, which was to the following effect:

That having been left in charge of the house Sunday week, whilst the family were absent at church, she went into the sitting-room and she discovered a purse containing over sixty dollars in greenbacks, and being suddenly "possessed of a devil," she took the money, and thinking to get into trouble in consequence, undertook to cover up the theft by setting fire to the house. After she had succeeded the fire by placing lighted matches and some other combustibles in the secretary, she became much frightened, got a bucket of water and put it out. Her fertile brain then arranged a good story to account for the fire, which she afterwards contradicted by her own confession. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to three years in the Eastern penitentiary. Another bill, charging the same defendant with larceny, the merits of which were detailed in the examination of the arson case, was submitted without evidence.

LARCENY OF A SHAWL.

Solomon L. Linde was charged with receiving stolen goods. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Ellen Smith, lost her shawl, about two months ago. At search for it was fruitless. A few days ago she went into defendant's store and saw some goods, wanting a shawl. Several were shown to her, and among others one that she at once recognized as her missing property. She knew it by a peculiar mark upon it, and asked the defendant for it. The defendant, who keeps a second-hand shop in South street, refused to give it up, and Mrs. Smith had him straightway arrested.

The defence called a witness who identified the shawl as her property, and not that of the prosecutrix; that she had sold it to defendant. The Commonwealth abandoned the case, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

George Lindsay and John Weaver were charged with robbing a soldier, who testified that when he entered a restaur