THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. S. PENNIMAN.....JONAS REED,
T. P. HUSTON.....JOHN P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15 "
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$5.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 168. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

FROM all places of fashionable summer resort in this country, are heard loud complaints of the paucity of guests. The fact doubtless accords with the movement. In explanation it is alleged that fashion now exacts of her votaries a trip to Europe instead of a season at Newport, Saratoga, Niagara Falls, or the White Mountains. This hardly covers the whole case. For some years past the proprietors of hotels at our watering places have furnished abominable fare, and at the most extortionate rates. Visitors have become disgusted, and out of patience. They have resolved to change their base. If they must submit to such entertainment as they would not accept at their homes on any terms, and pay double prices therefor, they do not mean to be fleeced all the while by the same establishments. Hotels at watering places must do better, and at less rates.

THE recent declarations by Mr. COLFAX and other influential members of Congress to the effect that the votes of the Southern States would swell the Republican majority next year at the presidential election, may well be received as evidence that so many of the seceding States as comply with the conditions prescribed in the Reconstruction Acts will be re-admitted to all their former rights during the coming regular session of Congress. In some quarters there has been a pertinacious misrepresentation on this point. The purposes of an impracticable few have been put in place of the avowed intentions of the reasonable majority. It is time the real facts were understood.

THE *Genius of Liberty*, the Democratic organ of Fayette county, has been purchased by James F. Campbell, formerly foreman of the *Post* of this city, and F. S. Rock, of Greensburg. With Mr. Rock we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but can safely promise that under the management of Mr. Campbell, who is an energetic and thorough journalist and compositor, the paper will receive new life, and maintain even a higher position among the journals of the State than it now occupies. We sincerely wish the new firm success.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the "Republican Executive Committee of that city have adopted a set of supplementary rules, designed to correct abuses and to secure good nominations," but it wisely adds that "unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the preliminary elections and secure honest delegates to the nominating conventions, all the rules in the world will fail to foil the machinations of corrupt wire-pullers."

IN PARIS a most censurable forgery was perpetrated in the *Figaro* of July 9, being a detailed account of the trial and execution of Maximilian. It purported to be copied from the *Esperanza* of Queretaro, and to be forwarded from this country by the Atlantic cable. This forgery appeared in the *Commercial* of this city, yesterday morning, without an intimation of its real character.

A FEW nights since the conductor and driver on a street railway car in New York city, carried a lady passenger beyond her destination, and on reaching a secluded part of the road, put out the lights and attempted to outrage her person. Her cries brought the police, and the twin mates of infamy were arrested and held for trial.

PRIZE FIGHTING appears to be the prevailing sport of the season, judging from the number of "bouts" chronicled by our exchanges. There is one redeeming feature about the ring, however,—the roughs engaged as principals receive body beatings commensurate with their offence against society.

THERE would seem to be no good reason for the contemplated action of the President in assembling the military commanders of the Southern districts at Washington. They understand their duties, and do not flinch in the performance of them, which is all that can well be desired.

OF MR. EBRETT, the Philadelphia *News*, (Johnsonian,) says: "Mr. EBRETT is a gentleman of large experience, and would doubtless make an able legislator. We do not think he could be purchased, and that is saying a good deal for a man in these degenerate times."

THE New Orleans *Crescent* remarks that Jacob Barker's bank has been turned into a cake and soda shop, and a silver fountain dispenses coolness from the place where the silver headed banker stood and coolly swept the trusting people's money into his till.

IT is clear the President has no love for General Sheridan, and means to remove him from command at New Orleans. Perhaps, however, he seeks in this way to annoy Congress and the loyal part of the nation.

THE Republicans of Warren county have nominated JUNIAS R. CLARK for Assembly; those of Venango county, A. P. DUNCAN. In Potter county Jonny S. MANN has been re-nominated, subject to conference.

THE death of John J. Speer, a promising young journalist, lately attached to the New York *World*, is announced as having occurred yesterday.

—Victor Hugo was in Havre on July 5, having crossed the channel in the Southampton steamer. At 10 o'clock, says the *Gaulois*, he visited a *café* on the Place Napoleon III., in company with his faithful friend and disciple, Auguste Vacquerie. The great poet appears to enjoy excellent health his age, however, is quite apparent, and his beard is nearly white. Victor Hugo proceeded on the same day of his arrival to Paris, where he witnessed the first performance of *Hernani*. Few persons who jostled the traveler attired in gray and wearing no decoration whatever, would have suspected that they were in such close proximity to the chief of the romantic school of which he is still the brilliant embodiment. The poet's look is bright enough, though somewhat dreamy. His features bear very little resemblance to Hugo's *carte-de-visite*, the resemblance of which to the original is warranted.

—Recently a Milwaukee police officer was detailed to take an insane man to an asylum. The man went along quietly until the end of the journey was reached, when, instead of being delivered to the officers of the asylum, he very quietly delivered the astonished officer, who before he had an opportunity for an explanation, found himself looked up in a cell, and was told that a straight jacket awaited him if he made any demonstrations. It was some time before the officer could get his story believed and exchange places with the lunatic, who went off boasting of his skill in outwitting his keeper.

—Among the rumors prevalent in Utah is one that Brigham Young has promised to abolish polygamy as soon as the Union is reconstructed. It will be curious if the burial of one of the "twin relics of "barbarism" proves the signal for the relinquishment of the other.

Gossip for the Ladies—Social, Fashionable, Matrimonial and Otherwise.

AMERICAN PRINCESSES.

The *Hartford Courant* gives some readable gossip on this subject: "American Princesses are not so rare as is generally supposed. Quite a number of the fair daughters of Uncle Sam wear that sweet aspect which Shakspeare tells us is a princely characteristic. The eldest son of the great Murat married on the 30th of July, 1826, while residing in this country, the beautiful Caroline Dudley, a grandniece of George Washington. Her husband died in 1847, but the Princess Murat is still living. The wife of the living Prince Lucien Murat—the head of his house—was Caroline Georgina Fraser, an American lady, who was born on the 12th of April, 1840, and married the Prince on the 10th of August, 1851, during his residence in this country. The sons and daughters of the Prince and Princess Murat, with one exception, were all born in this country. The Murats pay great attention to such of their American relatives and acquaintances as visit them in Paris. Then there is the Princess de Noer, who four years ago was plain Miss Mary Esther Lee, daughter of David Lee, a wealthy citizen of New York. On the 30 of November, 1861, she married Prince Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who three days after the wedding was created Prince de Noer by the Emperor of Austria. Less than a year afterwards, on the 24 of July, 1863, the Prince de Noer died, while on a voyage of pleasure at Byrut, Syria.

"The widowed Princess resides, we believe, in Vienna. By her marriage she became the aunt of that Prince Christian Schleswig-Holstein, who recently wedded the Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's third daughter. Another instance of an American lady becoming a Princess is that of the Princess Salm Salm. Her husband, Prince Felix Salm Salm, was a rather wild and adventurous member of the great Austrian house of Salm Salm, who came to this country at the outbreak of the rebellion, offered his services to the Federal Government, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He married Agnes LeClerq, the daughter of a Colonel LeClerq, of Virginia. It is this Princess Salm Salm efforts to save the life of Maximilian, the Prince, after the close of our civil war, having joined the Mexican Imperial army. Her acts in this connection will entitle her to the gratitude of Francis Joseph and both she and her husband will doubtless take a high position upon their arrival in Vienna, among the titled members of the Austrian court circles. We say nothing of the venerable Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who, if she had her rights, would be styled Princess, as for Duchesses, and Countesses, and Baronesses, there are any number of American women who have attained through marriage those minor noble titles."

HOW LADIES SHOULD DEFEND THEMSELVES.

"A woman writes through the press to advise her sex to carry revolvers to protect themselves from the attacks of ruffians, as she considers that our laws and society afford very inadequate protection for their protection. If women do not possess revolvers, and cannot get them, she advises every woman to carry about with her a box of granulated pepper and throw a handful into the eyes and eyes of anyone who may seem disposed to make an attack. We have little faith that the arming of women would make them any freer from insults and outrage than they are now; but of the two methods of defence mentioned we should say the pepper would be decidedly the most effectual. This method of defence reminds us of a like one used by a well-known police officer in our city some years since. He scarcely ever looked to his revolver or bludgeon for protection. He always carried conveniently at hand in his pocket a quantity of *snuff*. The free use of this in the face and eyes of the prisoner always effectually quelled any attempt of violence on his part. And when the weapon achieved all necessary purposes, it did not peril the life of the child of the prisoner, and thus saved the officer much of the censure that is visited upon policemen, whether deserved or not.

A SEASIDE EXPERIENCE.

Miles O'Reilly is at one of the seaconst watering places, and relates a little of his experience in these terms:

"This morning I had a bath with a young Nereid, who swam like a duck, and is the finest of ducks in every way—even though she would not let me finish a song which she challenged me to write. The way of it was this: At first let me give the only two existing stanzas of my great projected poem, which is to be entitled

"AFTER THE BATH.

Her skin is fresh, and cold and pink,
But warm and not too tight for grace,
And all her beauty seems to shrink
Within her hair's close clinging mass,
Which over her shoulders to her hip,
Flows swellingly but not far adown,
In trickling cold the clear drops slip
Which form at night her braided crown.

No more her eyes in languor swim,
But flash with coy, coquettish strife;
And every pulse, and every limb
Is thrilling into life.
Her cheek hath caught a redder stain,
And her smallest limb is fired that stir,
Around me while, with many a twin
Down to the almond-nails of pink.

"THE LADY OF CHESS."

Among the *habitues* of the Paris *cafes concerts* are some singular characters. The observed of all observers is a rather pretty young woman, who, for the past, I suppose, every afternoon and evening at the Alhambra, where she drinks a number of glasses of beer, smokes some *cigarettes*, and plays checkers with the genuine amateur of an amateur of the game. The waiters and the customers of the place treat her with great respect. Her history is quite romantic. Several years ago she was a poor actress, specializing with one of the provincial theatres. One day she met a young nobleman of the Marquis saw her and fell in love with her. Being a very honorable young man, he told his parents he would marry her. The Marquis and his wife were in dismay. "What! A relative of the Montmorency family—the scion of one of the oldest houses in France—should marry such a woman! Impossible!" The father of the young man, to prevent such a misalliance, sent her, was it a thousand pounds, and, besides, the young man was not yet twenty-five years old, and could not marry, therefore, without obtaining the consent of his parents and those of the young actress. When the son would not desist from his purpose, the father told him he could not marry the actress with his consent; and finally he prevailed on the young man to go abroad for a couple of years. But no time was his love that he died in Africa of a broken heart, before six months had elapsed. On his death bed he bequeathed all his own property, amounting to upwards of thirty thousand francs, to the actress. His parents knew of his love for her, and had promised every year to lay to contest the validity of his will. Though the grounds on which they brought suit were very weak, the young actress consented readily to an offer they made to her, to pay her a life rent of 800 francs a month, on condition if she recovered the whole amount she would be too rich, and riches brought cares in their wake. She received a month were abundantly enough for her. Thereupon she went to Paris, and found a nice little house, and became a passionate lover of the game of checkers, playing every day many hours in playing at the Alhambra. The waiters call her "the lady of checkers."

A NOVEL ELECTION.

The Easton (Md.) *Star* gives an account of a large picnic held in a grove near Trappe, in that county, on the 4th of July, and adds:

"The great feature of the day was an election, at ten cents a vote, to determine the prettiest and most popular belle of the district, to whom a splendid fruit cake was awarded, the proceeds of the election to go to the Trappe band. Over 3,000 votes were cast, thus netting the band about $300. The principal candidates were Miss Welch, Miss Caulk and Miss Orendorff. Up to within a minute of closing the polls Mi s Caulk was several hundred votes ahead, and her admirers were confident of success; but a friend of Miss Welch kept his ballot back to the last, paid $50 and gave her a thousand votes, which secured her the victory by some six hundred plurality, amid the plaudits of her friends. This is a novel way of determining the prettiest girl in the neighborhood."

—Dr. Pontes, in Paris, made a study about the origin of rickets, and found that the fault is in mothers not fulfilling their sacred obligations of nursing their infants with all the milk they can produce. This is the only food which agrees with the digestive organs of children during the first months of their existence, and life is often impossible when it is not given, or when the supply is in defficient quantities; and the ignorance of this fact is the chief cause of the enormous mortality during the first year of infantile life. If milk is given in such quantity as to keep the child just alive it either dies later or rickets are developed, of which this solo cause is recognized to be premature weaning.

—The filibustering Mexican agents made in Richmond are said to have been a complete failure. A call for a meeting on the Capitol Square brought out only a few nurses with babies. The Virginia people have had too much war at home to be desirous to travel to Mexico in search of it.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

English Reform Debate Postponed.

PROBABILITY OF WAR BENIED.

Poland Absorbed into Russia.

THE SULTAN GONE TO AUSTRIA.

Admiral Farragut in Paris.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN PROHIBITED IN FRANCE.

The Remains of Maximilian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

REFORM BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 22.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Lords, to-night, a motion was made on the part of the Government for a second reading of the Reform bill. Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill and was followed by Earl Grey and others in opposition to it. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

PENIAN TRIAL AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 23.—Gen. Fariola or Farrel, who was arrested in this city the 11th of July, on a charge of complicity with the Fenians, is undergoing examination at Dublin.

DEPARTURE OF THE SULTAN.

LONDON, July 23.—*Evening.*—The Sultan left England to-day on his return to Constantinople. He will pass through Germany and stop in Vienna one week, where he will be the guest of the Emperor.

FRANCE.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

PARIS, July 22.—The French government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the new Russian Railroad loan in the Paris markets.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN PARIS.

CHERBOURG, July 22.—The United States steam frigate Franklin, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral Farragut, has arrived at this port. The Admiral and a number of his officers have left by railroad for Paris.

PARIS, July 22.—*Evening.*—Admiral Farragut has arrived in this city, and received salutes the most distinguished attentions. The United States Minister, General Dix, to-day gave a fete in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present to meet him, and gave him a most cordial and gratifying welcome.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, July 22.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the ordinary budget propositions were passed.

AUSTRIA.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE SULTAN.

VIENNA, July 22.—*Evening.*—Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Sultan. If all the plans are carried out the ceremonial of his entrance during the sultan's stay will exceed in magnificence anything he met with in either France or England.

REMAINS OF MAXIMILIAN.

TRIESTE, July 22.—The Imperial frigate Novara has sailed for Vera Cruz with orders to bring back the remains of Maximilian.

PRUSSIA.

BISMARCK DENIES PROBABILITY OF WAR.

BERLIN, July 22.—Count Bismarck's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of a probability of war.

RUSSIA.

POLAND ABSORBED INTO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—By imperial ukase all political and governmental distinctions between Poland and the Empire of Russia are obliterated, and Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the Provinces of the Empire.

JAPAN.

OPPOSITION TO OPENING A PORT.

LONDON, July 13.—*Evening.*—Advices from Japan report the treaty of Simoda as opposed to the opening of the port of Osaka to foreigners.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, arrived out.

BREMEN, July 21.—The steamer Ville De Paris, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—*Evening.*—Cotton has been quiet and prices have declined sixteenths; Orleans, 10¾; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed firm, with an upward tendency to prices. Flour advanced 1s per sack. Wheat advanced 2d, and closed at 10s 1d for quarter for mixed Western. Corn advanced 1s per quarter for Canada. Barley steady. Oats advanced 1d. Provisions—Pork, 75s; Beef, 105s; Lard, 69s. Bacon, 48s. Cheese, 50s. Tallow, 45s. Produce generally unchanged. Tallow, 51 3-4 for spring. Rosin, 4s 6d. Petroleum 9d. for spirits, 1s 3d for refined.

LONDON, July 22.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93 3-4 for money and 93 7-8 for account. Erie 40; 3-4; Illinois Central 70¾; Illinois Central (Chicago branch) 70¾; Confederate bonds, 16¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—*Evening.*—There is no change whatever in the markets.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 22, 1867.

VETO REDS. MAYOR HOFFMAN.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution granting the Harlem Railroad permission to run "dummy" engines between their freight and passenger depots, on the ground of danger to human life and of depreciating property.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE EXCISE BOARD.

Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, has granted a mandamus compelling the Excise Board to pay over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the balance in excess of the money appropriated for expenses from licenses for the sale of liquor. These moneys amount to nearly four million dollars for the month ending May 31st.

THE BONNETS REVIEWED.

The *Express* says the statement recently published that the annual excursion of the fighting members of the Roberts wing of the Fenian organization, would come off on the 4th of August, is entirely devoid of foundation. No movement of hostile character will be attempted until after the forthcoming general meeting of the Fenian council, to be held at Cleveland early in September.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

An unfortunate controversy has arisen between the Collector of the Port and the Quarantine Commissioner, whereby passengers arriving in New York suffer much inconvenience. The Collector has refused to grant permits for the discharge of passengers and baggage until a certificate of the health officer has been obtained, while the steamer meanwhile lying in quarantine waits for the permit. The permit has been granted in advance of the arrival of the steamer, so that if the vessel had a clear bill of health, her passengers could be landed without delay.

TOO MANY WIVES OR TOO MUCH POISON.

William Knighton, a school teacher in Brooklyn, said to have three wives living, died on Saturday, it is said from the effects of poison. An investigation is being made.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steamers Arago and Helvetia arrived to-day from Europe.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Cholera Decreasing—Its Appearance in Arkansas—Crop Prospects in that State.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 21.—The cholera is decreasing here at present. The Board of Health states that no cases have occurred in the vicinity where the Nicolson pavement is being laid.

Accounts from Kansas represent the disease as prevailing on plantations in the vicinity of Pine Bluff. At Helena, one planter lost twenty-nine hands last week.

Commissioner Newlin, of Memphis, is very encouraging. A large amount of corn has been planted. General Fillmore, whose plantation is near Helena, estimates his corn crop at two hundred thousand bushels. Fully two-thirds of the lands under cultivation this season has been planted in cereals.

Unfavorable Cotton Prospects.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Accounts of the crops continue to be unfavorable. The prospect for cotton is more favorable than for grain or sugar cane.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* newspaper reports that the worm had appeared in the cotton in Red River country, but says the prospects are good. Accounts from the entire State of Louisiana, parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Northeast Texas, state that it has been too much rain and the cotton worm was appearing.

There was no rain here yesterday or to-day. This is the longest run for six weeks we have had forty-eight hours of dry weather. Air very sultry; thermometer 90.

SECOND EDITION,

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Further Rebutting Testimony.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

The letter of Booth to Dr. Stewart, enclosing money, was admitted in evidence, by consent of the Court. The Court ordered attachments to issue for two conductors on the Northern Central Railroad, who refused to obey subpoenas.

Ezra E. Westfall, train master on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, testified he was at Williamsport on April 13 and 14, 1865; two trains arrived that day from Baltimore; the train leaving Baltimore at eight o'clock arrived between twelve and two o'clock, and the extra train arrived later. A man came on the extra train, and was anxious to get through. I took him to be a rebel spy or government detective, from my general impression about the moving of trains, as I thought it was none of his business how trains ran. I knew the ferryman at Williamsport; it was between 1 and 2 and two o'clock when I was then on the extra train. I had a conversation with the ferryman at six o'clock that evening; it is my opinion that the prisoner is the man who questioned me about the trains, but I cannot say so positively.

Dr. McMillan was recalled and testified that he had a quarrel with Rev. Mr. Boucher about some money which Boucher owed him, and that he slapped Boucher's face.

Dr. John Erskine, of Waterloo, Canada, testified that McMillan's character for truth was perfectly good.

Ernest Raccout, residing in Sweetsburg, Canada, and Levi A. Hutchins, residing in Potter, Canada, testified similarly.

Joseph W. Guppy, Assistant Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad, testified that the trains from Owego reached Elmira at 11:30 P. M. of the 13th and at Corning at 12 P. M. of the 14th of April, 1865.

Charles H. Blinn, recalled and testified that Hallinan was not the man who laid down stopped the handkerchief which he picked up at Burlington on the night of April 14th.

C. T. Hobart was recalled and testified that Hallinan was not the man who wanted to pass in his train, and looked nothing like the man. Witness never received an offer of a thousand dollars, Bradley, and he did not mention the effect was utterly false. No one connected with the conspiracy ever made a proposition to pay money for testimony.

Lewis J. Weichman testified that Hallinan did not ride down in the street at Burlington on the morning of the 15th; he did not come in Canada that he handkerchief was under his pillow at the house in Burlington.

Joseph Wells, residing at Elkton, Maryland, testified that Paine's character for truth and veracity was bad.

Edward Crawford, also living in Elkton, testified that Cameron's reputation was not good as a truthful man.

James T. McCullough also testified that Cameron's reputation for truth was bad.

John Torbet testified that Paine was considered a liar; Paine was an honest man, would believe his stories unless verifiedby witnesses.

Thomas McNamara testified that John Lloyd's reputation for truth and veracity was bad; he was a most cordial and gratifying welcome.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, July 22.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the ordinary budget propositions were passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

The President has under consideration the propriety of calling the five District Commanders to this city, that they may confer with each other and the Executive relative to the execution of the Reconstruction acts, and ascertain as near as may be upon uniform rules of action and practice.

DESTITUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The report of General Niles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, for June, speaks of poor white women and children, left widows and orphans, as counted by thousands and thousands, and having quite a bank for them, and hundreds have gone to the fields and exposure, and have not enough to sustain life, but their feeble constitutions sink down under the burning sun. It is the case of people who in any of our manufacturing towns in New England they would be attended to at once. Hundreds are uselessness and enjoy all the comforts of life, and at the same time give the rich children advantages of education. It employs men who would be assassinated if in the country they thrown would further their interests, and the Government gladly leave those scenes of want and sorrow.

MATTERS IN TEXAS.

General Griffin, Assistant Commissioner in Texas, under date of May 31st, says that the freedmen are working well, and the demand for labor is great. With regard to the treatment of laborers by their employers is better than usual. The report also states that in many counties there is very little law against violence, but there is still a large part of the State where murder is bold and unchecked. In three parts the life of a white man is worth but little, and the life of a freedman is worth nothing. General Griffin remarks that the great number of planters, in seeing the vagrancy of the freedmen, for protection, have offered to furnish school buildings and teachers supplied for nothing.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC IN TEXAS.

Information has reached the Treasury Department from the collector at Galveston, dated July 15th, that owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever on the island, which has assumed an epidemic form, all commerce with that port, has been suspended, and no mails have been received from there since the 5th inst.

REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington Board of Registration in this State is composed generally of obscure persons. The time for the completion of the registration is not fixed.

The Board has appointed to try three offenses of Robeson county, on a charge of assaulting officers of the freedmen's Bureau, convened this morning.

The President is warm. Accounts concerning the grain crops are more encouraging, but the reports from the cotton crop are not so favorable.

THE ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the assassination of President Lincoln report as follows: Inasmuch as no one has offered to forward the same to the Clerk of the House, General Dix is stated that under the provisions of the House resolution the evidence so furnished shall not be used against the persons furnishing it in any trial.

IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The Judiciary Committee closed the impeachment investigation this morning.

DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward left for Auburn to-day.

GOV. FLANDERS IN THE CITY.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, has arrived here.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Base Ball Match—A New Jersey Man Shot Dead—An Alleged Express Agent—Indiana Advices.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Base ball match between the Nationals and Empires, to day, closed at the end of the sixth inning, to enable the Nationals to reach a train for Chicago, where they play a match with the Excelsiors to-morrow afternoon. The score stood—Nationals, 53; Empires, 32. The Nationals complimented the Empires very highly on their presence two of its members the best players in the West.

Augustus H. Decker, of Newark, New Jersey, was found dead on the sidewalk on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, early this morning. It is supposed that he fell from a window in his room.

John W. Matthews, agent of the United States Express Company, at Weston, Missouri, absconded last week with over twenty ten thousand dollars belonging to the Company. Matthews was a member of the firm of Matthews & Co., grocers which firm also absconded about a month ago.

The officers of the steamer McGill, just from the Upper Missouri, say that a band of one hundred and fifty Sioux Indians attacked part of the Sioux tribe, above Fort Stephenson, killing three and running off twenty-five ponies. On the same night the same Indians attacked a number of government horses and wounded one soldier at Fort Stephenson.

FROM GEORGIA.

Registration in Augusta—The Cotton Crop.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, GA., July 22.—The Board of Registration in the Third Territorial District, consists of two employers to every employee of the presence of the Board for registration. In any instance where the order will not be enforced by the employers, they will be punished to the extent of the law by the Military Commission.

AUGUSTA, July 23.—The weather is favorable for the crops. Accounts from the coast are favorable to the sea Island cotton.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—The cotton crop have been somewhat damaged by the late heavy rains, causing a shedding of native and by worms. The prospects are still fair for a two-thirds crop. The rye crop is reported badly damaged.

New Jersey State Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, July 23.—At the Republican State Convention to day all the counties were represented. Cumberland Parker presided. Addresses, taking strong grounds in favor of impartial suffrage, and resolutions to the same effect were passed. Mr. Parker, Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Nye, Cattell and others addressed the Convention. In the evening a mass meeting was held.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The latest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

MOWING MACHINE MATCH.

Trial of Machines on the South Side—Difficulty in Selecting Judges—A Stalemate—Exhibition Trial.

By invitation we were present, on Tuesday, at the mowing machine match in South Fayette township, on the South side, arising out of a challenge issued by Messrs. John Hall & Co., of this city, manufacturers of the "Union Mower." The challenge was made through the newspapers and was accepted by Messrs. J. Knox, representative of several machines, Beckham & Long, agents for the Buckeye, and White Brothers, agents for the Kirby Machine. Leaving the city at nine o'clock, we reached the "Woodville Inn" before eleven, and left there shortly after twelve for the scene of the match.

THE CONTESTING GROUND

Was on the farm of Mr. William McKeown, in South Fayette township, about a mile and a half due west of Woodville, but several miles further by the road we traveled. A more inconvenient place for inviting spot, the *challenging* party would not have selected—relations large crowds will assemble, and hence render the result more important; but it seemed to be that in making the arrangements for the match, a large crowd was not considered. There were assembled not more than one hundred persons, the largest proportion directly interested in the machines entered for the match. Among these present were, Gen. James S. Negley, Hon. John F. Parker, Col. James A. Gibson, Major F. C. Negley, Col. Russell Errett, Rody Patterson, Col. W. A. F. Wright, of the *Gazette*-*Times*, and other prominent citizens.

THE DECISION.

The machines were unfortunately selected in their caught, by a dynamometer, to be the most severe test, and the most conclusive character. The judges selected for the service were Dr. W. J. Gibbons, Alexander Speer and H. L. Hickenlooper. The following is the record on one of trials:

Buckeye.....200 pounds.	
Union.....170 "	
Champion.....170 "	
World.....170 "	
Excelsior.....170 "	
Russell.....175 "	

The dynamometer was applied in the same principle as a spring balance, and the indications of the pointer were taken seven times in a distance of about one hundred yards, the judges being alongside the machine, noting the indications of the pointer, and stopping in some irregular sort of a fashion. It is a point to determine the average draught of a machine, and the result is, to a certain degree of correctness, we cannot imagine. There were three persons who contended with us in the opinion that this test amounts to nothing satisfactory, and Farmers very naturally disregard it.

CONCERNING THE MACHINES.

We do not propose to give a description, and the trial of them, noted above, we need only to say that the Union is the king in the way of demonstrating to the public which is the best. Farmers must judge for themselves, and our impulsive, and unpremeditated, announced, and adhered to, choice was the result of a long and careful examination, and hence is most emphatic. It is proposed that the Union shall be tested in a practical way by John W. Matthews, agent of the Excelsior. The Excelsior, while it is claimed to be as good as the best, has with it the claim of having an advantage over other machines in the Company, Mr. Matthews was a member of the firm of Matthews & Co., grocers which made an embezzlement about a month ago.

The officers of the steamer McGill, just from the Upper Missouri, say that a band of one hundred and fifty Sioux Indians attacked part of the Sioux tribe, above Fort Stephenson, killing three and running off twenty-five ponies. On the same night the same Indians attacked a number of government horses and wounded one soldier at Fort Stephenson.

The Truth of the Case.

In the public controversy that is now being waged by the representatives of the various Sewing Machines, there is some danger of a departure from strict truth on the part of certain agents who seem determined to "make their point" at any cost. In regard to the statement made by the agent of the Howe Machine in his "card" of yesterday, the representative of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, would merely say that the public are abundantly able to discriminate between truth and falsity. The Wheeler & Wilson Company do not wish to detract from the honor conferred upon Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor, but in the language of Mr. Derby, whose letter we give below, they do say that the Howe Company are wrong in claiming the medal on machines.

The first notice from the Exposition came in the shape of a full list of premiums awarded in this country. In references to Sewing Machines we find the following:

"Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson, New York, for Sewing Machines."

"Gold Medal to Elias Howe, Jr., *inventor* of Sewing Machines."

A following telegram read as follows: "Wheeler & Wilson, New York. Highest premium Gold Medal for perfection in Sewing Machine. Elias Howe, Jr., awarded Gold Medal *as Inventor*—not for machine at all. The statements of the agent of the Howe Machine that the Wheeler and Wilson Company were awarded a Gold Medal for a simple *Gaiton hole* machine, is an entirely gratuitous assertion. The button hole arrangement is a merely improved attachment of the inventor Machine which carries the gold medal on its merits. Below we give the letter from Mr. Derby:

"*Mr. Derby*, the United States Agent for the Paris Exposition, called here this morning, and says the Howe Company are wrong in claiming the medal on machine. The gold medal was awarded to the Sewing Machines, and that was given to Wheeler & Wilson. The gold medal given to Mr. Howe has no reference to his Sewing Machine, and would have been given the same if he had not exhibited any machine. It is simply a personal honor as an inventor, and has no reference to the merit of his particular machine."

This is the substance of Mr. Derby's account of this matter, and is just what we know before, but it is a confirmation of the truth of our first telegraph "The only Gold Medal to Howe, Wheeler & Wilson for perfection in Sewing Machines."

A Few Words About Coffee.

We are unacquainted with the period of the introduction of coffee into Europe. Prosper Alpini then came, and has described the coffee tree in Egypt by the name of bon, bon or bonn. He was appointed in 1591, to collect medicinal plants in Oriental beverage, and Mehmet published a treatise of it in 1592. It was not, however, until towards the year 1654 that it began to be drank in Paris. The first coffee house opened in London in 1650, and in Paris in 1672, at a cost which a pound of coffee was sold forty crowns. It was prohibited in Mecca, on the pretext that it was a stimulant, and hence prejudiced by the Koran, which prohibits the use of wine. Coffee was introduced into Brazil in 1727, when a French officer, who had secured a few plants, married the Governor's wife, and by her aid succeeded in planting them. The first person who made a fortune by coffee was a Frenchman, named Mahon, who established a coffee house