Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 4.—William Howitt writes to the *Daily News* to-day on the Byron scandal. He says there is little doubt that the altered conduct of Lady Byron towards her husband was the result of her father's representations, backed up by some odious story. He traces the conduct of the wife in buying up the husband's memoir and destroying it, and asks if the evidence of a party destroying the evidence of an opponent can be accepted. This same act of depriving Byron of the opportunity of self-justification, deprived his wife of the right to advance fresh charges. The writer feels certain that this will be the ultimate verdict of the public.

The Marquis of Hartington attended the Cutlers' banquet at Sheffield, last night, and made a speech. He said the task for the ensuing session of Parliament would be the settlement of the Irish land question. He hoped the subject would be debated with as little political feeling as possible. It had never been the battle ground. Men were comparatively unpledged, and statesmen of various opinions showed an honest disposition to grapple with the difficulties surrounding this matter.

The *Times* comments as follows on Cardinal Cullen's last pastoral, and on the claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland: "They demand the overthrow of common education and exaltation of denominationalism. The language of Archbishop Cullen must provoke resentment. The pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy towards the State are intolerable and there is not one of their resolves on education which the people will not impartially repudiate, and which, if brought before Parliament, will not be rejected. The lesson of the past two years seems lost on these prelates. They have not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive last session through the profound antipathy of Parliament to applying the public money to Catholic churches. The present proposals are about as hopeless as any that could be propounded. England and Scotland will not listen to them. Even in Ireland they will not command the assent of classes interested in higher education, and in Parliament they would be mentioned only to be condemned."

Prince Kang's dispatch to Mr. Burlingame thanks him for his services, and asks him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of Chinese laborers, who are badly treated in the mines and guano diggings of Peru.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 4.—The *Presse* says Dr. Nelaton, the Emperor's physician, contradicts the alarming reports constantly arising in regard to the health of the Emperor. Dr. Nelaton declares his convalescence will be rapid if he takes the necessary rest. Public reports represent the Emperor as fast recovering, and that he remained yesterday evening conversing with the Empress until eleven o'clock.

The *Journal Official* reports that the ministers met in council to-day, but makes no mention of the presence of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon to-day had an interview with the Emperor.

The Senate, by a vote of 113 to 9, rejected the amendment to the *Senatus Consultum* proposing a liberal reform in the constitution of the Senate. The amendment was supported by Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, September 5.—The *L'Public* newspaper states that the Emperor retired at a late hour on Friday night. He was somewhat fatigued in the morning, and consequently not present at the council of Ministers held on Saturday. To-day the weather is unfavorable, and the Emperor still feels some weakness, but his physicians believe that the progress of his convalescence cannot be interrupted any length of time. A number of receptions are to take place at St. Cloud to-day, at some of which the Emperor will assist.

The *Journal Official* to-day is silent on the subject of the Emperor's health.

The *Presse* reports that the Emperor was unable to take his walk in the private park yesterday.

Queen Christiana has gone to Vichy. It is rumored that she will endeavor to bring over General Prim to the cause of Queen Isabella. The arrival of Don Carlos here is daily expected.

WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS, September 1, *via Havana, September* 5.—The American war steamer Kansas arrived here from Rio Janerio August 29th. The Kansas will sail for New York on the 2d of September.

A shock of earthquake was felt here on the 27th ult.

The Governor of St. Thomas gave a ball in honor of the marriage of the Prince Denmark. The representatives of foreign governments were present.

The steamer Telegrafo remains at Tortola.

HAYTI, August 25, via. HAVANA 5.—The rebel steamers Florida and Columbia have bombarded the town of Gonaves. The British gun boat Britomart carried to Port-au-Prince four hundred women, from the town.

President Salnave raised the siege of Aux Cayes and sailed with the steamers Gelatea and Salnave to the port of Port-au-Prince. His steamers became disabled and he was unable to operate against the town. Salnave is now anxiously waiting the arrival of an iron-clad from the United States. One dollar in gold is valued at one thousand dollars in paper money of the Government.

ST. DOMINGO, August 24.—Ex-President Cabral continues the siege of Azna. President Baez has inspected the garrison at Azna and returned. The whole country remains unsettled.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 29, via HAVANA, September 5.—Senor Lerdo De Tejada has had some correspondence with the Prussian Minister in regard to the conspiracy which was attempted on the 20th inst. The latter congratulates Juarez on his success in frustrating the plot. The conspirators intended to seize a valuable Conducta which was to pass through the Capitol on the 20th for Vera Cruz. The plot was revealed to the authorities and many arrests have been made. The prisoners have been examined in secret, but the results of the investigation are not known.

Regiments are organizing to protect the northern frontier from Indian incursions. The Indian revolt in Michoacan has been suppressed.

The monument of the last Aztec Emperor was unveiled in the Capital on the 13th with great ceremony.

The shock of an earthquake was felt last week at Guadalajara.

Annual fairs are to be held at the Capital for the exhibition of national products.

Work has recommenced in the coal mines of San Louis Potosi.

The mint at Zacatecas last year coined $5,000,000.

Subscriptions have been opened in Vera Cruz to aid the construction of a railroad from Jalapa.

The silver mines of Real del Monte are yielding continuously. It is estimated that one of these mines has produced ninety millions of dollars within the last ten years.

GERMANY.

PRAGUE, Sept. 5.—The celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Huss commenced here yesterday. The city is crowded with strangers. Many English and French visitors are here and a large number of Russian Sclaves have arrived to take part in the festivities. The character of the celebration is rather political than religious, and seems to have an anti German tendency.

BADEN BADEN, September 5.—The races which commenced on Tuesday have been well attended. The principal event of the week took place yesterday, when the grand prize of Baden was run for. It was won by Cerdepue. Six started.

VENEZUELA.

CARRACAS, August 23.—Don Guzman Blanco, formerly Minister of President Falcon, gave a ball lately to the foreign Ministers. While the festivities were in progress a mob attacked the house, crying "Death to Blanco." The intended victim made his escape to the American Consulate and fled thence to Curacoa. The crowd believed that he sympathized with Gen. Pulger, now in rebellion at Maricaibo. President Monagos is at Porto Cabello organizing the army for attack on Maricaibo. Villoges is acting as the head of the executive during his absence. The elections are progressing quietly and will undoubtedly result favorably to Monagas.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 5.—Four thousand troops will sail on the 9th and 10th insts. for Cuba, and six thousand more will follow in a few days.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The steamers Pennsylvania and Hammonia, from New York, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, September 5.—The steamship Etna, from New York Aug. 24th, for Liverpool via Halifax, arrived this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 5.—The steamer Maine arrived here to-day from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 93. Five-Twenty bonds at London: '62 83½; '65 83¾; '67 82½; 10 40s; 76. '62s at Frankfort 88⅝; Eries 23¼. Illinois 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—Cotton dull; middling uplands 13⅝d., Orleans 13¾@ 13⅞d. Sales of 6,000 bales for export and speculation 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 11s. 4d., red western 10s. 4d. Flour 25s. 9d. Corn 30s 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 44d. Provisions firm, Pork 107s. 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. 6d. Cheese 61s. 6d. Bacon 67s. Common rosin 5s.@5s. 3d., fine do 16s. Spirits petroleum 8d., refined 1s. 8d. Tallow 47s. 6d. Turpentine 26s. 6d. Linseed oil 33s. Linseed cakes £10 5s.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Tallow 46s. 6d.@ 46s. 9d. Sperm oil 92s. Sugar 40s. @ 40s. 4d. Whale oil 39s. Calcutta linseed 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 4.—Petroleum 55¾f.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Bourse flat. Rentes 80f. 90c.

San Francisco Matters.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee have been busy the entire week investigating the affairs of the Custom House. The particular points under investigation have not transpired.

Treasurer Spinner's defense in regard to the delay of transferring gold from New York to San Francisco, published in the *Journal of Commerce* of August 23d, occasions unfavorable comment in financial circles. It is considered an unjust attack upon Vice President Colfax, our bankers and merchants. Mr. Spinner's favoritism is sharply criticised, and it is asked, why should he pay Seligman three quarters of one per cent. for carrying bullion to New York when the Pacific Mail Company offered to carry it for less? Why the opposition company was paid more for the same work than the latter offered to perform it for, and if he had inclination to charge the extra quarter of one per cent. paid the Bank of California to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to whom ought to be charged the extra compensation paid Seligman and Webb?

A party left to day for Cincinnati to arrange with the Red Stocking Base Ball Club to visit San Francisco.

—The miners and laborers employed along the line of the Delaware and Hudson works held a meeting Saturday and determined to resume work as soon as possible on the terms of compromise. The result of the meeting has been communicated to the Superintendent of the coal department, and he is using all exertions in preparing for the resumption of work. The men are to receive the same prices as the men at the Pensylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's men.

THE TEST OATH.

Attorney General Hoar's Opinion on the Test Oath in Virginia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, September 4.—The following is Attorney General Hoar's opinion, received this morning by Gen. Canby:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1869.—*To Hon. Jno. A. Rawlins, Secretary of War:* Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27th, 1869, in which you request my opinion upon so much of the questions submitted in the letter of the Commanding General of the First Military District, dated the 10th instant, and accompanying papers, copies of which are enclosed, as refers to the legal qualifications of officers to be elected under the proposed Constitution of the State of Virginia, and especially upon the question whether persons elected to office in such State under said Constitution are required by the supplemental reconstruction act of July 19, 1867, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred to in Section Second of said act before entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

The latter question is the only one indicated with such distinctness as to enable me to be fully satisfied that its purport is apprehended, and I will, therefore, confine my answer to that.

By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of the Constitution for the State, and at the same time to elect officers under it, subject to the approval of Congress. The vote has been taken in pursuance of the provisions of the act and the election held, and some parts of the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia, under which all its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications as well as duties of these officers will be determined by it. When Virgina is restored to its proper relation to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the Constitution of the State provides, deriving their powers from that instrument, and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirements of additional qualification upon them different from those which, under the Constitution of the United States, may be required in all States. If, therefore, any test were to be imposed on the members of the Legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legitimate powers of Congress to all States, the Legislature and officers would not in my opinion be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under the Constitution. I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of 1862, and by the statute of July 19, 1867, chapter 40, section 9, required to be taken by all persons elected or appointed to office in the said military district, under any so called State or municipal authority, is not to be required of the officers of the State of Virginia or members of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution.

It does not seem to me that the provisions of this 9th section, which are applicable to the government of States under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relation to the Union, and by whom the government of the State is to be administered after restoration. This opinion is strongly confirmed by a reference to the 2d section of the same act, which authorizes the commander of any district named in the act to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in said district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted or claimed under the so-called State government thereof, and to detail a competent officer or soldiers of the army to perform such duties. It would be impossible to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the Constitution of a State could have its members appointed by a detail from soldiers of the army.

The reasonable conclusion seems to me to be that it was not intended that any such Legislature should be allowed to exist until reconstruction was completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction. But on the other hand, I fully concur with the view of the General commanding in Virginia, that under the reconstruction acts of Congress no officer or legislator is competent or should be permitted to exercise any function or office within that State, except so far as these acts themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statute of 1867, above quoted.

The Act of April 10, 1869, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates. That is, to meet implies that it is to come together for some purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the admission of the State to representation in Congress.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that it may come together, organize, and act upon that amendment; but that until Congress shall have approved the Constitution and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union, by recognizing its form of government as Republican and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled and could not, without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other functions of a Legislature, if the test oath has not been required of its members, and that no officer elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath, while the military government continues.

Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

Gen. Canby will issue his proclamation of the election about the 15th inst. He is delayed by disputed returns from one county. The State officers will be inaugurated on the assembling of the Legislature.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1869.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency last week amounted to $271,000; shipments $109,000; held as security for National Bank circulation, $342,892,000; for public deposits, $20,041,000; mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $175,500; total amount burned $15,923,144; currency issued for bills destroyed during the week $146,770; total amount issued therefor $15,769,385; bank circulation outstanding $229,737,660; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed $294,200.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from Commissioners Brunot, Dodge and Bishop, stating they held a council with the Kiowas and Camanches at Fort Sill, which was very satisfactory. They report more of the Kiowas and Camanches are coming in, and quietly locating upon reservations.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

In consequence of the general dissatisfaction with the new postage stamps, orders have been given to prepare designs for new issues. The heads of Washington, Jackson, Franklin and Lincoln are to be restored in the place of present designs.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A comparative statement of the receipts from internal revenue sources for July and August, 1868 and 1869, show that during the latter the receipts exceeded the former $5,703,996.

REVENUE DECISION.

Acting Secretary Richardson has decided that ground gannister is liable to a duty of five dollars per ton. Gannister mixed with clay is used for lining iron furnaces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1869.

SECRETARY RAWLINS ON HIS DEATH BED.

It was thought yesterday that Secretary Rawlins was convalescent, but about four o'clock he began to fail. He rallied a little at nine o'clock in the evening. At eleven o'clock, however, his pulse became very feeble and he lay without any noticeable change until eight o'clock this this morning, when he called for and eat his breakfast, after which he directed the disposition of matters in relation to his own private business. At eleven o'clock there was a favorable change. During the afternoon various friends called, including Secretaries Cox, Fish and Robeson, Postmaster General Cresswell, Gen. Sherman, who returned to Washington this morning, Commissary General Eaton, General Ekin of the Quartermaster's Department, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, and Gen. Howard. Many inquiries were made during the day regarding his health at the house of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Gen. Giles A. Smith, of Illinois, with whom he has recently made his home. Dr. Bliss, who is the attendant physician, has been in constant consultation with Surgeon General Barnes, Dr. Norris and others of like prominence. The Secretary's personal friends are unwearied in their efforts to render services, while General Dent, of the President's household, has, without intermission, remained at his bedside and sent telegrams to President Grant regarding the condition of the Secretary. This afternoon, at his own request, he was visited by a Methodist clergyman by whom he was baptised and with whom, at a subsequent hour, he partook of the sacrament. He has throughout his sickness been conscious of his real condition and has signed all papers which may affect the future circumstances of his family. At eight o'clock to-night he was resting quietly. No aggravation of the symptoms is at present anticipated, but there is no prospect of his final recovery. His moral courage is such that his life may be prolonged for a day.

President Grant is expected to arrive at Washington to-morrow. The condition of Secretary Rawlins casts a gloom over the entire city and is the theme of conversation in all circles.

At half past twelve to-night Secretary Rawlins appeared to be free from pain and was asleep. There has been no perceptible change in his condition for the last three hours.

Condition of Senator Fessenden.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTLAND, September 4.—At midnight last night both of Senator Fessenden's physicians had given up all hopes of his recovery. He is gradually sinking and appeared to be in a delirious stupor. He was taken Tuesday morning with stoppage of the bowels, since which time the disorder has assumed a violent form. It is thought he might possibly live until morning, but his death is a mere question of time.

Noon—Senator Fessenden is about the same. Dr. Lincoln thinks his complaint is complicated by the remains of poison taken into his system at the National Hotel in Washington some years ago, and from which he has suffered several times since.

4:30 P. M.—Senator Fessenden is somewhat better and has taken some nourishment.

PORTLAND, Maine, September 5.—Senator Fessenden passed a comfortable night last night. He has improved a little to-day, so that hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Latest from Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, September 4.—Major La Cara had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Anoyoblanco and killed thirty. Committees have been appointed to promote enlistments for the volunteer reserve corps in this city. Money was subscribed at the Casino Espanal last night to buy Remington rifles for the Catalon volunteers.

HAVANA, September 5.—Advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents three times attacked the Spanish forces at San Seraipo, but finally retired with the loss of ten men.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

He Foregoes a Visit to Utica and Hurries to the Death Bed of Secretary Rawlins.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SARATOGA, September 5.—The President left here in the 5:50 train this P. M. for Washington. He was to have left to-morrow morning for Utica with his family, to visit Hon. Roscoe Conkling. The character of the dispatch received from Washington to-day has induced the President to write the following letter:

SARATOGA, N. Y., SEPT. 5, 1869.—*To the Hon. Roscoe Conkling:* My Dear Sir—It is with extreme regret that the continued and dangerous illness of Secretary Rawlins, whose relations with me have been so intimate from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, compels me to forego the contemplated pleasure of a visit to your city to-morrow. I know that you and my other friends will appreciate the motive which calls me from a pleasure trip to the bedside of a comrade who has rendered such signal service to his country and whose death will cast a gloom over the nation. The most recent dispatches scarcely leave a hope that I may see him alive.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer Minnesota arrived at New York yesterday.

—There were five hundred and four deaths in New York last week.

—George Wilkes is mentioned in connection with the Chinese mission.

—The steamship Liberia from Liverpool arrived at Boston on Saturday.

—Joseph Richardson, President of the Muscatine National Bank of Iowa, died in Dedham, Mass., on the 2d.

—The Union Fence Company's factory was burned at Painesville, Ohio, Saturday. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

—A Mrs. Sarah Boyle and her daughter were found in a basement, in Thirty-ninth street, New York, starved to death.

—The hat factory of the O'Sullivan Bros., at Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $30,000; insured.

—Secretary Rawlins was better Saturday, although he has been very low. He will soon be able to attend to his official duties.

—The Galt House, in Louisville, has changed hands, Capt. J. F. Miller retiring and Col. Jilson E. Johnson, of Ark., assuming charge.

—Ex-Judge Osborne was arrested at New York on Saturday and held in $5,000 bail to keep the peace, having challenged a lawyer to fight a duel.

—The New England Fair opens at Portland, Me., to-morrow. The entries are very large and it will probably be the most successful exhibition ever given.

—In consequence of the cold weather of the past week four hotels at Long Branch, the Continental, United States, Metropolitan and Stetson House, will close to-day.

—The office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in Chicago, was robbed Thursday evening of 1,325 coupon tickets. The value of the tickets is about thirteen thousand dollars.

—Workingmen of New York ignore the action of the late Labor Congress at Philadelphia, claiming that it was run in the interest of the politicians, and are going to hold a mass meeting soon on the subject.

—A Citizens' Association has been formed in Brooklyn, and an address adopted urging citizens, irrespective of party, to join the organization, with a view to reform municipal laws and reduce taxation.

—An Omaha dispatch says the jury in the United States Court in the case of McCoy & Co., distillers, for defrauding the Government, brought in a verdict confiscating all the property owned by the firm, amounting to nearly $30,000.

—Two sailors, Richard Williams and Thomas Brasseau, belonging to the schooner John McDonald, were drowned at Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, on Saturday morinng, while trying to get on board the vessel in a state of intoxication.

—The press of San Francisco are unanimous in denouncing Ned Buntline for slanderous statement made before the Temperance Convention, that seven-eighths of all the adult population of California, male and female, die of drunken[illegible]

—Wm. [illegible] of Springfield, Mo., killed h[illegible]self at the Webster Hotel, in St. Louis [illegible]day, by taking opium. His death [illegible] caused by the conduct of his wife, who has led a loose and reckless life for some time, and from which he could not reclaim her.

—The planing mill of Doerr, Son & Co., corner Broad and Coates streets, Philadelphia, was burned Saturday morning. Five adjacent dwellings, the market house and other buildings, were damaged. Loss $40,000. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

—At Petrolia, Saturday morning, the Great Western wells Nos. 1 and 2 took fire, and everything above ground, consisting of two thousand barrels tankage, two engine houses and derricks and fifteen hundred barrels of crude oil, was destroyed. Loss about $10,000.

—The ship laborers' strike at Quebec has ended. Arrangements have been entered into whereby merchants are to agree in the choice of stevedores and the laborers promise not to meddle with those employed on board vessels under stevedores selected by the captains.

—A conflagration occurred at Goldsboro, N. C., on the night of the 4th inst., by which the Wayne House, Masonic Hall, a lumber yard and ten ware houses were destroyed. Loss $125,000. The offices of the *Messenger* and *Post* newspapers were also destroyed. They will resume publication soon.

—Ex-Secretary Seward's speech at Sitka has been published. He gives a complete review of the resources and productions of the new Territory, expresses sanguine hopes of the future prosperity of Alaska, and says the people need a Territorial Government.

—The Plate Printers' strike at New York is at last really ended. As the result of the conference on Saturday between the strikers and the officers of the National Bank Note Company, an arrangement was made that the Company should give an advance of five cents on backs and ten cents on faces of the new fractional currency, and the men will resume work to-morrow.

—Active preparations are being made for the Commercial Convention, which meets in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October. The Committee of Arrangments have been notified by Governor Stevenson that he accepts their invitation to deliver the address of welcome.

—At Portsmouth, N. H., a fire Saturday morning burned Sheap's block, occupied by Hon. Frank Jones, Ex-Gov. Goodwin, W. C. Newton, and others. Loss $8,000. The fire was caused by burglars, who ransacked the money drawer, but were unsuccessful in tapping a safe.

—Thirteen women were arrested at a New York pension office on Saturday, charged with drawing pensions by fraudulently representing themselves as widows of soldiers. All of them have remarried, and some of them came to the pension office in their own carriage.

—A sailor of the steamship Hornet, now at Halifax, having made oath that she had arms on board for Cuba, the custom officers seized her. She will discharge her cargo of coal, the story being she has arms underneath it. The Hornet came from Philadelphia, said to be bound for Queenstown.

—Ex-Special Treasury Agent Sproul, charged with complicity in Custom House frauds at New Orleans under Fuller's administration, has been released on bail. Another party has been arrested, charged with complicity in the same frauds, on affidavits of Sproul and E. Kinsella, but was released on giving bonds.

—The Buffalo Fire Department turned out in force Saturday and gave a brilliant reception to the Northern Liberty Hose Company of Philadelphia. The streets were crowded with citizens, and the line of march illuminated with a fine display of fire works. The visiting firemen after the parade were entertained with a supper by Hose Company Eleven, whose guests they are.

—The Pythian base ball club, colored, of Philadelphia, after challenging a number of white clubs, who refused to play, succeeded in getting their challenge accepted by the Olympics, who defeated them—44 to 23. The novelty of the affair drew an immense crowd, it being the first game played between a white and colored club. Col. Fitzgerald, one of the city editors, acted as umpire.

—Mrs. Catharina Washington died in Delphi township, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 4th, aged eighty years. It is claimed she was a relative of President Washington. He maiden name was Washington and she married a man named Washington. She was born and was married on the Washington estate in Culpepper county, Virginia. She leaves two sons bearing the name of Washington.

—Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, has appointed some of the most prominent men in the State as delegates to the National Capital Convention, to be held at St. Louis, October 20th, and to the Southern Commercial Convention to be held at Louisville on the 12th of October. Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, has signified his intention to appoint a delegation to represent that State at the National Capital Convention.

—Patrick Murray, who came from Halifax in search of his wife, found her at Bradley's Hotel, Portland, Maine, Friday night, and tried to force her to the door. Alexander Shay, clerk of the hotel, and James Murphy, proprietor, went to her assistance and threw Murray down two flights of stairs, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died Saturday morning. Murphy and Shay have been arrested.

—The Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Detroit, voted on the question of so changing the constitution that lay delegates may be admitted to sit and vote with the ministers in the conferefces. The vote was taken by ayes and noes. One hundred and twenty-five voted aye and twenty-four no. A further call of the absentees will increase the affirmative vote somewhat.

—The coming fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association at St Louis, promises to be more successful than any preceding one. The large premiums for stock of all kinds will bring great numbers of animals from all parts of the country, and the mechanical and agricultural implement departments will be very full. Nearly a thousand bales of cotton will compete for the prizes offered for that article.

—A private letter from Paris says Hon. James A. Grimes, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect on the first of October next, and that he will not return to this country until next year. His health is somewhat improved, but not sufficient to enable him to resume his public duties at the beginning of the next session of Congress. His term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1871.

—On Saturday Gen. Walbridge, Pacific Railroad Commissioner, addressed a large meeting at the San Francisco Board of Trade. He complimented Horace Greeley, who was originally appointed on the Commission, and adverted to the double duty of the Commissioners of impartially discharging the trust of the Government and railroad corporations which are not represented on the Commission. His remarks were received with great favor.

—Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, a cold-blooded murder was committed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The victim was Richard Carter, fifty-six years of age, and boss mason by trade. The murderer's name is Joseph Snyder, ten years younger. Whilst Carter was at work, Snyder, without any display of his murderous intent, approached him and shot him dead on the spot. The cause is assigned to an old grudge, growing out of Carter refusing to employ Snyder. The murderer was arrested, but he made a most desperate resistance, trying to shoot the officers whilst taking him to the lock-up.

—The proprietors of several lager beer breweries and saloons, and bar keepers, in West Chester county, N. Y., were arrested Saturday, on a charge of violating the revenue laws relating to stamping lager beer kegs and barrels, and held for examination in from $1,000 to $4,000 each. Evidence was presented that these parties had sold beer from kegs or barrels which were either unstamped or had removed the stamps uncancelled in order to use them again. Huffel, one of the accused, is the owner of two very large breweries in Morrisiana. Considerable excitement was caused by these arrests.