THE SCAFFOLD.

Continued From First Page.

little sympathy from any one. The magnitude of his crime and the atrocious nature of it, have rendered this almost out of the question; but the wish to be present at his execution has amounted in its intensity, to curiosity of the most morbid description, which every right-minded person must condemn.

A SINGULAR APPLICANT.

It is reported that one man made application for a ticket of admission on the ground that he was entitled to see the prisoner suffer the penalty of his crime inasmuch as he, himself, had lain four weeks in Manchester ill and suffering in consequence of poison given him by Starkweather.

This would seem to corroborate certain stories that are afloat to the effect that he had poisoned a number of persons in that vicinity, and it is confidently stated that on his return from South Carolina, where he taught school some years since, he accounted for his unexpected appearance among his friends by stating to one or more of his acquaintances that he had killed a man while absent and was obliged to return home in consequence.

HOW THE TICKETS WERE DISPOSED OF.

Only a limited number of tickets were disposed of, and the demand for them being great it was found necessary to provide those with them who were entitled to them first, and afterward to dispose of what remained by lottery. They were mixed of course with blanks and drawn for, those drawing tickets evincing as much delight at what they deemed their good fortune as if they had really drawn prizes.

THE PRISONER'S DEMEANOR.

All through his last imprisonment Starkweather has borne himself with wonderful and daily increasing composure. His fortitude has never once forsaken him. Rumors were current that he had contemplated suicide. A jack-knife discovered in his boots led to suspicions that such were his intentions, and caused the Sheriff on Thursday afternoon to order a thorough search of his person. His clothes were all removed, another suit provided him, and he himself placed in a new cell where he might be more remote from the noise accompanying the erection of the scaffold. A few matches were discovered upon his person during the search, with which it was conjectured he intended to poison himself by eating the phosphorous. Starkweather has been attended faithfully since his incarceration by Prof. Simonson, his spiritual adviser, who never ceased to urge upon him the necessity of preparing himself for the great change which awaited him.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

The sun rose on the morning of Friday, the 17th of August, from a pure, unclouded horizon, gilding the east with a roseate hue, and bathing the roofs and spires of Hartford with generous, golden splendor. To some it brought surcease of sorrow, to others hope and happiness, to many, no doubt, grief; but, to Albert Starkweather, in his narrow cell, it brought the last day of life upon earth. Better the dreary night, without a ray; better the gloom, the darkness, than the light which came in through the high grated windows (for the cell he last occupied faced toward the east) when waking dreary and forlorn from his uneasy sleep he beheld the great eye of Heaven looking through the bars, slowly and slowly it rose, mounting higher and higher into the pure blue ether, till at last over all the land it broodened into effulgent day. And as the hours wore on he kept the same stoical indifference, the same apparent unconcern. He had requested the day previous that the warrant, instead of being read to him on the scaffold, as is customary, might be read in his cell. This request was complied with by Sheriff Russell at 8 a. m. to-day. The prisoner evinced no concern, exhibited no pangs of conscience when the horrid wounds, the brutal gashes inflicted by him upon the persons of his mother and sister were enumerated; no additional pallor, no trembling, not a sign of fear or shrinking when his own fate was alluded to.

SCENES IN THE PRISON.—THE GALLOWS.

At eleven o'clock we entered the jail. The place where the gallows was erected is at the southern extremity of the hall on the west side of the building, which extends backward nearly the whole length, terminating in a small anteroom, where is a closet which contained to-day the prisoner's coffin, of plain black walnut, with silver headed nails.

The gallows itself is a somewhat ingenious contrivance, and the same on which Gerald Toole was hung four years ago for the crime of arson. It is so arranged that by the withdrawal of a certain pin the last person who descends from it on stepping upon the bottom step causes the drop to fall.

The descent from it to the ground, through the trap, was adjusted so as to measure 5½ feet. The walls of the prison are kept well white-washed, and the cells, occupying the center of the building, look down upon the halls or passage ways. About half of them have occupants. One man in a cell removed just far enough down to prevent his seeing the execution through the grating, had arranged a piece of looking-glass so as to reflect the scaffold.

The spectators filling these galleries afterward rendered his ingenious device of no use. In the anteroom, where was the closet containing the coffin, a boy was engaged brushing the prisoner's boots. Sheriff Russell and several of his deputies were about, also Professor Simonson and several gentlemen connected with the press of Hartford and New-York City.

THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

Leaving the main hall and turning to the right we passed through a second into a third in which was the cell to which Starkweather had been removed. In front of this all who were in the jail assembled one after another. When we reached it the door stood open.

The prisoner sat close to the open door, looking directly out. A thin, pale, but really handsome face, a pair of cold gray eyes that looked directly into our own, fixedly for a time, then shifting his chair, he turned his back upon the company and tilted against the wall at the side of the grating. A hymn was soon after sung, those old familiar words, "Jesus, Savior of my soul," to the tune of Martin.

Directly above Starkweather's cell was one occupied by a boy, a frank, manly looking little fellow, reminding us of the gamin of Victor Hugo's Miserables. He stood looking out at us, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings—perhaps he had not heard that hymn before; it may have sounded strangely in his ears. Next to him was a brutal-looking, red-haired man, who frowned as the hymn proceeded.

When this was done, the responses were gone through with; then a prayer said. Starkweather retiring to the back of his cell. Time was advancing. Hardly were the last words of the prayer spoken, scarcely had their echoes subsided, when "tramp" "tramp, tramp!" sounded through the corridors and a file of armed men, a detachment of the First National Guard of Hartford, marched through the prison. The loud "thud" of their muskets upon the stone floor, as they came to an "order," must have sounded a knell to the prisoner's heart, but he gave no sign.

Then followed the distribution of the guard, and the crowd were soon afterward admitted. They filled that part of the jail where the execution took place to overflowing. There was hardly breathing room. They pressed up, almost to the foot of the scaffold, all anxious to catch a sight of the criminal when he should first make his appearance.

THE EXECUTION.

At a quarter to one o'clock the prisoner was led from his cell, and the procession appeared at the southern extremity of the main hall. It was headed by Sheriff Russell. Next in order came Starkweather between Deputies Dibble and Pryor, then followed the jailor, Mr. Fenn, Deputy Finch, and Prof. Simonson.

The prisoner ascended the gallows with a firm, steady tread, quietly took the chair placed for him, crossed his knees, and opened his prayer-book. He turned the leaves over once or twice in search of the place, and once or twice laid the book down, keeping his finger between the leaves, with the hand resting upon the other while the burial service was being read. At the conclusion, both Starkweather and his spiritual adviser knelt in silent prayer. On rising he shook hands with Prof. Simonson, and the two men, the one of pure life, the other with the brand of Cain upon his forehead, kissed. Next in order he shook hands with Deputy Finch, then with all the others. He was asked by Sheriff Russell if he had anything to say. He replied, distinctly, "No," but requested to be allowed to say a few words to Prof. Simonson. The latter soon after spoke to the audience, saying:

"The prisoner requests me to say that he dies in charity with all his fellow-men, and in the hope of salvation through the merits of Jesus Christ."

He was attired in a black frock-coat, gray waistcoat and trowsers, calf-skin boots, with neither shirt collar or neck-handkerchief.

After the words had been spoken by Mr. Simonson, Starkweather took his position in the center of the scaffold, and the black cap was placed upon his head. Deputy Sheriff Dibble then bound his arms behind him. The prisoner then leaned forward, and signified a desire to whisper something to Deputy Finch. This lasted but a moment.

His feet were then tied, not a muscle moved, he stood firm as though it were but a play, and he the stolo of the piece. The noose was slowly adjusted. He bent his neck to receive the knot more readily, and still there were no signs of trepidation, no indications of anxiety or fear.

One by one those upon the scaffold descended till only Sheriff Russell remained to draw the black cap over the cold gray eyes. Then he, too, came down, slowly, and when his foot touched the last step the drop fell instantly, as if by magic, and the soul of the parricide was launched in an instant into eternity. There was hardly a movement of his body, only a slight muscular twitching of the legs, and the body of Albert Starkweather hung swaying to and fro in the drop. That mercy which he failed to show to others he failed to receive himself.

His pulse continued to beat for precisely 15 minutes after the Sheriff set his foot upon the bottom step, which happened just two minutes before 1 o'clock, averaging from 60 to 90 pulsations a minute, the last which was perceptible was at the rate of 7½ a minute.

There is a rumor that Starkweather left a written confession, but this is not known to a certainty.

THE PLAINS.

THE INDIAN WAR—FORMER ACCOUNTS CONFIRMED—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS WORSTED—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

The reports from Forts Sedgewick and Laramie confirm those received here of the burning of seven trains north of Fort Reno and two between Laramie and Bridgers' Ferry. They state that 15 Government mules were stolen by half-breeds, and that they are robbing continually. The officers report their commands inefficient. Indian guides at Forts Laramie and Sedgwick report that a battle has been fought at Fort Reno, and from 35 to 40 soldiers killed. There has been no mail from Fort Reno in three weeks. The Indians have fought the troops north of Reno, en route to the new posts on that road. The latest advices from Laramie confirm the report that the Indian war has commenced with untold fury. Another train has just been captured between Reno and Laramie, and the stock run off into the mountains. The 18th United States infantry has been repulsed by the Indians north of Fort Reno. Whole trains of emigrants are fleeing from the mountain valleys to the States on account of Indian dangers. The commanding officer at Fort Laramie writes that he hopes the hostilities will be delayed until troops can arrive. He says the treaty was not signed by the Chiefs, and that he dare not waste his strength at present. The Indians have stolen all the stock around Reno and Laramie, not Government, and considerable of that. There are not troops enough to check the outrages. The Governor has called out a portion of the Militia for the defense of the frontier settlements. Fort Leavenworth has been selected for the headquarters of the 10th United States Colored Cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks for the 38th United States Colored Infantry, Regulars.

National Teachers' Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

In the National Teachers' Convention to-day, Dr. Lambert of New-York read a paper in favor a World's Educational Convention to be held in New-York. After discussion the paper was referred back to be further reported on next year. The subject of the amount of classics that should be taught in the schools was discussed at length and also referred back. The Convention adjourned sine die.

MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN'S BLOCKADE OF MATAMOROS.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

INSURRECTION IN MATAMOROS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 17, 1866.

The following has been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention;

And whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico;

And whereas, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoros and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation and possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:

"The port of Matamoros and all those of the northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and domestic traffic during such time as the empire of the law shall not be therein reinstated.

"Article II. Merchandise proceeding from said ports on arriving at any other port where the excise of the Empire is collected shall pay the duties on importation, introduction and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irremissably confiscated. Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.

"Given at Mexico the 9th day of July, 1866."

And whereas, The decree thus recited by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military or naval forces is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States; and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 91st.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Revolution in Matamoros.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Aug. 16, } Via JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Aug. 17, 1866. }

Advices from the Rio Grande state that a revolution took place in the City of Matamoros on the 12th inst., resulting in the overthrow of the Government of Caravajal. The General commanding escaped and is in Brownsville. Gen. Lew. Wallace and other citizens of the United States are at Caravajal's headquarters, which are also in Brownsville. This movement was general and purely political. There was no opposition, no loss of life, no destruction of property. Gen. Pedro Josa Juarez was the commander of the military forces in the city. It is said Caravajal had been proclaimed victor of Tamaulipas.

The Case of Santa Anna.

A LETTER OF RECONCILIATION.

The following letter from Gen. Santa Anna to A. Baiz, esq., in reference to financial questions which have been considerably discussed by the public, will be read with interest:

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1866.

ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND: Having come to an understanding in regard to our accounts, which a misapprehension had complicated, it affords me pleasure to say to you that I remain entirely satisfied, and therefore withdraw the suit instituted against you and your firm, styled "A. Baiz & Co.," leaving you on my part your good reputation and name.

With this motive, I assure you that the termination of our differences is very satisfactory to me, and I reiterate to you the assurances of my old friendship and esteem.

I remain your affectionate servant and friend, who wishes you happiness. A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

A. BAIZ, esq.

Exhibition Drill of the Twelfth Regiment.

COMMITTEE ON INFANTRY TACTICS APPOINTED—GEN. MORRIS'S SYSTEM—BRILLIANT EVOLUTIONS.

The exhibition drill of the 12th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., announced to take place on Wednesday, but which was postponed in consequence of the rain, came off on Thursday, afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Washington Parade Ground.

Some few weeks since the Secretary of War appointed a Board of Army Officers, consisting of Major-Gen. Ayres, Col. Black, and Col. Ulitz, to examine, compare, and report the various systems of infantry tactics now in use in the Regular Army and State militia regiments, in order that an opinion might be formed as to the one best adapted to the present wants of the service.

The following orders from Major-Gen. Sanford, commanding the First Division National Guard, were issued in regard to the above drill:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 10.—The Board of Officers of the United States army appointed by the Secretary of War to examine infantry tactics having, by authority of Gen. Grant, adjourned from West Point to the City of New-York, for the purpose of witnessing the battalion movements under the system of Brig-Gen. Morris, as now in use in the National Guard, will meet for that purpose on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Brig.-Gen. Burger will detail the 12th Regiment, N. G., Col. Ward, to receive this Board of Officers and to execute such movements in Morris's Infantry Tactics as they may desire to witness.

The regiment will form line in Washington Parade Ground at 2:30 p. m., fully armed and equipped, but without knapsacks, and will receive the Board of Officers at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

In compliance with the above order, the regiment assembled at their Armory, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-st. The companies having been equalized, each containing twelve files, marched to the north side of Washington-square, where regimental line was formed, right resting on Fifth-ave. At precisely 3 o'clock the board of officers appointed to witness the drill arrived on the ground. The band having "beat off," Col. Ward reported to Major-Gen. Sanford, when the drill commenced.

The regiment then went through the various evolutions in line, which consisted of 81 movements. The ground being rough and uneven, and incumbered by a number of large trees, together with a fountain in the center, was especially selected, as best adapted to illustrate the important features of the drill. The regiment maneuvered splendidly, their marvelous celerity and proficiency in executing the various movements, exciting the admiration of all present.

The men gave the commanding officer their undivided attention, each one trying to out-vie his comrade in obeying the various commands. It was evident to all observers that Col. Ward had lost no time in infusing the proper *esprit du corps* into the regiment. The Board of Officers, as well as Gen. Morris, expressed themselves highly gratified at the manner in which the various commands were executed.

The Morris tactics are a simplification of Scott's, Hardee's, and Casey's systems. Their author, Brigadier-Gen. W. H. Morris, served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac. His observations, while in the service, gave him many opportunities of witnessing the impracticability of many of the old movements.

The time occupied in executing the various maneuvers was 2 hours and 10 minutes, 33 being completed in the unprecedented time of 36 minutes.

There were many distinguished military officers present, among whom we noticed Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, formerly Colonel of the 12th Regiment N. G.; Major-Gens. Emory Upton and Sully, Brig.-Gens. W. H. Morris and Fred. T. Locke, late Assistant-Adjutant-General of the old Fifth Corps; Capt. Boynton, Adjutant Military Academy at West Point; Major-Gen. Sanford, Brig.-Gens. Hall and Morris, and Col. Conkling of the 84th Regiment N. Y.; Brig.-Gen. Darling, Cols. S. W. Burt and Edward Gebhard of Gov. Fenton's Staff, and a number of officers of inferior rank. A number of city officers and a goodly deputation of the fair sex honored the parade by their presence.

The police regulations were admirably carried out under the direction of Capt. Caffrey of the Fifteenth Precinct. At the completion of the drill the Regiment wheeled by companies, and marched up Fifth-ave., through Fourteenth-st. to Broadway, and thence to their armory, where they were dismissed.

SCIENCE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Friday, August 17, 1866.

The meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science was to-day fully attended. Among the papers read was that of Prof. Newbury on "The Origin of Prairies," a short paper, the object of which was to show that prairies owed their origin to a want of water, notwithstanding other theories. A paper on "The Rocks of Kansas," by G. C. Swallow, was read by Prof. Winchell. Dr. Hunt read an interesting paper on "Lawrentain Limestone," which called forth warm expressions of approbation from Prof. Hall. Prof. Hall presented a paper on "The Structure of the Athyres Merissella and allied genera." Prof. Winchell read a paper on "The Fruit-producing Belt of Michigan," in which he claimed that the region of Grand Traverse Bay, on Lake Michigan, would ultimately prove the greatest fruit-producing locality of the country. The equable temperature of the atmosphere at that point is highly favorable to the cultivation of fruits of all kinds, the coldest Winters affecting them less than as far south as Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

In Section B this afternoon a paper was read on "Petroleum," introduced by Dr. Hunt. Professors Newberry, Whittlesey, Andrews, Hall, and Winchell took part in the discussion. Each expressed the sentiment that the subject had grown hackneyed, and that very few new facts had been advanced by recent observations, either in regard to the origin of the oil, or as to the prospects of a continuance of the supply. "The Structure of the Mountains and Valleys of Northern Georgia," a paper by Prof. Hall, brought on a discussion among geologists, lasting to the close of the section.

In the Section denoted Physical Science papers were read by Profs. Safford, Eliot, Hough, Hagan, Hunt and Bradley. Estimated business will not be disposed of before Wednesday next. This evening Mrs. Elmira Lincoln Phelps delivered a beautiful eulogy on the scientific and religious character of Edward Hitchcock before the Association, in St. Jame's Hall, and alluded to the changes in the Association caused by loss of interest, estrangement and death. Hickock, Silliman, and Darlington had been called to higher seats, and their places were vacant. The hallowed union of science and religion was exemplified in lives and characters of departed friends, trusting abler pens would do honor to the memory of departed friends. She confined her remarks to the character of Edward Hitchcock. His labors have shed luster on the country which gave him birth, and on this Association, with which his name is identified. The domestic life of Dr. Hitchcock was grand in its simplicity. The touching dedication of Dr. Hitchcock's greatest work to his wife, is a beautiful tribute to her worth. Both gratitude and affection, he says, prompt me to dedicate this book to you. But we shall see his face no more. When death came, he had not, like too many learned and great men, to begin to prepare for the awful messenger; though he had studied the faith, it was but as a child, that he might learn more of his Father, and his last words were: "I am going; farewell."

Mrs. Phelps was listened to with the deepest interest by an audience of nearly 1000 persons.

Members of the association are entertained this evening by Capt. Darr to whose house an adjournment was made at the close of the services at hall.

YACHTING.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-LONDON, Con., August 15, 1866.

The following is a list of the yachts comprising the squadron which came to anchor in New-London harbor last night:

Alarm, 240 tuns, owned by Mr. Kingland.
Bonita, 52 tuns, owned by R. Cenler.
Calypso, 109 tuns, owned by Mr. Bache.
Dream, 28 tuns, owned by R. Cenler.
Dawn, 40 tuns, owned by Mr. Griswold.
Eva, 81 tuns, owned by G. S. Lorrillard.
Eveline, 30 tuns, owned by ——.
Fleetwing, 266 tuns, owned by G. A. Osgood.
Fleur de Lis, 94 tuns, owned by Messrs. D'Hautville and Grenalle.
Geraldine, 66 tuns, owned by John S. Dickerson.
Henrietta, 205 tuns, owned by Jas. G. Bennett, jr.
L'Hirondelle, 262 tuns, owned by D. Bradford.
Halcyon, 130 tuns, owned by Mr. Hubbard.
Idler, 133 tuns, owned by T. C. Durant.
Jessie, 35 tuns, owned by E. A. Lawrence.
John, 85 tuns, owned by Crawford Allen, jr., Providence.
Maria, 231 tuns, owned by Mr. Stevens, Hoboken.
Magic, 112 tuns, owned by Commodore McVicker.
Phantom, 130 tuns, owned by Mr. Stebbins.
Palmer, 194 tuns, owned by Mr. Soper, Stonington.
Rambler, 164 tuns, owned by Messrs. Skiddy Gordy and Fearing.
Sea Drift, 64 tuns, owned by Mr. Major, Rear Commodore.
Vesta, 201 tuns, owned by P. Lorrillard.
Aetea, — tuns, owned by ——.
Widgeon, 108 tuns, owned by F. Osgood.
Steam yacht Jeanette, 10 tuns, owned by J. G. Bennett, jr.
Tender to Revenue Cutter Cuyahoga, owned by Uncle Sam, Faunce, Captain. Mr. Smythe (Collector of the Port) and family on board.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16, 1866.

The excursionists of the New-York Yacht Club, now out on their annual journey hitherward, arrived here last night. The yachts have not all come in yet and some have come in too much, for they went ashore. From Glen Cove they had a very fair trip as far as Huntington, which they made on Sunday evening, from the Cove in the morning. Here they remained, as Xenophon would say, all night, and left at 6 o'clock the next morning for New-London. Reaching the latter point at 5 o'clock p. m., they became the recipients of a most hearty welcome at the hands of the New-Londoners—the pleasantest and jolliest, I am told, that the Club ever met anywhere on any of their excursions. A grand reception and ball came off at the Pequot House, which was very largely attended, and the zeal of the participants found no check till early morn.

The yachts lay at New-London until yesterday (Wednesday) when they started again, at 9 a. m. Up to this time the wind had been greatly in their favor; but from this point they had constant difficulties to master, and only succeeded in reaching here at a late hour last night. Passing North Dumpling Light, about an hour's sail from New-London, the sloop Eva led all her mates, followed most closely by the Whitewing and Bonita. The Halcyon led the schooners, followed closely by the Vesta, Phantom, and Palmer; the others straggling. At the Mystic Lighthouse the Eva still kept far in advance, the rest following in the same order in which they left New-London: the same at Watch Hill. The afternoon yesterday brought a long, weary calm, which finally gave way and suffered the yachts to make their way, with a head wind, to this port, the first vessel reaching here about midnight, and the rest coming in all along till to-day at noon. The Eva held her own, coming in ahead of all competitors, and the Phantom and Halcyon have a contest as to priority among the schooners. Two or three of the yachts went ashore coming into the harbor, but were got off without difficulty.

The Club had discussed going to New-Bedford, Holmes's Hole, and Boston, but the final decision to-night seems to be to break up at once.

THE TURF.

THE TROTTING FAIR AT BUFFALO—INTEREST SUBSIDING—A GRAND TROT TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Friday, August 17, 1866.

The interest in the trotting fair is gradually subsiding. The first race to-day was between two-year-olds, best 3 in 5. Skinewaha won in 2:41½. The premium was $500, divided as follows: The winning horse, $250; second horse, $100, and third, $50.

The second race was for beaten horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $300 for the winning horse, $125 for the second, and $75 for the third. It was contested by Heart of Oak, Strathmore, Silas Rich and John Morrissey. Rich came in the winner in 2:32.

To-morrow the grand trot, under saddle, between Dexter, Butler, Patchen and Rolla Gold Dust, for 80 per cent of the gate money, comes off. It is expected to be the grand feature of the Fair. Bets are freely being made that the time will be under 2:21. Dexter is the favorite, as usual. Efforts are being made to transfer the care of Patchen to Hy. Woodruff, and if this change is made, parties are willing to back the stallion against any horse in the country for a purse of $50,000.

The owner of Dexter is ready to take the bet whenever offered. Large amounts changed hands during the fair. Eastern men are the principal sufferers.

FIELD SPORTS.

Base Ball.

INDEPENDENT OF MOTT HAVEN AGT. CRESCENT OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

A match between these clubs was played Thursday afternoon on the grounds of the former. The following is the score:

INDEPENDENT.	O.	R.	CRESCENT.	O.	R.
Halcomb, s. s.	5	2	Hall, 2d b.	2	4
Higgins, p.	3	4	Conner, 1st b.	3	1
Murtha, c.	3	2	Lippton, p.	6	2
Sanderson, 1st b.	2	2	Nelson, c.	2	3
Meding, 2d b.	4	2	Lithbridge, s. s.	2	3
Walker, 3d b.	3	2	Lilsby, c. f.	3	2
Smith, c. f.	4	1	McDonagh, l. f.	4	2
Garrison, l. f.	1	5	Carlton, 3d b.	4	2
Bingham, r. f.	2	3	Divine, r. f.	1	3
Total	27	23	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Totals.
Independent	1	8	2	3	2	2	1	0	4	—23
Crescent	5	0	1	3	4	1	2	2	4	—22

Home Runs—Independent, 2; Crescent, 2.
Fly Catches—Independent, 9; Crescent, 5.
Outs on Fouls—Independent, 7; Crescent, 6.
Time of Game—2h. 50m.
Umpire—L. Zora of the Bona Club.
Scorer for Independent, L. Pontis; for Crescent, W. Mason.

THE NATIONALS OF ALBANY VS. EXCELSIORS.

The last game of the series engaged in by the National Club of Albany this week was played yesterday on the Excelsior grounds, and it proved to be a very interesting match, but it was also another defeat for the Albanians, although not so bad a one as that they received at the hands of the Unions the day before. The Nationals are excellent players, and gentlemanly ball-players in every respect. They have been handsomely received by all the clubs they have played with this week, and return home to-day well pleased with their week's trip. We give the score below:

EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	NATIONAL.	O.	R.
Norton, c.	5	5	Sprague, 3d b.	1	6
Flanley, 2d b.	3	6	Bush, c.	2	4
Fletcher, 1st b.	1	7	Ross, l. f.	5	1
A. Brainard, p.	3	3	Woddel, p.	3	3
Elmendorf, l. f.	4	4	Wolverton, s. s.	4	2
"John," r. f.	2	7	Lancing, 1st b.	2	5
H. Brainard, 3d b.	4	5	McClure, 2d b.	3	3
Jewell, c. f.	2	6	Lord, c. f.	2	3
Cummings, s. s.	3	5	Wells, r. f.	5	2
Total	27	48	Total	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Excelsior	9	2	0	7	4	14	1	4	7	—48
National	5	2	2	6	2	1	5	6	0	—29

Umpire—Mr. Mills of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Holt and Bruce.
Time of game—2 hours 45 minutes.
Fly-Catches—Excelsiors, 11; Nationals, 8.
Outs on Fouls—Excelsiors, 5 times; Nationals, 8 times.
Best batting by Sprague and Fletcher.
Best fly-catching by Wells and Norton.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

The Union Club of Mount Vernon and the Acton Club of New-York will play a return-game this afternoon at Mount Vernon. Game called at 3:15 p. m. precisely. Train leaves New-Haven depot at 2:15.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

The Military Governor has returned to his own headquarters leaving the City Hall to the full occupancy of the city officers. No official order remitting martial law has yet been promulgated.

CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park on Saturday, 18th inst., commencing at 4 p. m., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—The Attack ..... Strauss
2. Overture—Le Chaperous Blanc ..... Auber
3. Aria—"'Tis the Last Rose of Summer." .....
4. Passion-Flower Waltz ..... Cooke

PART II.

5. "Robin" Polka ..... Komsak
6. Overture "Die Flucht Naeder Schweiz" ..... Kucken
7. Caledonian Quadrille ..... Julien
8. Grand Selection from "Iphigenia in Tauris ..... Gluck

PART III.

9. Quick Step—The Belle ..... Frieing
10. Collection—"The Shamrock Garland" ... H. B. Dodworth
11. Ballad and Chorus from Satanella ..... Balfe
12. "On he Rest und ohne Ruh Gallop ..... Doppler

FIREMEN'S MUSTER.—The fifty-second anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh will be celebrated on Sept. 11 by the firemen of that place in a Firemen's Muster, to which all companies from surrounding towns are invited.

SACRED CONCERT.—A sacred concert will be given at Gen Cove Pavilion on Sunday evening, under conduct of Mr. A. Dispecker.

SERVICES RESUMED.—Preaching will be resumed to-morrow in the Rev. Dr. McLeod's church, Twelfth-st., west of Sixth-ave.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—Twenty-three dispatches for Europe were forwarded from this city for transmission by the cable yesterday, for which the sum of $2,619 77 in gold was paid.

THE CITY RAILWAY TICKET QUESTION—A DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—The Dry Dock Railroad Company having issued the tickets which the law requires them to provide in the form of an agreement, with 20 coupons attached, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was applied to to know if this agreement did not require a five cent stamp, and also to know if the two cents which that Company exact from purchasers of tickets "to pay for printing" was not an attempt at fraud. The following decisive answer was received. This shows how an avaricious corporation may outwit itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your communication of August 7, concerning the tickets issued by the East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, I have to say that it is held by this office that the first of such tickets is an agreement which requires a stamp denoting the duty of five cents, and it is believed that the additional charge of two cents gives evidence of an intent on the part of the Company to defraud the public. A letter has been addressed to Collector Putnam, giving him the proper instructions in regard to the matter. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

LECTURE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—A score of people assembled at Botanic Hall, East Broadway, last evening, to listen to a lecture on "The Epochs of Glory in the History of the American Republic," the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire. The lecturer, F. Dowley, A. M., of St. Louis, who was introduced by Mr. J. C. Shaw of this city, dwelt upon the discovery of the Continent by Columbus; its settlement by Europeans under Lord Baltimore, William Penn, and by the Mayflower emigrants; the cession of Louisiana, and the entire French possessions by the first Napoleon; the War of 1812; the Mexican victories of Scott and Taylor; and the successes of the late Rebellion, as epochs of glory in our history. The speaker concluded by recommending the principles enunciated in Washington's farewell address as the only safe pathway to National glory. It is to be regretted that so small a number availed themselves of the opportunity of at once hearing an instructive discourse and aiding a worthy charity.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—The Atlantic cable reports the safe arrival of the miniature ship Red, White and Blue on the other side the ocean, after 37 days' passage. This wonderful passage of the smallest craft that ever crossed the ocean will renew interest in her and her peculiarities. She is the Ingersoll metallic life-boat, to which was awarded a gold medal by the American Institute last year. Her length is 26 feet; width of beam, 6 feet, and depth of hold, 2 feet 10 inches. She is built of galvanized sheet-iron upon the regular Ingersoll pattern, with numerous air compartments and india-rubber valves in the bottom for freeing her of any water which may be shipped. She was completely ship-rigged, and sailed from this port early in July, with a crew of three men. The log of the diminutive craft will be looked for with interest. The fact that such a pocket-edition of a ship has successfully withstood the perils of a voyage which tries the largest and staunchest vessels afloat, will make her a center of attraction in foreign ports and at the Paris Exposition, where she is to be exhibited next year, as an illustration of American skill.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.—Roundsman Croker, of the Tombs Police Court squad, yesterday arrested Thomas Hadden, on the complaint of Richard Huxtable, residing at Dyke's Hotel, in Catharine-st. The complainant charges that in 1864 the accused induced him to enlist in the army, telling him that he would receive $300 and would not be sent to Ricker's Island. The complainant accordingly enlisted, at Lafayette Hall, and, having done so, was about to leave, when stopped by the sentry. At the same time Hadden and a companion named Kelly, having obtained his enlistment vouchers, walked off with them. The complainant charges that he only received $40, the remainder having been kept by Hadden. Justice Dowling held the accused for trial to answer the charge.

PORTLAND RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of the Portland Relief Committee acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions since August 7, viz.: Cash, $5; W. H. Vesey, U. S. Consul at Aix la Chapelle, $100; "C.," $5; Gen. G. Loomis, Stratford, Ct., $5; L. W. French, $5; collection of Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, N. Y., $75; Connoly & Co., $50; Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., $200; Union Mutual Insurance Co., $150; Robert Seibt, through Mayor Hoffman, $40; John T. Bonch, Liverpool, Eng., through C. H. Marshall, £5 sterling ($1 62½ exchange), $8.06; A Friend, $5. Previously acknowledged, $105,304 56. Total, $106,150 56.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH LAWS.—Yesterday Christian Gies, proprietor of a fat boiling establishment in Abattoir-place (West Thirty-ninth-st.), was arrested on the complaint of Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Board of Health, who charges him with violating the Health Laws. On the 6th of July last the accused was ordered to discontinue his business, but he paid no attention to the order. Hence his arrest. Justice Dowling held the accused to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

DIED FROM TETANUS.—Coroner Naumann yesterday held an inquest at No. 67 James-st., on the body of Frederick Waller, a native of Sweden, aged 42 years. Deceased, about three weeks since, while employed upon a vessel, was injured by a log of wood falling upon his left foot, smashing the large toe. On reaching home his wife poulticed the foot, and it was supposed that it was not a serious wound. He grew worse, however, and finally was seized with tetanus, from the effects of which he died on Thursday night. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—An extra of *The National Bank Note Reporter*, announces new counterfeit $50 Compound Interest notes, issue of July 16, 1864. In the imitation the words "three years after date," on the top of the bill nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in the genuine there is a space of an inch between. In the imitation the last button of Hamilton's coat is ¼ of an inch from the lower margin of the small 50s, while in the genuine the button touches the margin. The following description is given of a new $5 counterfeit upon the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, New-York: The engraving representing the landing of Columbus is very pale and indistinct, and is ¼ of an inch shorter than the genuine. There is a distinct mountain ridge on line over Columbus's head in the genuine, but none in the counterfeit. The "C" in "Citizens'" is too large and too far from the other letters. The engraving is far superior to