THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 160. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION CANVASSED.

How We Must Treat "Fallen Rebels."

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULS.

French Debate on American Affairs.

POSITION OF FRANCE REGARDING MEXICO.

Conflict with the United States Discussed.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON CONTEMPLATED.

The Emperor Arrived at Toulon.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Pekin and Japan Ministers Returning Home.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

HALIFAX, June 20.—The Asia, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived here this morning with two days later news from London.

The Times, of the 10th, has a special article deprecating harshness towards the conquered rebels. The terms of the amnesty proclamation are generally canvassed.

The Star pronounces them wise and generous.

The Emperor of France has returned.

The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was hailed with satisfaction, it being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war.

The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says: By this event the Federal troops have been brought to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande. The same paper denounces what it terms the blood-thirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid proscription he threatens to carry out, when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough, with failure, ruin and exile.

The proclamation of President Johnson, removing the restrictions on trade with the South is published in the Official Gazette.

No business of importance was transacted on the 8th.

The accident reported on the Southwestern Railroad has been followed by another equally as serious to an express train on the Southeastern road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst, and ten persons were killed. Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped injury.

Sir Joseph Paxton has recovered after a protracted illness.

W. H. Russel goes out in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The work will be illustrated by R. Dudley, and published by Day & Son, of London.

Cyrus W. Field had returned to London after visiting Valencia to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the Cable. Mr. Sunday is a passenger on board the Asia, en route for "Heart's Content," Newfoundland, to get all things ready at that point for the landing of the cable.

An official diplomatic correspondence between England and America is published, in relation to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It is said by Mr. Seward cheerfully according to the British Consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States Consuls in the British dominions.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agent, who has arrived in Paris, was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, owing to the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared with the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French government has, therefore, given the Washington cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France; that France will not allow any power to attack her; that filibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs, will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot, without loss of time or mercy, and that the United States government, whose good faith France, of course, does not doubt, will do all in its power to keep her subjects from doing injury to her protege.

The Washington cabinet probably has no desire at this time to be involved in war, and will act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France is what might be called decidedly annoying. It may not be literally correct as I mention, but is substantially.

On the 8th inst., in the Corps Legislatif, Jules Favre made a speech strongly condemning the Mexican expedition. He maintained that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with America.

M. D. Kératry demonstrated, in a reply, that the position of Maximilian was in no way precarious, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Mexico. The effective force of the expeditionary corps, he said, did not exceed 20,000 men. Relative to the apprehension of a conflict with America the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln just before his melancholy death, to show that they need not be entertained. He said these expressions had become a political testament that will be carried out in good faith by those whom President Lincoln no longer governs, but whom his memory inspires.

The United States, continued the speaker, now only thinks of consoling the widows and orphans of their civil war, and do not contemplate the idea of more blood on their frontiers.

The debate on the American question was further continued by the Legislature on the 9th inst., but nothing new was developed.

M. Rouher defended the course of the Government.

The Empress Eugenie had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperor in reply to the Imperial letter recalling Count Mercier from Washington.

The text of a dispatch, dated May 23d, addressed by Mr. Bigelow, the American minister, to the State Department at Washington, is published. It reverts to the old friendly feeling existing between the two nations. A friendship, says the minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

The Pall Mall Gazette learns that several members of the French Opposition are about to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the first act of the French Republic in 1848, was to abolish capital punishment for political offences, and suggesting to the government of the United States the application of the principle with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Toulon on the 10th. Before quitting Algeria he issued a proclamation to the French army of Africa, thanking them for their bravery, and extolling them for soldiery actions.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of three and a half millions of francs cash on hand.

The resignation by Prince Napoleon of the Vice Presidency of the Council and the Presidency of the Exhibition Commission is accepted.

The Empress has issued a decree declaring all the warnings given to the French journals, null and void.

The Bourse closed heavy on the 8th, at 67f 45c. for rentes.

In the Chamber of Deputies, attention had been directed to the rumors of an impending duel between Herr Von Bismark and Deputy Virachon, from offensive expressions used by the latter during a recent debate. The duel is generally deprecated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The mails from Table Bay to May 6th, are received. The war excitement along the frontiers had proved to be in consequence of a false alarm. There was never less dissatisfaction with the Government's policy on Native affairs.

CHINA.—Shanghai, May 9th.—The American Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning home, the cause is not stated.

Prince Kung is reinstated in the presidency of the Chinese foreign board. Tea is declining; Silk, inactive.

London, May 10—Evening.—The Times to-day has an editorial in which it depicts harsh measures on the part of the American Government against the fallen and conquered rebels. It contends that both justice and expediency should dictate a generous policy. It says:

"We have always regarded the Americans as a generous and peaceable people, impatient indeed at opposition, and ready to enter into quarrels on slight grounds, but ready also to forgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear that in the present proceedings the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the policy of degrading and proscribing their fallen antagonists, on which the present government seems unhappily to have entered."

The regular weekly Cotton market was received per Hibernian, at Farther Point.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report Flour dull; Wheat inactive with a downward tendency; red Wheat 8s 4d@8s 10d; white 8s 10d@9s 3d per cental; Corn steady, mixed 28s 3d per quarter.

Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report Beef quiet and steady; Pork heavy and declined 2s 6d per bbl; Bacon easier; Lard dull and partially declined 1s; Sugar quiet; Coffee firm; Rice no sale; Petroleum—Boult, English & Co. report the market firmer with an advance of 2d; Refined 2s 3d@2s 4d.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar dull and easier. Coffee has an upward tendency. Petroleum nominal at £18@19, for Crude.

LATEST—Liverpool, Saturday Evening—Cotton sales to-day 60,000 bales, including 2,000 to exporters, market quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. The weather has been favorable for crops. Provisions dull.

London, June 10.—Evening—Consols closed at 90½@90⅝ for money. American Securities—U. S. 5-20's, 67; Illinois Central, 75¼@75¾; Erie, 48¼.

Paris Bourse closed at 67f 45c for rentes.

RECEPTION OF EARL RUSSELL'S DISPATCH.

PROTEST AGAINST BELLIGERENT RIGHTS RENEWED.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HOLDEN.

A CONVENTION SOON TO BE HELD

MAGISTRATES SOON TO BE APPOINTED

REBELS APPLYING FOR PARDON.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS FOR GEORGIA.

U. S. Marshal for Richmond District.

KEEPER OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR LYON, OF IDAHO.

Portsmouth Turned Over to Civil Rule.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CORPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington on the 19th, says in his dispatch to the British Minister, acknowledging the receipt of Earl Russell's dispatch, Secretary Seward expresses the gratification of the President at this action of the British Government, but renews the protest against the joint action of the British and French Governments in conceding belligerent rights to the insurgents an unfriendly act and contrary to international law.

He also expresses regret at the reservation contained in Earl Russell's dispatch in favor of the rebels, and demands that such piratical vessels shall be delivered up to the United States.

He also declares the right and intention of the United States Government to capture any such piratical craft, under whatever flag they may be placed, refusing to recognize the validity of any transfer that may be made.

Gov. Holden has issued his first proclamation of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the State Constitution, to provide for the election of a Governor and a Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation, will be held at as early a period as practicable. Undoubted loyalty to the national Government will be required of all delegates in this convention, and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance and to prove their good will to the national Government. Magistrates, whose duty among other things it shall be to administer the oath of allegiance, and other civil officers to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed by him for the various districts throughout the State.

The governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their usual pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the State and nation; reminding them that all of the welfare and happiness that they have, or that they can hope for for themselves or their children, is indissolubly bound up with the Union.

The colored people, in announcing to them that they are now free, he informs that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is a blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

A special to the Times from Washington, June 19th, says: The following list comprises the names of noted persons whose petitions for pardon were filed with the President today. Brig. Gen. W. C. Wickham, R. M. T. Hunter, Post Master, Maj. Gen. Mahoney, Gen. George Pickett, Maj. Gen. Echols, Brig. Gen. J. P. Simms, Brig. Gen. Basil Duke, Gen. H. A. Quarrie, Gen. W. J. Wright, Maj. Gen. J. P. Kershaw, Gen. H. R. Jackson, Gen. Wm. H. Peck, and W. A. Boyce of South Carolina, an ex-member of Congress, and late of the provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy; Wm. T. Avery, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Beale, Brig. Gen. W. J. Cobell, Brig. Gen. R. L. Page.

There were thirty-four warrants for pardon issued to-day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, and none of them are persons of note. These pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Gov. Holden. The President gives preference to persons in humble position in the matter of hearing petitions for pardon, and is determined to hold under advisement for the present all applications from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that petitions for pardon shall be referred specially to Governors of the several States wherein the applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioner, so that the Governors in each case can recommend such application as to them may seem just and proper.

It is stated that Ben Wood has telegraphed to the authorities here his desire to testify before the Commission concerning the twenty-five thousand dollars sent to him by Jacob Thompson. His claims, I understand, that it was given him to be used in speculation in gold for a friend of Thompson, and says that he so used it. It is not known whether his request will be granted.

The remaining appointments for Georgia were made to-day as follows, and the delegation left this evening for Savannah, by way of New York: Judge Erskine, for U. S. Judge; Col. Stone, for Attorney, and J. A. Dunning, of Atlanta, for District U. S. Marshal. These are among the strongest Union men in Georgia.

Byron Laflin, formerly Col. of the 34th New York Volunteers, has been appointed U. S. Marshal, for the Richmond Va. District. Colonel Laflin is at present a resident of the State of New York.

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington, June 19, says Colonel Cooper Gibbs, in command of the post at Andersonville, is here on parole.

Capt. Henry Weiss, who had control of that prison pen, is also here in confinement, awaiting his trial for murdering our prisoners. A Judge Advocate has already been assigned and is now preparing the testimony. The rebel Col. Gibbs states that one of the modes of procuring funds for the rebellion was to obtain all the greenbacks in possession of Union prisoners, and pay for them at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents, Confederate money, to one dollar.

The Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is now here and his advent is thus accounted for: The Territorial Legislature has passed an ordinance removing the capital from Lewiston to Boyse city, whereupon the mob gathers up the archives of the expectant State and was about to remove it when the indignant citizens of Lewiston rose up and drove them from the Territory. The question of a new Governor may perplex the President.

The city of Portsmouth was, on Friday last, turned over to the civil authorities, after having been under military rule for nearly four years. Norfolk will experience the same happy transition in a few days, and the government of other cities, both in Virginia and other Southern States, it is believed, will speedily be surrendered by the military to the civil authorities.

Major General Meade says that Hancock's corps will be mustered out of service, and that the division of the Army of the Potomac will retain its organization, but that the corps will be broken up. The 20th corps will be paid off this week.

MEASURES FOR JOHN MITCHELL'S RELEASE.

French Sending Tobacco from Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Times says: Invitations are out for a meeting of Masons to take measures looking to the release of John Mitchell, late editor of the Daily News.

The Richmond Republic, of Saturday, says: At the time of the great conflagration on the 3d of April, three of the warehouses in this city were filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government. One warehouse was destroyed by fire, but the other two, containing about 1,100 hogsheads, escaped uninjured. Monsieur Paul, French Consul, has been shipping the tobacco for France. During the present week three steamers and one schooner, laden with tobacco, have sailed.

The 116th Ohio.

CAMP DENNISON, O., June 20.—The 116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, arrived this morning, Col. Peters commanding. The regiment numbers 23 officers and 777 men. The rolls were ready for the paymaster at 8 o'clock this evening.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

People Utterly Destitute and Idle.

ISSUING OF RATIONS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

REBEL MEDICAL STORES AT NEWBERN.

Preparations for a State Convention.

RUSH OF SECESSIONISTS FOR PARDON.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Herald's correspondent, writing from Danville and Greensboro, says: The people are utterly destitute and idle in the country. The negroes are doing some work. Masters are afraid of the negroes, and frequently call for troops to protect them, though not a single case of violence on the part of the freedmen has been reported. Many of the late masters are guilty of excessive cruelty towards the negroes. The freedmen are generally disposed to work.

The issuing of rations to destitute whites, has been generally discontinued, as it was found to encourage them in idleness, besides opening the door for an extensive fraud. There is no money in the country, except in a few cases, and the goods taken there by Northern dealers cannot be sold. The women are wearing their homespun garments, and the men are dressed in Confederate grey, owing to their inability to procure anything else.

The $70,000 in specie recently discovered at Charlotte, has mysteriously disappeared.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Newbern dates to the 16th have been received. The immense supply of rebel medical hospital stores collected at Charlotte, had been received there. It took two weeks to take an inventory of them.

Governor Holden thinks the enrollment of loyal votes can be completed so as to have the State Convention election to take place by the middle of August.

The Raleigh Progress says: There is a great rush of secessionists to that place to solicit pardon. They come from all parts of the State.

Gen. Schofield and staff have gone to Raleigh to establish his headquarters as commander of the department.

ORDER RELATING TO DESERTERS.

MUSTERING OUT THE POTOMAC ARMY.

STEPHENS' PARDON DOCUMENT.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The World's Washington special says: A general order has been issued deciding that soldiers who have violated their contract with the Government by committing the crime of desertion during the time for which they had enlisted or were drafted have no legal claim either to pay which had accrued at their time of desertion or to any payment of bounty, and any payments hereafter made in conflict with this decision will be disallowed by the Treasury Department.

Now that Sherman's army has all gone, the work of transporting the Army of the Potomac has already commenced. Fifteen thousand men have gone, and about ten thousand more are remaining here to be mustered out.

Important orders were issued to-day directing that no bounties be paid for any enlistments after the first of July. This applies more specially to the regular army.

The voluminous document in which Alexander H. Stephens asks for pardon has been referred from the Attorney General's office to Secretary Seward, who has it under advisement for report to the President.

President Johnson to the Congregational Council.

BOSTON, June 20.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was read in the Council to-day:

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

Governor W. A. Buckingham, Moderator of the National Convention of Congregational Churches, Boston:

I received, with profound thanks, the dispatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me, I feel the need of the coöperation and sympathy of the people, and the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe. These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us labor to that end, and that mission upon which the people have been sent among the nations of the world will be accomplished.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Seven-Thirty Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The subscriptions to-day to the national Seven-Thirty loan, in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $3,117,400. From the Third National Bank of St. Louis, $300,000; Second National Bank of St. Louis, $60,000; Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $100,000; First National Bank of Wheeling, $100,000; Ninth National Bank of New York, $100,000; First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, $80,000; First National Bank of Marlboro, Mass., $50,000; Second National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, $85,000; Union National Bank of Chicago, $103,000; N. Holmes, Pittsburgh, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, New York, $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 by workingmen and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 1,467.

Suspended Requisitions—Mrs. Surratt—Costa Rican Condolence.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Parties interested in suspended requisitions on the Treasury, awaiting payment, can have them paid here after the first of July, part in certificates of indebtedness and part in cash, by notifying the Secretary in writing of their willingness to accept such payment.

Mrs. Surratt who was taken ill in the court-room yesterday, had not sufficiently recovered to-day to resume her usual seat with the other prisoners.

Senor Molina, the minister from Costa Rica, accompanied by Clarence A. Seward, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, called upon President Johnson to-day, and communicated the expression of condolence of his government at the death of President Lincoln, and its renewed assurance of friendship for the United States, and good wishes for his successor. President Johnson made a brief, but appropriate response.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The stock market continues dull. The decline in Gold has broken the confidence of a speculative rise, buyers having suddenly become sellers. There was a general fall in prices yesterday, and to-day bills have realized freely; but there is a general impression is that the depression will be only temporary. This morning there was a decline, but during the middle and at the close of the day there was a rally without much animation.

Government Stocks were less active and somewhat lower. State Stocks and Railroad bonds are dull and the whole market appears in a temporary decline. The Gold market continues to be affected by the firmness of five-twenties on the other side and the agitation of the cotton question. Money remains easy at five per cent.

The Late President's Estate—Wisconsin Railroad Lands.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Herald's Washington special says: The friends of our late President will be gratified to know that his estate was left in a much better condition than many persons were led to believe. It appears now that he had some $75,000 accumulated which he invested in Government securities. Besides this, it is believed, each of his surviving sons is handsomely provided for.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of Wisconsin, certified transcripts vesting title in that State to 26,743 acres to aid in the construction of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad branch.

Stephens and Reagan.

BOSTON, June 20.—A soldier acting as one of the guards over Alexander H. Stephens at Fort Warren, informs the Traveller that the late vice-president of the Confederate States spends much of his time in writing and preparing rolls of manuscript, enough to complete the history of the rebellion, &c., and he maintains, however, a proud and haughty air, and stands upon his dignity, manifesting no disposition to converse with any one, occasionally manifesting his dislike for Jeff. Davis, and for that matter so does Postmaster Reagan. They are kept in adjoining cell.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The gold market is weak. The diminished demand for export produces dullness among the brokers generally. At noon the prices touched 137¾. We hear intimations that yesterday and to-day some important lots were bought up to produce a scarcity preparatory to a rise. Should the rate of foreign exchange favor, there will probably be another movement for a rise.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Gold at Gallagher's Exchange to-night, 1:41 on call; 1:40⅞ after call.

Dick Turner Again Captured.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Richmond papers, of Monday, say that Dick Turner, late of Libby prison, was recaptured on Sunday, and is now in one of the cells of Libby.

MARMADUKE'S MEN GOING HOME.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER NEAR SHREVEPORT.

OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST!

THE STEAMER ORIZABA SUNK.

CAIRO, June 20.—The steamer Lady Gay, from New Orleans on the 15th, brings nine hundred of Marmaduke's men, en route for home.

The transport Kentucky, with one thousand two hundred paroled rebel troops, struck a snag twelve miles below Shreveport on the 9th, and sunk in three minutes. Over two hundred lives were lost.

Large receipts of cotton is reaching New Orleans from Red River, but a small amount is in market. [illegible]

CAIRO, June 20.—Additional particulars of the Red River disaster cast the blame upon the officers of the transport, for not running the boat ashore. Had this been done it is believed no lives would have been lost.

The new steamer Orizaba was recently sunk in Galveston Bar. A part of the machinery was saved, but the hull was a total loss.

Bishop Gregg, of Texas, in a pastoral letter, instructs the clergy of the Episcopal Church to read the liturgy as it was before the war.

The White House Grounds.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Star says a statement has been going the round of the papers that on Saturday last the colored people of Washington asked permission of President Johnson to celebrate the 4th of July on the grounds attached to the White House, which request he refused to grant because he considered the ground as public property.

We have authority for stating that Rev. Dr. Garnett made application in writing to the President to allow the members of his church to celebrate the 4th on the grounds adjoining the White House, which request was granted, the President returning the application to Dr. Garnett with a favorable endorsement.

Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Post says: There are now at the Battery barracks about 2,300 rebel prisoners, most of whom show no desire to go South, but are content with the rations and treatment which they are receiving. A number are to be sent South to-day. There are about 1,000 on Hart Island.

This morning the 21st Connecticut, just arrived, were drawn up in line ready to march through Broadway, when some five hundred rebels entered the gate and filing in front of them went into the barracks in the rear of the regiment. No insult or epithet passed between the men, who had so recently been deadly enemies.

Affairs in Florida.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Florida, thinks there are but few persons in the State of any class who are not anxious that peace should continue. Emancipation has been promptly and almost universally acquiesced in. The present crop will not materially suffer in consequence of emancipation. Severe flogging with whip and paddle has not entirely disappeared. Few instances of shooting and other acts of violence have occurred and may yet occur. Nine-tenths of the ex-slaves are on plantations working for wages, and will be paid by receiving part of the crop.

Consul Appointed—Army Reduction—Mrs. Surratt.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A special to the Commercial Advertiser from Washington, June 20th, says: Chas. A. Page, a newspaper correspondent, has been appointed United States Consul to Zurich, Switzerland.

It is confidently expected that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by New Years. President Johnson is known to favor retrenchment as a means for the resumption of specie payments.

Mrs. Surratt is seriously ill this morning.

South Carolina Reconstruction Committee.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamship Alhambra, from Charleston on the 18th, has arrived. Among her passengers are Wm Seddler, formerly agent of the Associated Press, now editor of the Charleston Courier, and twelve persons comprising a committee from South Carolina to wait on President Johnson relative to reconstruction. The following comprise the committee: Hon. E. Frost, Chairman; Hon. J. E. Holmes, J. G. Craft, W. J. Geyer, Wm. Whaley, John W. Taylor, A. F. Rowand, Dr. J. P. McCheil, F. E. Richards, J. A. Yates, J. H. Steinmeier.

Secretary Seward and Son—Mrs. Seward Quite Ill.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Yesterday's Washington Chronicle says: Secretary Seward is slowly but surely regaining his strength. He is able to attend to his official duties.

Frederick Seward is likewise improving. We are pleased to state that he will be able to enjoy a ride out in about a week.

We regret to state that Mrs. Seward is quite ill of an attack of intermittent fever. Surgeon General Barnes is attending her.

Expedition Against Indians.

JULESBURG, N. T., June 18.—The expedition against the Indians is actively progressing. Part of the command is already en route for Fort Laramie. Gen. Connor, with the remaining troops of the expedition, starts for Powder River via Laramie, in a few days. Supplies arriving from the Missouri River are being pushed forward rapidly. A sufficient number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail route. Three thousand cavalry arrived at Omaha to-day, and will join the expedition at Powder River.

Civil Officers Asking Pardon—The Louisiana Constitutional Amendment.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Post's special says: Nearly all the rebel civil officers are suing for pardon. About sixty civilians have been pardoned by the President.

Governor Hahn has published a card in which he declares that the Legislature of Louisiana adopted the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the reports to the contrary being untrue.

From Mobile.

CAIRO, June 20.—A dispatch from Mobile says: Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has issued an address in which he counsels submission and peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things. General Buckner's address to his soldiers is of the same import. It is reported that Andrews is to be superseded in command at Mobile by General Kirby Smith.

Firemen's Riot at Flushing, Long Island.

NEW YORK, June 20.—During the Firemen's Celebration at Flushing, Long Island, this afternoon, a difficulty occurred in which the members of various rival companies joined. Stones, clubs, bowie knives and revolvers were freely used. Great excitement prevailed during the affray. Some fifty were wounded; several supposed dangerously.

Funeral of the Murdered Children—The Mother.

BOSTON, June 20.—The funeral of the two murdered children took place this forenoon in the Church of the Unity, Newton Place. Mrs. Joyce, the mother, was present, disproving the report of yesterday that she had become a maniac.

The Conspiracy Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Nothing was done in Court this afternoon but the reading of the argument by Mr. Ewing, to show that Spangler had no complicity whatever with Booth in the assassination.

Blockade Runners Released.

BOSTON, June 20.—Twenty-seven prisoners who were captured on blockade runners were released from Fort Warren this morning, after taking the oath of allegiance.

Destructive Fire at Rolla, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—All the business portion of the town of Rolla was burned last night. Loss estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, and but little insured.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Asia, with two days' later news, has just been announced at Halifax.

Revenue Commission.

A commission, authorized by a law of Congress, consisting of Messrs. David A. Wells, of Troy, N. Y., Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, and Hayes, of Chicago, are now in session at the Custom House in New York, to inquire into the sources of national revenue, and the best method for collecting the same, and the power to send for persons and papers to take testimony. Any communication can be addressed to them in care of the collector of the port. The commission will first meet a committee appointed by the distillers, and the commissioners will be confined to this branch of the subject until it is exhausted. They will remain in session a greater part of the time between this and the next Congress.

AT a social party in Mobile, recently, there was some restraint between the Federal and rebel officers present, till one of the latter, a fine singer, was called on for a song, when he sung "The Star Spangled Banner" with much spirit. The whole party joined in, and after that only joviality and good feeling reigned.

St. James Church in Beginning of Last Century.

The church was filling fast with persons of note and quality; but nobody seemed to mind the dull buzzing of the Liturgy, which proceeded from a couple of curates, perched like white plumed swans behind the dark oaken reading-desk.

The ladies flirted their fans—pulled out little pocket-glasses to see that their patches were all in place, curtesied with sweeping skirts to their distant or distinguished acquaintances, winked slyly at those with whom they were more intimate, and chatted and giggled quite aloud to the persons in the neighboring pews. For the minor matter of devotion there was really no time. The music, indeed, was a diversion; for it turned the ladies' tongues from the exchange of choice new scandals to the decoration of the simple psalmody with brilliant variations, culled from the latest opera, or composed on the inspiration of the moment. Beaux garnished in peach-blossom or sky-blue, kept dropping in during the reading of the service, "smelled their hats" (as one of poor John Leech's inquiring youngsters describes the silent semblance of devotion usual on entering church) for some seconds, took a noisy pinch of snuff, and then, perhaps, noticing a friend some seats off, poked him in the back with a clouded cane for the purpose of bestowing on him a nod and a vapid grin.

When the sermon began—it was preached on this occasion by Archbishop Wake, once rector of the Parish of St. James—there fell a silence on the congregation, in many cases the silence of slumber. At intervals, however, from the waking part of the audience, rose a loud hum of approval on the conclusion of some eloquent passage or well-timed allusion to the history of the day.

The annoyance, known in the Spectator days as the Rattling Club, had not yet disappeared from the churches; and on this day it was especially troublesome. A group of noisy fellows had got into a front pew, and, when the Primate began to unfold the heads of his sermon and expound his text, which was that picturesque and pregnant verse of Mosaic Writ, "He stood between the living and the dead; and the plague was stayed," they laid their heads together, and began to announce their views of the subject so loudly that the preacher was more than once obliged to stop, and the people could do little but stare at the offensive knot. Nor was it until the Beadle, armed with all the majesty of office, approached the scene of tumult, that the discussion sank into anything like a reasonable tone. Indeed, one of two of the most brazen Rattlers raised a loud hum of derision, levelled at the puffing and important officer, though cloaked under the guise of applause for the sermon.—Collier's Pictures of the Period.

The Insurgent Leaders.

The organs of the aristocratic classes in Europe continue to protest vehemently against the trial and execution of Davis and other rebel leaders. This, of course, was to be expected, if they would be consistent with their utterances all through the dreadful conflict. The New York Evening Post, commenting upon their attitude in this matter, remarks:

Now, having set out with this dreadful misconception of the war in this country, the writers abroad must keep up their delusion. They must still maintain that the chief, whom they had so much admired and praised, though unfortunate and fallen, is still worthy of the sympathy of the civilized world. All their urgent protests against his trial, and in the event of his being found guilty against his ignominious execution, though made in the name of humanity and mercy, are merely meant to save their own consistency. Jeff. Davis, they tell us, is not a criminal whom we have a right to hang, but at the most a political offender. The American war was a conflict of principles, and the parties to it were equally belligerents, not sovereign and subject. As such, the successful party is not bound to act as it would towards a foreign nation with which it had carried on hostilities, and the unsuccessful party is to be treated as unfortunate, but not as felons.

Admitting this view of the case, so far as the majority of the insurgent people are concerned (all of whom we have promptly and generously amnestied), we deny it in toto when applied to the insurgent leaders. We assert that the rebellion they inaugurated was not only without grandeur, but was without cause; that they stirred up a revolution without a single one of the motives that alone justify revolution; that this revolution was not attempted in behalf of any good principle of order, or justice, or progress, or freedom, or civilization, but in behalf of the most odious system of bondage ever devised, and of a barbarism that was absolutely overshadowing one of the fairest portions of God's earth. We assert that in consenting to play a part so atrocious as this, to visit a whole continent with bloodshed, desolation, death and the fiercest rancor of passion, they cut themselves out of all honorable sympathy, put themselves on a level with brigands and pirates, and justly incur the penalties, not only of universal hatred, but of offended law, which such crimes deserve.

It is a Revolution.

It is a grievous error to suppose that the tremendous contest in which the country is engaged is nothing more than a rebellion. It is a revolution: on the side of the rebels, a revolution against the constituted authorities of the land; and, on the side of the North, a revolution against the slave-holding aristocracy, which, up to this time, has dominated the nation, corrupted the Constitution, and sapped the very foundations of popular liberty. On the part of the rebels, the revolution has ignominiously failed in its appeal to arms. The North is the victor, and to it belongs not only the right but the imperative duty of restoring to the Constitution its original intent and meaning, and under that Constitution and the laws founded thereon, the right and duty of utterly uprooting and destroying the aristocracy that has proved so inimical to the national life. We have neither safety in the present nor assurance of the future, if that right be not exercised, if that duty be not discharged. The policy that we advocate looks to that end; and the men and the party that we shall support are those pledged to its attainment. We want to see the revolution accomplished; and if aught that we can do will avail in that direction, we shall not be found wanting. And now, more than ever, are the services of men who think with us needed. To prevent the attainment, by political perjury and chicane, of the object that an appeal by the South to arms failed to win; to keep the power of the country in the hands of men loyal to the country; and to carry on to the end that series of measures that will give the South democratic institutions and level to the dust that despotism that has ruled the Republic—all this that free government may live in this country of its birth—is the labor of the hour, and we invoke for it the prayers of the good and the co-operation of all. The revolution against the wrong must not fail; it must not stop with half measures; it must end in the triumph of the right—a triumph as comprehensive and enduring as it is necessary and beneficent.—Chicago Tribune.

Retrospective.

We feel utterly unable to conform ourselves to the sudden change that has come o'er the spirit of our dream. But yesterday, we were all looking with the most sanguine anticipations to the future glorious career of the confederate states; and to-day, it seems to be among the things that were. History affords no instance of such a sudden collapse of a powerful nation that for four years had supported armies equal to the largest ever raised by the nations of Europe, and armies that have achieved victories that will be the admiration of future generations. The greatest warriors of ancient or modern times have been rivaled, if not surpassed, by the consummate military genius of the commanders of the confederate armies. It is humiliating to reflect that we are the first people recorded in history, numbering eight millions of freemen (or who once boasted of being freemen,) who have been subjugated.—Galveston News, May 25.

Had these men been fighting for Liberty instead of Slavery, no power under heaven could have subjugated them. It was the badness of their cause that did it.

The Ladies of the South.

Yesterday, I noticed a group of young women sitting around the door of a store in Fayetteville street. A soldier was sitting and chatting with the party. As I passed, I saw him take out his paper of fine-cut and take a chew. One of the young ladies sitting near him, with a glance which said, "please give me a chew of tobacco," extended her right hand to take the package, and at the same instant, with the left discharged an old quid of huge proportions from her mouth. She deposited a wad of the weed between her pretty lips, returned the paper, and nodded "thank you," just as if she had done the same thing before. All our sutlers and Yankee traders keep "yaller snuff" on hand as a staple article. The extent of the trade in this article, which is not snuffed up the nose, but eaten by the fair sex of this country, would surprise every one if the figures could be correctly given. About five hundred barrels of the article are now lying waiting a market at Greensborough.—Raleigh, North Carolina, Letter.

In Scotland, the General Assembly of the Scotch Church held a session to discuss the subject of the innovations recently introduced into the worship of several congregations without license from the Presbytery, such as private communion, the burning of candles upon the altar, the use of organs, &c. The meeting decided, by a majority of 172 to 140, to suppress all these "innovations," thus reversing the resolution of the Assembly of last year, which tolerated all such changes as did not disturb the harmony of congregations.

THE first well of oil in California has been tapped in Humboldt county.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Homicide in East Birmingham.

The facts in the homicide at Rossman's tavern, Carson street, East Birmingham, on Monday evening were fully investigated at the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon. Dr. Keller, who was called to attend on Louis Hellman, gave it as his opinion that the injuries which led to the death of the deceased were a concussion of the brain and the rupture of a blood-vessel in the head. Francis Hartman, who had the difficulty with the deceased, gave a succinct account of what transpired previously to the ousting of Hellman from the bar-room. About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, he and a neighbor visited the beer-hall of Wm. Rossman, where they saw Hellman and a man named Rohr. After drinking with the latter, Hartman went out, and on coming back he saw Hellman standing by the door, who at once caught him by the throat and commenced to choke him. On being remonstrated with by the latter, he said he was only in fun and the two then sat down to take a drink. Hellman said he was "going to raise h—l" with his landlord for raising the rent on him while he was away in the army. Hartman advised him not to do it, when he got very angry, and called Hartman's father-in-law by an opprobious epithet, and finally wanted to fight Hartman, catching him by the throat, when William Rossman interfered, caught Hellman by the shoulder and pushed him out of the door. The party in the beer hall paid no further attention to the man until they were informed of his condition by a passer by, when he was brought into the house and a physician sent for. Mary H. Rossman, who witnessed the affair, corroborates Hartman's testimony.

After hearing all the evidence the jury consulted together and finally agreed upon a verdict to the following effect: That the deceased, Louis Hellman, came to his death by being pushed by William Rossman from the doorway of the saloon kept by him, and thereby falling from the steps; that when he pushed the deceased from the door, Rossman had no intention of injuring him.

The deceased was 28 years of age, had a wife and three children, and had returned from the army but two weeks ago, serving in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

A meeting of the citizens was held last evening at Wilkin's Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July. The assembly was called to order by Hon. Jas. Lowry, who stated the object of the meeting. On motion, Col. Jas. Ross was called to the chair and Prof. Eaton appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of two from each ward, was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration, and ordered to report at an adjourned meeting to be designated by them. The chair appointed the following gentlemen as such

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

At Large—Hon. James Lowry and Joseph Ross.
First ward—James Reese, Allen McCune.
Second ward—Wm. Phillips, H. A. Weaver.
Third ward—A. M. Brown, Joseph Abel.
Fourth ward—W. A. Tomlinson, John H. Hare.
Fifth ward—Wm. Bollman, Richard Thompson.
Sixth ward—J. M. Brush, James Blackmore.
Seventh ward—Max. Moorhead, John Dunlevy.
Eighth ward—Samuel Morrow, Henry Tatnall.
Ninth ward—Wm. O. Davis, Jacob Nobbs.
Tenth ward—Alex. Hilands, Dr. George L. McCook.

The committee will meet at the Mayor's office this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance on the part of the members of the committee is requested.

Fatal Accident—A Released Rebel Officer Killed.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning, while the western train was lying at Sewickley, having been detained owing to some breakage in the running gear of a car, a number of the passengers, composed principally of released rebel officers from Johnson's Isle, belonging to the States of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, stepped off the train to walk about until it should again start. When the whistle sounded to start, Capt. John W. Bowers, of the 23d Virginia Infantry, missed his footing while getting in, and slipped between two of the cars, when a portion of the train passed over him, nearly severing both legs. The body was brought to the city about ten o'clock, and a coffin provided by the railroad company. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body was then interred in the city burying ground. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and resided at Norfolk, Va. The party of rebel officers, on their arrival in the city, took the eastern train for their respective homes.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday afternoon Elizabeth Meed, indicted for surety on oath of G. N. Meed, was sentenced to pay costs and give security in the sum of $300 to keep the peace. Elizabeth Long and Mary E. Knock, previously convicted on two indictments for larceny, were again tried on a new indictment for the larceny of a cloth sack from H. Gunsenhauser, and convicted. Mrs. Elizabeth Long, the mother of the young girl, was convicted of receiving stolen goods on one indictment and acquitted on a second charge for the same offense.

John Watson plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was fined $15 and costs. Frederick Wessell plead guilty to a similar indictment, and was fined $10 and costs.

The case of James Colwell, charged with destroying an oil contract, which was tried at the last term of Court, and the jury failed to agree on a verdict, came up and was adjusted by the parties, and on motion of the District Attorney a nol pros. was entered on payment of costs.

In the City.

General Alexander Von Schimmelfennig, who, with his troops, was the first to enter Charleston, has arrived in our city, and is stopping at the Monongahela House. General Schimmelfennig is identified with the military history of Pittsburgh. He recruited the 74th (German) regiment here at the beginning of the war, an organization which served with great credit on the field until their discharge last Spring. He distinguished himself on the field at an early period of the war, and his military abilities were acknowledged by subsequent promotion. The General's health has been somewhat impaired, from two years campaigning among the swamps of South Carolina and Georgia, but we trust that under skilful medical treatment his former health may be regained.

Pittsburgh Theatre.—The entire Martinetti Troupe will appear this evening in the sterling pantomime of "De Chalameau," in which a variety of dancing will be introduced. The Martinetti Brothers will also exhibit their wonderful gymnastic exercises. The evening's entertainment will commence with the nautical drama entitled "Ben Bolt."

Equine.—Those who would see the prowess of man over the brute creation, should not fail to visit the exhibition of the original Rarey at Lafayette Hall on June 28th and 29th. Ladies will be admitted; and persons having horses or mules with bad habits, by leaving them at Jackson's stable, No. 117 Fourth street, can have them trained, free of charge.

Habeas Corpus.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of William Rossman, charged with the murder of Louis Hellman, the Court (Stowe J.) awarded it, to be returned this morning at nine o'clock.

Godey's Lady's Book.—This pretty little periodical is just out for July, brimfull of sprightly little novels, romance tellings, and beautiful engravings. For sale at W. A. Gildenfenney's Book and Periodical Depot, 45 Fifth street.

Recovered.—The body of John Schendlemeyer, who was drowned in the Monongahela early on Sunday morning, while bathing, has been found at Liverpool. The remains will be forwarded to this city for interment.

The Best Organs.—Prince & Co's. Patent Automatic Organs School Organs and Melodeons. Thirty-five thousand now in use. Every instrument warranted for five years. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Soldier Robbed.—A soldier named Michael Bargin was robbed on Monday night near the St. Clair Hotel, of $175. The money was taken from the lining of his jacket, while Bargin was in liquor.

A Splendid Six-Stop Automatic Organ, black walnut carved case, from the factory of George A. Prince & Co., has been received by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Godey's Lady Book, for July, with an elegant frontispiece, plates of the fashions, and all the usual attractions for the eye and the mind, for sale by Pittock.

Send for a price list of Prince's unrivaled Automatic Organs, School Organs and Melodeons, to Charlotte Blume, sole agent.

Complimentary Testimonial to Lieut. Col. Wm. Blakely, by the Officers of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

At a meeting of the officers of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, convened at the headquarters of the regiment, near Alexandria, Virginia, June 7th, 1865, Major J. M. Daily was called to the Chair, and Lieut. H. K. Brenneman was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, viz: Capt. J. A. Crawford, Capt. Thos. R. Kerr and Lieut. J. B. McLaughlin. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Lieut. Col. William Blakely has tendered his resignation, and has been "honorably discharged the service," we deem it our duty to convey to him our heartfelt sorrow at parting with one who has been so uniformly kind and considerate to officers and enlisted men of this regiment. His many acts of kindness can never be forgotten; and his dignified and manly stand against the abuse of our regiment will long be remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers of the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, recognize in Lieutenant Colonel William Blakely an efficient and just officer, a courageous and courteous gentleman—one equal to the position he has long held, and worthy of imitation in a noble cause. His every official act has been for the good of the service and his regiment; and, although having at one time to contend against adverse circumstances, he triumphantly overcame all with a clear record.

Resolved, That it is with unfeigned regret that we part with one who has commanded us directly on many occasions during the last two-and-a-half years, from the freezing days of Averill's Salem raid to later movements in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Resolved, That as we acknowledge the occasion for further service in the field is now past, we earnestly hope he may return to a more extended field, where the duties, be they ever so arduous, will be executed with the same fidelity, trust and uncomplaining spirit as the hard service in the camp, on the march or on the field of battle.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Colonel Blakely on dress parade, with the signatures of the officers, and that the proceedings of the meeting and presentation be furnished the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, Chronicle, Armstrong Democrat and Indiana Messenger, for publication.

On motion Chaplain A. G. Osborn, Surgeon C. M. Washington and Lieutenant J. N. Barclay were appointed a committee to secure the attendance of Colonel Blakely and present the resolutions. The meeting then adjourned to the Regimental Parade Grounds, where the regiment, under command of Major Daily, was paraded to witness the presentation by Chaplain Osborn, chairman of the committee, who spoke as follows:

COLONEL—We have arrived at a point which in one sense is painful and in another pleasing—painful in consequence of the fact that we are called upon to part with a tried and beloved officer, with whom we have been long and tenderly associated, and to whom we are warmly attached, but pleasant to be able to give on this, the eve of your departure, an expression of the feelings cherished towards you by the officers and men of this regiment, which we have attempted to embody in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the officers. (Here the speaker read the resolutions and presented them.) And allow me to assure you, Colonel, that the spirit and design of these resolutions is no hollow profession; on the contrary, we were unable to find language sufficiently clear and forcible to express fully our attachment for you. Never can we forget the oft repeated instances of your courage and daring—your gentlemanly and courteous bearing toward officers and men, and your unwearied attention to the sick and wounded; it will be impossible to fill your place. It has been considered gratifying when officers were retiring from their commands, if there was even a considerable portion, and especially a majority, who were warmly attached to them; but how much more gratifying is it when I assure you that this brave band of officers and men that now surround you for the last time, are each strongly and warmly attached to you. You have no enemies in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. We most earnestly pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you in your future history, and whether your remaining days are spent as a civilian, barrister or statesman, may you be so happy as to review them from life's scenes with a satisfaction equal to that in which we trace your history with this regiment from its organization up until the present time.

Colonel Blakely, in response to the remarks of Chaplain Osborn, begged leave to thank the officers for the kind and flattering testimonial presented him and expressed his surprise at the offering. He said that he was not deserving of so high a compliment. He prized it higher than a promotion and more precious than gold. In parting with his brother officers and from the regiment he was impressed deeply with the fact that he was leaving his best and truest friends, recollections of whose prompt and hearty countenance in all his duties, and their frequent expressions of good will, were his most happy recompense: that he left them with feelings of satisfaction strongly mingled with those of sorrow, regarding the exigencies of the service as having past and the war at an end. He felt anxious to return homeward to the charms of domestic life, to his wife and little ones. The claims of his country's service fulfilled, he acknowledged the sacred duties and ties imposed by those of family and the home circle. His earnest desire was that those surrounding him, endeared by the same familiar claims to former life, might soon return to their homes and families. He felt as if he left none that he could not grasp by the hand as a soldier-friend, and would in after years be proud of the privilege of meeting them; that the God of infinite wisdom might grant them His blessing, guide and protect them in their future duties as soldiers, and bless their every effort through life's pathway, to a peaceful and happy close. To the enlisted men, the bulwark of a nation's strength and safety, his warmest heartfelt praise belonged. The honor, the credit, the glory of the achievements which had given the regiment a name or influence, to them were due. Whatever of his own efforts, thus acknowledged by them, claimed his unmingled gratitude, with the proudest recollections of their faithfulness, their courage, their endurance and virtues, evinced throughout his official career. He bade them a tender and affectionate farewell.

J. W. DAILEY, Maj. 14th Pa. Cav., President.
H. K. BRENNEMAN, Lieut. and Adjt., Secretary.

Government Sales This Day.—Under direction of R. W. Stembel, commander U. S. Navy, and officer in charge of the Pittsburgh coal station, there will be sold at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at Bigley's Coal Yard, on the Monongahela river, and at 3 P. M., at Saw Mill Run, a number of good Coal Barges; also by order of Col. O. Cross, will be sold, at 10 A. M., at the Fair Ground, 100 good serviceable young mules. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer, will "officiate" at both sales.

The Young Man's Friend.—Warranted to cure Private Diseases. For sale by Druggists. Ask for the Young Man's Friend. A pamphlet giving the symptoms and treatment of private diseases accompanies each Box, or can be had by addressing Young Man's Friend, Box 99, Cincinnati, with a three cent stamp enclosed, to Joe. Fleming or Charles Super. ja31:6m.

Larceny of Oil.—Peter McDonough was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Jackson, upon information made before the Mayor charging him with stealing oil from the Allegheny Wharf. No hearing has yet been had.

British Politics—Significant Hints.

Sir George Grey, the other day, announced in Parliament, on behalf of the government, that it was not the intention of Ministers to put forward any programme of parliamentary reform in view of the General Election. To this the large and liberal constituency of Halifax (Yorkshire) has responded by quietly selecting a radical Reformer as one of the candidates for the borough, in room of Sir Charles Wood. The significance of this consists thus: Sir Charles Wood is a model Whig; he got into Parliament on the back of Lord John Russell's Reform Act, in 1832. Sir Charles has thus been over thirty years in Parliament; he has been nearly half that time in Office with the Whigs. He is now Secretary of State for India. All this is forgotten by his constituents, in presence of the announcement of Sir George Grey that the policy of the government is to remain what it has been—"a masterly inactivity." Hints come to Lord Palmerston from other quarters. Mr. John Stuart Mill is almost sure to win in Westminster, and Mr. Thomas Hughes, ("Tom Brown") one of the best friends of the United States in Europe, is safe for another metropolitan constituency.

Waking Up in Virginia.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune writes that there is a great change coming over the Old Dominion. The late elections have convinced the Union men that unless they in some manner receive the support and protection of the Government they will of necessity be forced to leave the State. Union men all over the State are organizing, and, as an example, we may advert to the fact that such men as Sawyers, Beach, and Hill, Judge Brown, and nearly every Union man who was such before and during the war, have come out decidedly for negro suffrage as the chief hope of Virginia. An important meeting has just been held, and an address is determined upon to the country and the next Congress. These men, when Mr. Johnson became President, were desirous of having Gov. Pierpont recognized by him, and civil authority restored throughout the State; but subsequent events have caused a change in their views, and they assert that nothing can be worse than the present state of things.

The President and the Society of Friends.

Last Tuesday afternoon, a committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting of the New York Friends to present a memorial to the President and Cabinet, had an interview with President Johnson. After referring, with simple eloquence, to the manner of the death of President Lincoln, they came to the question of the enslaved millions in the South, and then made the following appeal: "We therefore respectfully, yet earnestly petition, that, in the reorganization of those States which have wantonly rebelled against the Federal authority, the influence and power of the Government may be so exercised as to secure to all persons, without distinction of color, an equality of rights and franchises. Thus would we practically carry out in spirit those self-evident truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, 'that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among those rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

In response, President Johnson said he would not make a speech, but would talk to them in the spirit of friendship and fraternal regard. He wished to talk to them as though they were all members of the same family. He told them of the difficulties in the way of conferring the right of suffrage as they desired, and gave them many instances of his experience among the slaves of the South, whose habits and feelings he professed, thoroughly to understand. But one great act might be said to have been fully accomplished by the war, after the restoration of the Union, and that is the complete abolition of slavery. There were many other things that would require time to accomplish, and among these might be the question of suffrage. The President referred to his own experience in the rebellion, and to the fact that while he had suffered personally and pecuniarily and in other ways, he had no complaints to make, but would do his best to bring peace and order to the country.—Washington Chronicle.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The New York Times says: Unless we are greatly mistaken, we think it will be found that Mr. Mitchell is held to answer for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, especially in regard to the treatment of our prisoners. The government, we have been informed, is in possession of testimony on this subject, which made his arrest a matter of absolute necessity.

THE demonstrations of all kinds in Europe in favor of Mr. Lincoln continue. A biography of one hundred and fifty pages has already reached a sale of more than 100,000, and photographs, made by Reutlinger, from a large portrait in the banking house of John Monroe & Co., are selling by the thousand. The portraits and biography of President Johnson are also much sought for.

COLONEL MCPHAIL, late of the Minnesota cavalry, has established a colony of one hundred and fifty persons at Red Wood, far out on the head waters of the Minnesota, forty miles beyond New Ulm, where he proposes to settle up the country and fight Indians, using Daniel Boone's instead of Hardee's tactics. He proposes to establish two other colonies further west.

MARRIED:

STEWART—STOWE—On Tuesday, June 20th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sharon, near Rochester, Pa., by the Rev. W. E. Brown, Mr. JAMES H. STEWART, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of Hiram Stowe, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.—ESPECIAL arrangements have been made so that you can get a good, serviceable, neat and stylish Boot or Shoe

AT NEARLY HALF PRICE,

AT THAT

Great Boot and Shoe House,

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

West Side of Fifth Street,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

SHOW YOUR DISCHARGE

to insure the proper reduction. It is an acknowledged fact that we sell better goods for less money than is asked for Rubbish by down-town shoe dealers, and will give you a sure guarantee that you will not be taken in or charged exorbitant prices for anything in the Boot and Shoe line if you will call at

No. 60 FIFTH STREET.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

Publishers Publishers

PRESENTATION PRESENTATION

DEPOT. DEPOT.

LOCATED

No. 74 FIFTH STREET,

Opposite Post Office

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A DEPOT FOR

Books of Every Class and Description,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AUTHORS.

A splendid assortment of

Bible, Hymn and Prayer Books.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. You will receive a present with every book, worth from

Fifty cents to $500.

Catalogues mailed to any part of the United States on application.

74 FIFTH STREET.

TO GENTLEMEN.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

Merchant Tailors,

have opened out at their new store, No. 68 FIFTH STREET, under Concert Hall, and also at their old stand, No. 19 FIFTH STREET, a most elegant assortment of New Summer Goods for gentlemens wear, which has recently been purchased in the East, and which they will make to order at greatly reduced prices.

In our stock will be found all the leading and desirable styles of the season; such as only can be found at a first class establishment, consisting in part of a splendid assortment of French Coatings and Cassimeres, and a full line of Marseilles Vestings, which we will make up to order in a superior style and manner.

An early call from our customers and the public in general is respectfully solicited.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
successor to S. GRAY & SON. Old Stand No. 19 Fifth Street, New Stand, No. 68 Fifth Street.
my23:6mdeod

PORTSMOUTH SIX CORD

SOFT FINISH

American Spool Cotton.

ALSO,

AMORY'S ENAMELED SPOOL COTTON.

These threads are warranted of superior quality and guaranteed to measure 200 yards in length. Can be had in all colors and numbers.

Manufactured by the PORTSMOUTH STEAM FACTORY, and for sale by the trade generally.

CHARLES AMORY & CO.,

SELLING AGENTS,

56 Murray street, New York; 105 Devonshire street, Boston; 205 Church street, Philadelphia.
mh27:2meod