THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 190. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Houses and Lots

In Allegheny at auction. Two brick dwellings on Beaver street, adjoining Dr. Swift's Church, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Here We Are,

Right on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. Recollect that we sold out at the old stand, and have removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Burchfield, just next door to our former stand, right on the corner.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

The Place to Find It,

If you want anything in the Dry Goods line, you will find a very full and complete stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Mourning Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Domestic Goods—or in fact any thing you want in the Dry Goods line, at very low figures for cash, at our new place of business, right on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

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Reduction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowin the reaction that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

New Goods.

South & Ross, 63 Market street, are now receiving a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which they are determined to sell at more reasonable prices than any other house in the city. Having purchased their goods for cash, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to persons.

They also have a choice stock of city-made goods, which they offer at very low prices.

Those wishing to purchase should go early and secure bargains.

Remember the place, No. 63 Market street.

jy25:d SOUTH & ROSS.

Thomas W. Party & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh. Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Suffrage of Colored Men.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE: The desire to vote does not arise from any special benefit which the private member of society expects to derive from the privilege. Not one in a thousand ever finds himself benefitted to the value of a single dollar by all the voting he has done in many years. This is true alike of all classes. It is not to be supposed then, that the black man wishes to be something more than a mere spectator at the ballot box, because he thinks there is some mysterious charm about it that will be of direct and personal benefit to him. It is the *distinction* which wounds, it is the *implied* inflicted which is thus publicly made which is so hard to bear.

But I do not wish to discuss the abstract question, Mr. Editor, but with your permission, to let your readers know what a black man thinks, and how a black man looks at the terrible uproar of which he is the innocent cause. I read the papers; I read all kinds of papers, and I read day after day, such questions as "What shall we do with the negro? Shall the negro vote? And the almost universal cry is, "Let him vote," "Let him vote." But alas, small comfort do I get from this lately born philanthropy. The plea is only for the *southern* negro; only for the lately emancipated slave. He I would share this privilege I must leave Pennsylvania and go to South Carolina. Is there no justice among men? I do not ask whether there is any good reason why an intelligent colored man should be kept from the polls, while many an ignorant foreigner votes; for that question has been asking for a quarter of a century in Pennsylvania, and has found no answer yet. I ask in the name of reason, are there any reasons that can be urged for giving the elective franchise to the negroes of the South, which do not apply equally to the negroes of the North? If the late slaves of Alabama are expected to be the *loyal* "people" of that State, would not the votes of the blacks in New York and Massachusetts be one solid vote in behalf of loyalty and sustaining the government?

I do not insist that *I* am more loyal to the Government of the United States than Governor Perry of South Carolina, although I know I am, but I only urge that I and *all* the black men of the North are just as loyal, just as capable, just deserving, and our votes just as as full on the right side as the most ignorant black man of the plantations. If this be not sound reasoning, Mr. Editor, I shall not take it amiss if you set me right.

A COLORED VOLUNTEER.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent is right in the abstract, but he forgets that amendments to our State Constitution can only be made once in five years. An amendment restoring right of suffrage to colored men of Pennsylvania can be initiated by the Legislature in 1867—not sooner—and the work can be consummated in 1869. That it will be done just as soon as it can be done we have no doubt; but as regards the States of the South, unless the colored men are invested with the right of franchise at once, the door will be closed against them indefinitely. Hence it is that the controversy at present turns upon their case, and not upon the question which will come up in Pennsylvania at the proper time.

Trouble in South Carolina.

Complaints was made that General HATCH shows his influence in favor of the late masters of slaves and against the freedmen, compelling them to remain and work on the plantations on such terms as their employers may choose to offer. The colored people called a mass meeting at Zion's Church, in Charleston, on the 10th inst., and resolved:

"That we, the colored citizens of South Carolina, residing in the City of Charleston, deem it right and proper that we should know from the commander of this district what may be the cause of our molestation by those whom the Government has placed here for the protection of all loyal citizens. We are quite sure of our peaceful conduct in the community, and if we cannot obtain proper information from the authorities, and be redressed, we will appeal to the Government at Washington. We are determined not to permit further any intrusions upon our rights as loyal citizens, nor infractions upon the Government of the United States."

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.—We have received a copy of an address by the National Lincoln Monument Association to the soldiers asking for contributions to the fund for creating a suitable monument over the grave of Abraham Lincoln, at Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. Already nearly $40,000 have been subscribed, and six acres of ground surrounding the tomb have been deeded to the Association. This is an object which should not only interest the soldiers who are particularly appealed to, but every loyal heart in our country. Contributions should be sent to J. H. BENCRIDGE, Illinois State Treasurer, Springfield.

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, one of the Chicago conspirators, whose sentence has never been promulgated, though all his associates who were convicted have been pardoned, was last week sent to the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. It has been generally supposed he was sentenced to death, but we are informed the commandant of the post, Col. Wiswell, who was a member of the Commission that tried him, has written the War Department, recommending his discharge, and he thinks he will soon be set at liberty.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON DESERTED BY SOLDIERS.

Crowds Visiting the President.

NEW TELEGRAPH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

An Alabama Colonel Promoted.

RICHMOND WHIG ACAIN PUBLISHED.

Confiscation Act Vigorously Executed.

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS LEASED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, returning veterans continue to leave this city in large numbers almost daily. Those in and about Washington have been reduced to a comparatively small number, and this is being still further depleted daily. The city now presents much less the appearance of a military capital than at any time during the last four years.

There was an unusual crowd at the White House to-day, notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather. The President devoted several hours to receiving and hearing those desirous of obtaining an audience.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The United States Pacific railroad company have placed twelve hundred miles of their new line of telegraph to California under contract to be built before the end of the present season. The wire for the line has been purchased, and the poles for the interior portion of it will be cut this fall. The whole line from Chicago to San Francisco will be completed and in operation in one year.

Colonel George E. Spencer, of the 15th Alabama Infantry, resigned his commission in April last. On last Saturday the resignation was accepted, when the Colonel was also promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, with his commission to date from April.

A Nashville dispatch says: The Richmond *Whig* recommenced publication to-day by permission of General Terry. Hickerson, the former editor, still retains that position. In his introductory he says he sought to be allowed perfect freedom of discussion on all subjects, but this cannot be. He will endeavor to do the best he can under the embarrassing circumstances which surround him. The tone of his editorial is that of bitter irony at the restrictions imposed upon him.

The confiscation act is vigorously executed throughout Virginia, and the property of many persons pardoned by the President has been libeled. In such cases actions are discontinued on the presentation of certificates of pardon, and the payment of court fees incurred.

The Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, have been leased by the United States to the owners, Joseph R. Anderson and his partners, who have commenced business again as iron manufacturers. These work being held by the government agents as confiscable property, revenue derived by renting them until the proceedings under the confiscation act shall be determined.

LATE MEXICAN ADVICES.

Negrete's Retreat from Matamoras.

MARSHAL BOZAINE'S COMBINATION FRUSTRATED.

The War Daily Becoming More Serious.

SEVERAL IMPERIAL DEFEATS REPORTED.

Juarez in Undisputed Possession of Chihuahua.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The New Orleans *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent says: When Negrete fell back from Matamoras he offered Jennygass battle at Buena Vista, which was declined. Finding the Imperialists were planning to surround him, Negrete retired to Menubova, where he divided his forces, marching them in different directions, and Marshal Bozine's combination, which was to terminate the war, was frustrated.

The war is becoming every day more serious in the State of Michoacan, and a force of ten thousand has been sent from Mexico to protect Merlita, the capital of the State. This has not been done, however, as the Juarez Patriots have succeeded in recalling the cavalry under his command to two regiments. Similar orders have been sent to the Commanding Generals of the Middle and North Carolina Departments directing them to discharge, with the exception of one, all volunteer cavalry regiments attached to their respective commands.

Proclamation of Gov. Parsons of Alabama.

MOBILE, July 22.—The *Advertiser and Register* publishes to-day Governor Parsons' Proclamation. The Governor reviews the prospects of the conditions of the South before secession, and the now impoverished state, and estimates that one hundred and twenty-two thousand Alabamians were in the battle, of which seventy thousand are dead and disabled. Hence, destitution reigns where once stood comfortable homes, and yet amid the ruin, suffering and death resulting from secession, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution is here to-day except slavery—the slave code is dead.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, members of the Commission Court, except Judge Probate, County Treasurer, Tax Collectors, Assessors, Coroners and municipal officers who were in office on the 22d of May last, are appointed during the continuance of the Provisional Government. Judges Probates and Sheriffs who were in office on the 22d of May last, will take the amnesty oath and consume to discharge the duties of office until others are appointed; each officer is required to take the amnesty oath and give new bonds. The election for delegates to the Convention to assemble on the 10th of September next, will be held on the 21st of August next.

From New Orleans—Merritt's Cavalry Going to San Antonio—Commissary Defalcation—Cotton.

CAIRO, July 26.—New Orleans dates to the 19th are received. Merritt's cavalry force are on the move from Shreveport to San Antonio. It was thought the march would not be attended with more than the ordinary inconveniences that beset cavalry through either sections of the Union.

A defalcation of ten thousand dollars has occurred in the Commissary Department. Combustible than unless attention be devoted at once to the conduct of the Freedmen, the horrors of the St. Domingo massacre will be re-enacted in Georgia and Alabama. The *Intelligencer* agrees with the above named paper.

Cabinet Meeting—Charleston Assistant Treasurer—Gov. Perry Returned.

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Benjamin C. Pressley was to-day appointed Assistant Treasurer at Charleston.

Governor Perry has returned to South Carolina to urge forward the reconstruction of the State government.

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Gen. Grant left last night for Saratoga. He will soon take a voyage to Halifax and the Canadas, to be absent about three weeks.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The gold market, today, is dull. The demand is almost entirely confined to the wants of importers, for duties. The bears are quiet, and the premium appears to be sustained chiefly by the large amount held off the market by the bulls. The quotations opened at 145; went up to 145¾; and down again to 145¼.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gold, to-night, 145¾.

Election in Richmond.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special dispatch from Richmond, to-night, says: The election today resulted in the defeat of Taylor for Mayor by 400 majority. Mr. Sturtevant was elected. The election passed off quietly.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON KEEPER.

Trial Indefinitely Postponed.

TREASON INDICTMENTS AGAINST LEE AND OTHERS.

Gov. Perry and Duff Green Pardoned.

FATHER WALTER AND MRS. SURRATT'S CASE.

Mississippi and Atlantic Squadron Reduced.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE CATRON.

Postoffices Reopened in the South.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Times'* Washington special has the following: The trial of Capt. H. Werze, late rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, which was set for to-morrow before a Military Commission, has been indefinitely postponed, and the Secretary of War has the case under advisement. The charges preferred against him and for which it was intended to put him on trial to-morrow, is for violating the customs of war; the supposition being that he refused the prisoners under his charge sufficient food, fed them on spoiled and putrid meat, compelling them to drink water in which had been thrown the slops from camp, chaining persons together and other inhuman practices, from which they died.

The next term of the U. S. Circuit Court is to be held at Norfolk in October, when the treason indictments against Gen. Lee and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood here that these cases will not be presented, but that the President will direct a *nolle pros.* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war, namely, by pardoning them on long probation, and then as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstance.

Among the persons pardoned by the President to-day were Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and Duff Green. The South Carolina delegation have gone home. Governor Perry leaves here to-morrow direct for his State, to assume his official duties as Governor.

It is announced by the few friends of Father Walter, that he has prepared for publication a paper, which is intended to refute the statements contained in General Hardie's communication of the 20th instant. Father Walter was known throughout the war as being one of the most malicious rebels in this country, and from what his acquaintances say of him, his animosity toward the Government has increased rather than diminished in violence. It is from the rebel stand point that he views the acts of Mrs. Surrat and determines her innocence. The Arch Bishop of Baltimore has requested Father Walter to desist from further discussion upon the subject of Mrs. Surratt's guilt or innocence. The refutation paper may therefore never appear in print.

The Navy Department has directed the reduction of the Mississippi squadron to five vessels, including those at Mound City. Admiral Lee has given direction for the carrying of the order into effect. The ordnance material of the squadron will be collected at the new Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks. A large number of enlisted men will at once be discharged from the squadron. The Admiral returns them his thanks and bids them farewell in handsome terms.

Admiral Radford has sailed from Hampton Roads to take command of the Atlantic squadron, with orders to reduce it to ten vessels. The Malvern is his flag ship.

Hon. J. Meigs, of Tennessee, is named to-day as the probable successor of Judge Catron on the United States Supreme Bench. The President tendered the position to Mr. Meigs, but the latter has thus far intimated that he does not desire the office.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A private letter from Matamoras states that large numbers of rebel officers and men, lately belonging the commands of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, are here for the purpose of joining the forces of Maximilian, in Mexico. This action seems to be induced by the high gold bounties offered by the Imperial Government.

During the week ending July 22nd, 1865, the Government has reopened forty-three Postoffices in the South, twenty-three of them in Virginia, eight in Mississippi, six in Tennessee and three each in Kentucky and North Carolina.

It is reported on good authority that John Minor Botts will soon issue an address to the people of Virginia, urging them to vote for negro suffrage in the July hope of the State for its readmission to the Union on terms of equality with the other States.

All of the troops in this Department, numbering about 40,000, will be paid off next week. About six millions of dollars is required to liquidate their claims on the Government.

The Government has forwarded instructions to the Commander of the Department of Virginia to reduce the volunteer cavalry under his command to two regiments. Similar orders have been sent to the Commanding Generals of the Middle and North Carolina Departments directing them to discharge, with the exception of one, all volunteer cavalry regiments attached to their respective commands.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLOR QUINE AUG.

BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY LIVES LOST.

THE SCENE FRIGHTFULLY HORRIBLE.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The North Carolina *Times* of the 22nd, says: The steam propellor, Quinbang, left Moorhead city about six o'clock on Thursday morning, bound for Baltimore, with about 280 discharged soldiers belonging to the following commands: 15 to the 3d U. S. Artillery, 30 to the 20th Maine, 7 to the 169th New York and 3 companies of the 76th Pennsylvania.

At about 8 or 9 o'clock, when off Cape Lookout, the machinery refused to work, and the vessel being driven ashore by the breakers, was split to pieces and became a total wreck. Between thirty and forty of the passengers are reported lost.

The scenes described as being frightfully horrible, and some of the survivers are represented as acting most nobly in their efforts to save their comrades.

The Quinbang is an old boat, built probably before some of the ill-fated passengers were born, and might have done well enough as a transport for cattle, but for human beings, particularly discharged soldiers, who have fought the battles of their country, and are returning home after a long absence, should be furnished something more secure.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The Ford's Theatre Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense fleet at prices at about government appraisement. The next great sales will take place as follows: Boston, August 1st; Philadelphia, August 10th; New York, August 15th; Mound City, Illinois, August 17th; and Washington, August 19th. These sales will dispose of a larger portion of the fleet which has taken so prominent a part in crushing the rebellion.

The Secretary of War, having occupied Ford's Theatre, has informed the counsel of Mr. Ford that he recognized the latter's right to compensation, and, after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for $1,500 per month, with a privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission, if Congress see proper to do so; if not, to return it in good condition. The building will probably be needed for a depository of rebel archives.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Men Attacked with the Disease.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—In the Arkansas and Mississippi bottoms a disease has broken out among the cattle, horses and hogs, which has been raging for some time. They are dying in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the attack. The supposed cause is poison from black knats, which were very thick some time ago. There is great loss of stock. Men were attacked with the disease from doctoring cattle.

Iowa City Altered Bank Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Altered notes, to fifty dollars from five dollars, from the National Bank of Iowa City, were extensively circulated here to-day.

STOLEN BONDS AND COUPONS.

FORMER CLERK IN LOAN OFFICE ARRESTED.

Robbery Confessed by Whittlesey.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE CARS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—On the 5th of June, 1864, the Chief Clerk of the Loan Branch, connected with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the latter a note stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue, of one thousand dollars each, were missing, and that he had exhausted all the resources at his command in endeavoring to find them. As they had not been signed by the Register, or sealed, they could not be negotiated. The Coupons, however, amounting to $180,000, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on the first of January and July in each year, and could be sold any where.

The Solicitor of the Treasury having employed two detectives of this city, it was not long before they fixed upon Wallace W. Whittlesey, a clerk in the loan office of the Treasury Department, as the guilty party, but it was not deemed advisable to make any arrest until more conclusive evidence could be obtained. Their suspicions were strengthened by the fact of his resigning his position in the Treasury in December last, and of his living sumptuously without ostensible means. On Saturday last the detectives proceeded to New York and captured Whittlesey near the Western Hotel, in Courtland street. He confessed his guilt and stated to them where some of the coupons were concealed, namely, in the chandalier of his residence, where they were subsequently found, but the bonds had been destroyed.

On recovering all that was available of the stolen property, the detectives took their prisoner rapidly to Jersey City to catch the train. Whittlesey quietly seated himself in the car, but soon after the train had attained its full speed he hastened to the door, doubtless with the intention of jumping off, but was pulled back. Finding himself foiled he endeavored to obtain sympathy from the passengers by accusing the officers of kidnapping him. He was safely landed here this morning and conveyed to the police headquarters. Whittlesey had sold some eight thousand dollars worth of coupons, have gone home. Governor Perry leaves here to-morrow direct for his State, to assume his official duties as Governor.

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Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan

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Virginia State Seal Altered.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Richmond *Whig* says: The State Seal of Virginia has been materially altered by the new State. The old government device is the same, but the words, "Liberty and Union" now appear above the Goddess of Liberty trampling the form of tyranny.

All the gambling houses in Richmond were closed by the military on last Saturday night.

The bust of Ex-President Tyler has been removed from the Virginia Satte Library.

General Sherman at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Major General W. T. Sherman arrived here this morning. He will be formally welcomed by the civil and military authorities this afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—A banquet was given to General Sherman to-night by military gentlemen. A soldier was mortally wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon at the reception to-day. Gen. Sherman leaves for Washington to-morrow.

The New Labor System in the South.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Charleston *Courier* cautions the northern people against believing the reports of the ill treatment of the negroes in that State, and of disagreements between the freedmen and the late slaveholders. "So far as we can learn," says the *Courier*, "the new system of labor is working admirably."

Quarantine of Charleston.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The quarantine of 30 days has been established at Charleston, of vessels having aboard cases of yellow fever, cholera or other infectious diseases. Also of all vessels from the West Indies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Apologetic.—Owing to a leak in the boiler attached to the engine running our mammoth steam press, we were unable to furnish our country editions to our agents yesterday, but we hope to be able to supply them this afternoon. Through the accommodation of Mr. W. A. Anderson, of the Job office, and the editors of the *Chronicle*, we have been enabled to furnish the full complement of papers for our city edition.

Arrest of Three Men for Passing Counterfeit Money—A Large Amount of Spurious Currency Found in their Possession—Another Arrested on Suspicion.

About half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening, three men named David W. Goheen, John D. Jewell and Samuel L. Billhart, stopped at the dry goods store of Charles Hierholzer, Ohio street, Allegheny, and while the two latter remained outside, the first party entered the store and purchased two flannel shirts, valued at $5, offering a $5 bill on the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh altered to a $50. The storekeeper, not at first perceiving that the note was spurious, went to a neighboring store to get it changed, when he was informed of its being spurious.

On returning he told Goheen that it had been pronounced an alteration, who stated that he had received it in a business transaction from Capt. John McKee. The party then left the store, and Mr. Hierholzer at once summoned night watchmen Bolster and Robinson, and put them on the track of the party. One of the girls, on perceiving that they were pursued, dropped a $20 counterfeit greenback, very poorly executed, which was picked up by one of the watchmen. It is probable that other spurious money may have thus been dropped to destroy the evidence of their evil practices. They were all three overtaken and conveyed to the Allegheny lock-up.

Mayor Morrison, on ascertaining the facts, issued a warrant for the seizure of their baggage, which was taken in charge of the police shortly after ten o'clock. It was found at the depot on Liberty street, in this city, where the parties had been stopping. Two new trunks and a carpet sack were found, belonging to Jewell and Billhart, Goheen being without any baggage. The carpet sack, on examination, was found to contain a lot of imitations of the second issue of fifty cent currency, which were so gotten up, and amounted to $30. One of the trunks was examined, but was found to contain nothing of a suspicious character, while the other had not yet been inspected.

John McKee, the party of whom Goheen, possibly in order to screen himself, claimed to have received the spurious $20 bill, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, but he denies having given the bill to Goheen. He was accompanied by a couple of officers to the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of having his baggage examined. There seems to be nothing but the unsupported statement of Goheen to hold him, and it is probable he will be released, if he has not been an accomplice.

The prisoners will be brought before U. S. Commissioner Sproul for a hearing at ten o'clock this morning, when a thorough investigation into the facts of the case will be had.

A Disorderly Neighborhood.

The people residing on Centre Avenue, in the vicinity of Arthurs and Roberts street, are subjected to a nuisance of the most disagreeable character, in the gangs of lawless ruffians who daily and nightly congregate on the corners of these streets, beat upon insult and injury to inoffensive passers by, without regard to sex or color. The evil is the subject of much complaint among the quiet citizens, and we have been requested to call the attention of the authorities to the matter, hoping that the nuisance will be speedily abated. Scarcely a day passes without some of the citizens being broken by disgraceful brawls. More especially is this condition exhibited towards peaceful citizens of color, who are knocked down and shamefully maltreated without cause. Even the peace of the Sabbath was the cause on Monday evening, when one man came near being killed at the hands of these desperados. This state of affairs is a lawless abiding neighborhood should not be with a prompt remedy, and a few arrests will have a salutary effect on the ruffians who congregate in this locality, and lead to break up this dangerous and growing evil.

Improvement of the Allegheny Wharf.

We are pleased to record the fact, that our City Councils having opened their eyes to the necessity for a well paved wharf for the landing of steamboats and the deposit of freight on the Allegheny, the work is already under headway, with a fair indication of being completed sometime during the fall. The improved wharf will consist of all that portion of the river lying between St. Clair and Hand streets. It is intended, whenever the river shall have fallen sufficiently for the purpose, to construct a water-wall of logs for the landing of steamers. This improvement will give the Allegheny wharf, so long neglected, a truly mercantile appearance. No one can doubt the utility, and indeed the necessity of an improved wharf on this river, who glances at the immense oil traffic which seeks this locality. We believe it is also in contemplation to pave that portion of Duquesne way running parallel with the improved wharf, and when this is completed we may confidently anticipate that the whole length of this thoroughfare will be improved, together with the remaining portions of the Allegheny landing.

Riot in Steubenville—A Man Shot.

Three young men on Monday attacked a countryman in Steubenville, while on horseback, who ran into a house for protection. A peaceable old man who happened to be in the house at the time was assaulted and badly beaten by the three parties, who charged him with having secreted the stranger. The party then repaired to a tavern, where they offered indignities to the female portion of the inmates, and undertook to "clean out the house." Officers were sent for, but on their arrival the party had left the tavern, and gathered stones to attack the officers. Officer Campbell called on one of the party named John Kell to stop, or he would shoot. He refused, and the officer fired, the ball taking effect in the back part of Kell's neck. Although the wound is serious, it is thought that Kell will recover. The other two parties, named Polk Owen and John Barr, have been arrested, but no hearing had yet been had in the case at last accounts.

Struck by Lightning.—During the severe storm of Friday night, the dwelling house of Richard McCullough, in Ross township, Jefferson county, Ohio, was struck by lightning, which tore off a small portion of the roof, broke a rafter and several panes of glass, shattered doors and door frames, knocked a large amount of plastering off the ceilings, and finally passed into the cellar, where it played havoc among the milk crocks and smashed up things generally. A large basket filled with tow was ignited by the lightning, but was extinguished by the timely application of a bucket of water.

A Termagant.—Mrs. Jennings, a notorious scold, residing at the Point, was before Mayor Lowry yesterday on a charge of gross disorderly conduct, and fined five dollars and cost, which she paid.

Allegheny and Environs.

The Street Commissioner has his hands full of work. Owing to the scarcity of labor and materials, last season, much necessary and desirable street work was postponed, to await a reduction of prices. Indeed such was the urgent demand for paving, last season, that many property holders on streets awaiting paving complained of the tardy action of the Councils, while the latter were only postponing action in order to save the pockets of the former. Of such were the petitioners on Central street, Tremont street and North avenue. The latter is now under contract, west of Federal; Tremont street, north of Western avenue, is also under contract to Island lane—the city line. As this is the main outlet from the city toward Hilldale and Mount Union Cemeteries, and the finely improved portion of McClure township along the Beaver road, its importance to the public will be fully understood.

Martin street, in the First ward, from Craig to School, will be put under contract during the season, if materials can be obtained. The scarcity of suitable boulders is a serious drawback. In this connection, we will make a suggestion to the Street Committee: Why not make the experiment of macadamizing some of the avenues of the city, using the furnace cinders, from below Manchester, instead of limestone? We know of no substance more durable than this clinker. It makes a hard, solid, smooth street, and is almost indestructible, in proof of which assertion we need only cite the fine streets around the blast furnaces, all over Pennsylvania.

The paving around the Diamond Squares has been completed; it is probable that the unoccupied squares will be enclose with neat and appropriate fences during the summer. The crossings at the intersection of Federal and Ohio streets are to be raised and improved, by placing a metallic gutter across Ohio, at the east side of Federal, and laying stone flag crossings across each street.

The City Hall is about receiving the finishing touches from the painter. The main story is being oaked and varnished.

What is wanted most in Allegheny is a large and well appointed Hotel, for the accommodation of city boarders and transient guests. It is the opinion of many intelligent gentlemen with whom we have conversed, that such an institution is much needed, and would prove a good investment. We know several gentlemen who are ready to subscribe liberally to the stock of a well appointed establishment, to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Federal street, between the Diamond and Suspension Bridge. Who will undertake this public enterprise?

With the best Market House in the State, a fine City Hall, a magnificent Common ground, inviting a judicious expenditure of some $100,000 to make it a City Park of unequaled extent; with pleasant suburbs easily accessible, and free from dust and smoke, why should not our sister city become a great and beautiful city, the home of the prosperous and wealthy manufacturer, merchant and artisan.

—The "Fifth Ward" (Manchester) exhibits signs of progress. A considerable amount of building is being done, and the improvement of the leading streets is progressing. Why should the citizens of the "Borough" longer deny themselves the advantage of Water and Gas, with other municipal favors, which can be obtained so easily, by a practicable and natural municipal alliance with their neighbors? We will venture a prophecy: Not only will Manchester inevitably be a part of Allegheny, but Reserve and McClure, *Pittsburgh*, and all the surrounding boroughs! This is the natural and inevitable tendency of things. Sooner or later, (and the sooner the better,) a consolidated city, under one municipal government, having uniform municipal taxes, and an equalized and just consolidation of all municipal debts, will *result from* all the disjointed, insignificant and petty burgs, cities, boroughs and townships, now known abroad under the generic name of *Pittsburgh*, receiving credit for some 60,000 population, while having nearly 300,000, and paying taxes on income second to few cities in the Union.

—Those of our readers who have not recently taken a trip down to the shades of Pork House—(what's in a name?) via "P., A. & C. M. R. R.," "P., F. W. & C. R. R.," "Panhandle," or by "P., F. W. & C. R. R." have no adequate conception of the appearance of things in that thriving neighborhood, where not recently cellarberries and frogs were the principal denizens, now we see fine rows of dwellings, neat and comfortable frame structures, erected to accommodate the multitude of manufactories erected with the numerous extensive manufacturing establishments which have sprung up as by magic, along the narrows between the railroad and the Ohio. All along from Manchester to the "Pork House"—(what's in a name?) via "P., A. & C. M. R. R." or by "P., F. W. & C. R. R." have no adequate conception of the appearance of things in that thriving neighborhood, where not recently cellarberries and frogs were the principal denizens, now we see fine rows of dwellings, neat and comfortable frame structures, erected to accommodate the multitude of manufactories erected with the numerous extensive manufacturing establishments which have sprung up as by magic, along the narrows between the railroad and the Ohio. All along from Manchester to the "Pork House" We have no doubt these extensive works would have continued down along the river to Rochester, had not nature placed a high barrage in the way of the "Giant." Such has been the pressure for manufacturing sites adjacent to two railroads and the river, that an uncle of ours, reputed to be influential and probably worth a million, purchased his farm, who had established a line hospital away outside the bustling city, for a quiet retreat, in time of sickness for the "mariners" of the ohio, some years since, now finds his sylvan retreat sandwiched between two large blast furnaces on one side and an immense rolling mill, on the other. So with that excellent Educational establishment for boys and girls, the House of Refuge, erected a few years since some miles out in the country, now situate amidst populous streets, and adjoining one of the largest Locomotive works in the country. Our enterprising friends, Phillips, of St. Clair street, need to have difficulty in retaining the workmen at their extensive Oil Cloth works, away down below Woods' Run; they compl