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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

MR. H. L. RICHMOND, of Meadville, has consented to be a candidate for Additional Law Judge in the Sixth district.

ERIE PEOPLE are talking of the erection of water-works of sufficient capacity for fire as well as domestic purposes.

PITHOLE is exultant over the repeal of the excise duty on crude petroleum. A new face has come upon the oil interest there.

MR. B. L. SEAGO, an editor of Atlanta, Ga., committed suicide at St. Louis, on Sunday last. Love, poverty, sorrow and misanthropy the cause.

IT has been ascertained that the Government will lose between two hundred and three hundred thousand dollars by the failure of CULVER, PENN & CO., the New York bankers.

THE Mexican Republicans at Washington fear that Santa Anna's return of Secretary Seward's visit indicates that on his return to Mexico he may replace Maximilian by a nominal Republican Government, guaranteeing the French debt.

THE Union men of Texas have put forth a declaration of principles, holding secession to have been null and void from the beginning, and that the debt contracted to give it vitality ought to be repudiated, while the national debt ought to be paid.

WE joyfully give the President thanks for signing the amended *habeas corpus* act, intended to protect civil and military officers of the Government from malicious prosecution for acts committed during the civil war in discharge of duty or in obedience to orders.

PROMINENT New York physicians now deny that there has been a case of real cholera in that city or harbor this spring. They also affirm that instead of increase of bowel disorders, which usually precedes epidemic cholera, there has actually been a diminution of such complaints.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON has recently tried to "fire the Southern heart" by charging General Sherman with burning Columbia, South Carolina. Affidavits, taken in that city, of persons resident there at the time of the conflagration, show that the fires were lighted by the rebels before the national troops entered.

A YOUNG CLERK at St. Louis, on Sunday, undertook to kill himself by shooting, because a gentleman would not let him marry his daughter. He went into a lumber yard, and commenced a preliminary prayer, when three of his young friends surprised him, took away his pistol, and advised him to elope with the girl.

THE Republican State Committee meet at Philadelphia to-day to organize for the gubernatorial campaign. The Committee was fortunately chosen of intelligent, enterprising and experienced gentlemen. We venture the prediction that the canvass will be conducted with spirit, and that the Committee will not recede from the high stand taken by the Convention in its Platform.

MR. E. H. CHASE, President of the Petroleum Bank, recently announced himself as a Republican candidate for the Legislature from Crawford county. This drew out a joint protest from many leading citizens of Titusville, who urge the odium of the failure of that institution as a reason why he should not stand as a candidate. The Titusville *Herald* endorses the protest. A popular requisition has been made on Mr JOSEPH L. CHASE to allow his name to be used for Representative.

THE President has been making a stump speech to the British people, through the intervention of a correspondent of the London *Times* as reporter. In this talk he freely admits that the tendency of his Policy is to bring the rebel element at the South and the secession element at the North into close co-operation with each other, and into power in the national councils. He also indulges in the folly of denouncing the men by whom he was elected Vice President as disunionists, whom it is his duty to put down.

THE Nashville *Press* and *Times* reports an interesting conversation which recently occurred between a Mississippi planter and a rebel soldier of Tennessee. The planter was declaiming against the new franchise law by which rebels are prevented from voting in Tennessee, whereupon the soldier replied as follows:

"I can't blame the Legislature for acting as it did. It did nothing but what we intended to do had we won the fight in place of the Yankees. If we had held Tennessee we would not have allowed Union men to vote or hold office, and there is no sense in my abusing others for doing to me what I had fully determined to do to them had circumstances been different. I don't deny that it is pretty rough to be denied a vote, but still it is the fate of war, and I know that we Confederates were determined to disfranchise all who were against us. We have no business at all to complain."

A GOOD many Kentuckians fought on the rebel side at Atlanta, and were killed. Some living Kentuckians, now resident in Georgia, have sent an appeal to their native State for means to bury these rebels in a cemetery. So far, we see no reason to object. But the grounds on which the appeal is urged does not suit our views of reconstruction, however satisfactory it may be to conservatives. Those "hapless though illustrious sons" of Kentucky died in a "manly defense of a sacred cause." Kentucky regarded them as the "pride of her heart," and "the world would heap obloquy on us should we fail to signalize their deeds in a manner becoming the gratitude of southern hearts and the glory of southern arms." "Their gallantry will be written on the future page of Kentucky's renown;" and if the money for the proposed cemetery is furnished, "it shall be expended in such a manner as will elicit pilgrims from afar to worship as at a Mecca shrine, the place so sacred to the memory of the loved and lost."

The Gettysburg Monument.

The contract for the erection of the Gettysburg monument has been awarded to James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Ct., at a cost of $50,000.

The monument will stand upon the crown of the hill where the cemetery is located. Around it, in semi-circular slopes, will lie—the bodies being now buried—the honored dead, each man being separately coffined, and the men of each State together in sections. The division between the States are marked by alleys leading from the monument to the outer circle; the coffined rows are divided by continuous granite blocks six inches in height, upon which the name and regiment of each soldier, so far as ascertained, is inscribed as for his proper headstone.

The monument is twenty-three feet square at the base, and fifty-five feet in height. At the angles of the base are four buttresses, each supporting a colossal statue in a sitting posture. These statues are allegorical, and represent respectively War, History, Peace, and Plenty. War is represented by the figure of an American soldier; who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle and the names of the honored dead, while History with her stylus and tablet writes down the imperishable record. The corresponding statues symbolize Peace and Plenty. Peace is represented by a mechanic with the implements of his trade about him. Plenty is typified by a female figure with a sheaf of wheat and ploughshare. These last figures indicate the industry and activity which shall succeed the ravages of war, and the abundance and prosperity which are the crowning results of the glorious victory here achieved.

Upon the richly moulded cornice rests an octagonal plinth, bearing in *basso relievo* the coat of arms of the United States. On the shaft above and encircling it are eighteen stars in *basso relievo*, representing the States which remained loyal throughout the fiery trial.

The capital is finely moulded, and supports a three-quarter globe, upon which stands the colossal statue, fifteen feet high, representing the Genius of Liberty clasping within her left arm the folds of the American flag, while in her raised right hand she holds the victor's wreath of laurel. The pedestal is to be made of fine white granite, and the statues of white American marble.

CITY ITEMS.

Discrepancy.

DR. SILL: That confirms my long entertained opinion. I have often seen flattering accounts of other dental establishments of Penn street, and the other day, in your absence, my extreme suffering from an aching tooth, compelled me to go into a free gas establishment, where they claim to write their own compliments. Needing but one tooth out, I so expressed myself, and inhaled the gas, and to my astonishment, on returning to consciousness, two teeth were out. One of them, under your treatment, would have been saved, as the one you have just pulled is sufficient testimony. So if the people have to give up their good teeth, to support laughing gas, it is dear in reckless hands, though given free. But I suppose such establishments must have their pay in some way. You certainly have enough to do, but if it were known and believed how skilled you and your partner gave the gas, and at the same time that you are careful to preserve all the good natural teeth, the people would overwhelm you with business. If this opinion is worth anything to you let it be published. [illegible] R. MARTY.

Peace hath its Victories

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people died of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come, by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, *work* continually. If their hands are unemployed, their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

What 25 Cents will Do

The newest thing
In Pittsburgh.
The newest thing
In Pittsburgh.
Twenty-five Cents
Is all you want to make your first purchase.

You are sure to want some of our goods, if you only step in and see at what astonishingly low prices they are sold.

Hundreds of articles of real value carried away daily, by delighted customers.

A list kept of the persons taking the most valuable articles, and their residences, which will be shown with pleasure to any one wishing to see it.

About one half of the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity have visited us within the last two weeks, and we expect the balance right along. my16:3tevd

Soldiers

Soldiers who have served in the armies of the Union, children, mothers, everybody that has got a bad Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, or is troubled with any lung or throat complaints, we advise you to use Coe's Cough Balsam, the cheapest and best cough preparation in the world.

And when you have the Dyspepsia, or are troubled with Constipation—the great cause of ill health—or any trouble of the stomach or bowels, use Coe's Dyspepsia Cure immediately.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & 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. 78 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.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

All the new styles of gents' fine silk and cassimere Hats, gents' youths' and boys' fine felt Hats, men and boys' straw goods, ladies' and misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at the first class Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

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.

Eight Houses and Lots

On Beaver and Franklin streets, Manchester near Passenger Railroad, at auction, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. See auction sales on second page, for advertisement—by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

I hereby challenge any person to question my right to manufacture the above, and offer the same for sale at my new Stores, 107 Smithfield street, and opposite the Postoffice.

J. M. FULTON.

Merchants' National Bank Failure—Investigations of the House Committee.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The developments in the Merchants' National Bank failure, under the investigation of the House Committee, are very bad. It is believed a majority of the Committee will report against permitting any deposits in National Banks of Government funds, but if this proposition fails, stringent regulations will be adopted.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

The Government Selling Gold.

EMPEROR MAXIMILLIAN AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President this afternoon returned the Colorado bill to the Senate with his objections. He does not consider the establishment of a State government in Colorado at present necessary for the welfare of the people there. The population is small, and some estimate it as low as 25,000, while the advocates of the bill reckon the number at from 35,000 to 40,000. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens desire or are prepared for the change of a Territorial to a State government. The final objection is that the admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Union appears to him to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. Instead of increasing, Colorado has decreased in population.

The *Post* says: considerable surprise has been expressed this morning at the report which is said to be supported by indisputable evidence, that the Government has been selling gold to-day. The effect has been to check the activity and depress the price of Government securities. The foreign houses which have sold 5-20's short with the view to import them, have, by this unexpected policy of the Treasury, been probably aided in their movement. It is reported that the Government has sold no gold below $1,30, but the influence of the sales has depressed the price to $1,29½.

In the message sent to the House to-day, concerning Maximilian's discriminating against American commerce, the Secretary encloses a copy of a communication from the Collector of Customs of Brownsville, in which mention is made of an order promulgated in the City of Matamoras, Mexico, to the effect that all goods going to Brownsville from that city, or coming to Matamoras, from Brownsville, should pay duties. This order is represented to be in conflict with the policy which for four years had been recognized in that section, under which all goods entering Matamoras were free of duty, being subject thereto only when sold to go into the interior of Mexico, or having entered Matamoras as they were exported to a foreign country they are said to have been subject to one quarter of the full duties.

As the order referred to is alleged not to extend to Bagdad, Mexico, the Collector considered its object to be a discrimination against the trade of Brownsville, but he fails to state by what authority, whether purely local or otherwise, it was promulgated. The Collector in his letter, says the reason of this order is pure anger and fears that Brownsville will do all the business of Mexico, as it did before the war. They hope by a decree against Brownsville to force all the trade through their port, and put all the freights in their own hands. The working of [illegible] is as they hope. No business [illegible] at Brownsville, and [illegible] whole trade of Brownsville with Mexico, or [illegible] trade is [illegible]. There is, [illegible] says, one means of redress, which would have the immediate effect of showing them that the rule will work both ways.

An order from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of the ports of New Orleans, Galveston and Indianola, not to clear any vessel for the ports of Bagdad and Matamoras, Mexico, until he has laid the matter before the authorities of Mexico. They would cause consternation at Matamoras, as [illegible] draw all their supplies of corn, hay, lard, flour, and in fact nearly all their groceries from those cities. The cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz would then do all the business of the interior of Mexico, and San Antonio, Texas, the trade of Chihuahua, while this place would feed all the Rio Grande valley. In justice to many of the prominent merchants of Matamoras, the Collector states that they are opposed to the decree, while others interested in the promotion of Bagdad are the originators.

The Internal Revenue Bureau gives notice to Assessors and Collectors, that the joint resolution for exemption of crude petroleum from internal Revenue tax or duty, took effect from and after the 9th inst.

SEWARD AND "MY POLICY."

THE COLORADO ADMISSION QUESTION.

J. Minor Botts Proposes a Plan of Reconstruction.

DAMAGE BY A TORNADO.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Tribune's* special says that it is understood that Secretary Seward will call on Santa Anna on his way to Auburn, where he is expected to make a speech in defence of the President's policy.

Members of the House interested in the passage of the Army bill regard it as hopeless.

The *World's* special says the friends of the Colorado admission bill now claim that the President will approve its passage.

John Minor Botts publishes a proposition for reconstruction, which he has sent to members of Congress. He regards the present [illegible] passed by the House as worse than a [illegible]. He proposes to simply pass a law, embracing an oath to be taken by all men of twenty-five years and under, that they never voluntarily had anything to do with the rebellion, before they can hold any State or Federal office, and then to be taken by those of thirty, or under, who cannot take the first oath, that they acknowledge the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed under it, and that they will protect the flag of the country. Thus, he says, the government of the South will be given to loyal men, and those who were either driven or unwillingly coaxed into the rebellion.

The tornado of last Sunday did much damage in the neighborhood of Cornwall, Orange county. Trees of large size were broken off or torn up by the roots, and all sorts of movable articles on farms were sent in every direction.

Act Relating to Judicial Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following is the bill amending an act relating to the judicial proceedings in certain cases, and approved on March, 1863. It provides that any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done, or omitted to be done during the rebellion by an officer or person under or by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district or place within which such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done, or omitted to be done, either by the person, or officer to whom the order was addressed or for whom it be intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held, and are hereby declared to come within the purport of the fourth and fifth sections of the said act of March 3d, 1863, for all purposes of defense, transfer, appeal, or limitation provided therein, but no such order shall by the effect of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, be a defence to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this act. When the said order is in writing it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of the authenticity or attested copy of the same, or if sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from a military officer, shall be *prima facia* evidence of its authenticity, or if the original of such [illegible] telegram is lost and cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases. The right of removal from the State Court into the Circuit of the United States may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea or other defense in said court, at any term of said court subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered, and before a jury is empanneled to try the same; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after judgment in the State Court; nor shall it be necessary in the State Court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the United States Circuit Court, but on the filing of the petitions verified as provided in said fifth section. The further proceedings in the State Court shall cease, and not be resumed until a certificate under the seal of the said Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court as the next time is produced. If the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of no effect, and all parties, Judges, officers, and other persons thenceforth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by an action in a Court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States, for the District in which such further proceedings may have been, or where the party, officer, or other person so offending shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either court, the party who is plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs. It is made the duty of the Clerk of the State Court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning for the removal, and upon the refusal or neglect of the Clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket the case in the Circuit Court of the United States, and there, upon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the Clerk of the State Court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition, and upon his default, may order a non suit and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

Veto of the Colorado Bill—Memphis Rioters—Sherman's Funding Bill

NEW YORK, May 15.—The veto of the Colorado Bill has been written and signed, and will be sent to the Senate after reading it to the Cabinet.

The *Post's* special says: The Committee on the Memphis riots will start for that place to-morrow.

The bill heretofore introduced by Senator Sherman to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt, and for funding the same, was reported back from the Committee of Finance to-day with an amendment providing that the expense of disposing of the bonds shall not exceed one per cent. of the amount disposed of. The original bill fixed the amount at two per cent. for preparing, issuing and disposing of the bonds.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1866.
SENATE.

Mr. Van Winkle introduced a joint resolution to suspend, temporarily, the collection of the direct tax in West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Van Winkle introduced a bill to apportion the issue of national currency among the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would, on Monday next, call up the reconstruction resolutions from the House, and press them to a vote as early as possible.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the United States Circuit Court in Virginia. The place is changed from Norfolk to Richmond, and the time is fixed for the last Monday in May and December. The bill was passed.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an additional Secretary of the Navy, to take the place of the present Assistant Secretary, who is about to visit Europe officially, was passed.

The joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States was then taken up.

After discussion, Mr. Sumner's amendment was adopted, and then the resolution proposed as a substitute for that of the House was rejected; 17 against 19.

Mr. Chanler moved to table the latter. Rejected: 15 against 22.

Mr. Henderson moved to substitute the Secretary of the Treasury for the President, wherever those words occurred, and to strike out the portion of the bill authorizing the President to empower military and naval commanders in forts, or places that have been, or are in insurrection, to enforce Quarantine regulations, and insert instead, authority to the President to direct the Revenue officers, and officers commanding Revenue Cutters; to aid in enforcing such Quarantine and health laws, as may be necessarily agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was provided that all authority herein granted shall expire on the 1st of January next.

The House bill then passed by a vote of 27 to 12.

At three o'clock a message was received from the President vetoing the Colorado bill.

The bill to prevent smuggling was discussed and passed.

The Consular appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. McDougall called for the reading of the veto message.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Legislature of Montana for the establishment of a branch mint in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a memorial from the same source, asking for an extension of the southern boundary of that Territory. This was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Chair laid before the Senate an address of the colored citizens of Chicago dated April 23d, 1866, to the Congress of the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to change the place and time of holding the United States Court in Virginia. It changes the place from Norfolk to Richmond, and provides that the time for commencing the court session shall be the first Monday in May and December. A provision giving the Chief Justice power to call a special session was stricken out, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to reduce the rates of interest on national debt, and for funding the same with an amendment which provides that the cost of disposing of the bonds shall not exceed one per cent of their amount. The provision before amended allowed two per cent for preparing, issuing and disposing of the bonds.

Mr. Sherman suggested to Mr. Fessenden to set a day for calling up the above.

Mr. Fessenden said he was opposed to the bill, and was not in favor of fixing any day for taking it up.

Mr. Sherman said he would endeavor to call it up some day next week.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. McDougal said it was a matter of courtesy to the President to read the message.

Mr. Fessenden said he showed no disrespect whatever to the President by his motion. He merely wished to postpone the reading until to-morrow morning, when there would be a full Senate.

Mr. McDougall said this was the first time a message had been denied a reading for so long. He could not but regard it as a vindictive assault upon the President.

After Executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented the address of the Swiss Committee, of Geneva, to the Congress of the United States, in regard to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, obtained an order for the printing of [illegible] which he proposed to offer as a substitute for one of the bills reported by the Committee on Reconstruction. The amendment is as follows: Strike out all after enactive in the clause in the first section in House bill 543, and insert the following: That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such state, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such—provided, that if any State, after ratifying said amendment, and conforming its Constitution and laws therewith, shall establish an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction, who are not less than twenty one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State shall be admitted as aforesaid, without being required to await the action of other States on said amendment, and provided, further, that nothing contained in this section shall relate to the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now entitled to vote.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to incorporate the American Cotton Company of the District of Columbia. Read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House whether any application has been made for the reissue of the Dundas patent for a cultivator, and if so, by whom, at what time, and for what grounds, also what effect the issue of such patent would have on the agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, objected to the resolution being received.

Mr. Washburn represented that the resolution only asked for information, and it could be referred to the gentleman's (Jencks) Committee on Agriculture.

The objection was persisted in.

The bill to amend and organize the acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dacotah, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico, came up for consideration. The bill prohibits the Legislative Assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate powers, but authorizes them to pass laws for the purpose. It declares null and void all charters heretofore [illegible] of the Legislature. The [illegible] provides that no person appointed to any office in the Territories shall receive any compensation unless he shall have entered upon the discharge of his official duties within the territories, and that no officer shall be paid for the time he may be absent from the territory without authority from the President. It prohibits Legislative assemblies from granting divorces, but leaves that authority with the courts of the United States in the territories.

The [illegible] section is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That within the Territories aforesaid, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of color, and all persons shall be equal before the law, and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or of the legislative assemblies of the Territories aforesaid, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

The 10th section entitles the Territorial Secretary, who performs the duties of Acting Governor in the absence of the Governor, to receive pay equal to the Governor's salary.

Mr. Le Blond moved to amend by striking out the ninth section, and addressed the House in support of his amendment. He did not believe that Congress had the power to control citizens in the territories in regard to the right of suffrage. Referring to the attempt to shift the responsibility of the passage of the constitutional amendment from the Republican to the Democratic party, he said it would be found a very difficult to make the people believe that thirty Democrats controlled the action of the House in an important measure. He called for the yeas and nays on his amendment. The vote was taken and the amendment was rejected by yeas, 36, nays, 75. The bill was then passed by a vote of 79 to 43.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, and amending the 9th section of the present Internal Revenue bill. A number of verbal and important amendments were made. The exemption from distraint for taxes was made to consist of school books and wearing apparel necessary for the family, arms for personal use, one cow, two hogs, five sheep and the wool thereof, provided the aggregate market value of the sheep shall not exceed $50, fuel to an amount not exceeding $25, provisions not to exceed $50, household furniture not exceeding $300, and books, tools or implements of a trade or profession not greater than $100.

Mr. Niblock suggested the adding of a proviso that there should be no distinction made in the sheep on account of race or color, but the proviso was not inserted.

The clause amendatory to the third section of the present law was amended by reducing the rate of interest in cases where property is sold for taxes, from 20 to 10 per cent.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, a new clause was inserted amending section forty-four of the present law by adding to it a proviso, that when a second assessment may have been made in case the last statement was false or fraudulent, such assessment shall not be remitted, nor shall taxes or duties collected under such assessment be recovered, refunded or paid back unless the last statement or return was not false or fraudulent, and did contain an understatement or an undervaluation.

The Committee progressed in the bill as far as page forty-four.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in reference to the following subject: Transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in answer to the House resolution of the 17th of May, in reference to clerks employed in the Department of State, and transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the House resolution of the 3d of May, concerning discriminations by the so called Maximilian Government of Mexico against American commerce, or against commerce from particular American ports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Messrs. Boutwell and Le Blond were excused from service on the special committee ordered by the House yesterday, to investigate the Memphis riots, and Messrs. Broomall and Shanklin were appointed in their stead.

The House then adjourned.

Proposed Apportionment of National Currency!

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The resolution by Mr. Van Winkle in the Senate to-day, to apportion the national currency to several States and Territories, and to the District of Columbia authorizes and directs the Comptroller of the currency to be apportioned as follows: First, one half, or one hundred and fifty millions shall be apportioned in proportion to the population. Second, The remaining one hundred and fifty millions shall be apportioned in proportion to the value of the annual production of agricultural, manufacturing and mining industry of each State and territory, which value shall be determined by the census exhibits, if practicable.

It otherwise, to be established by the Comptroller according to the best obtainable information. If any State shall have an excess above the maximum allowed to each State, provision is made for a reduction of the issue, and the deficiency may be brought up to the maximum, but a reduction shall take effect only as circulating notes are to be turned into the Treasury, to be cancelled on account of mutilation.

It also provides that in the organization of additional banks, preference shall be given, as far as practicable, to such existing banks in good refute as shall signify a desire to the Comptroller to be converted into national banks. It suspends the operation of the provision of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1865, referring to State bank and banking Associations until the 1st day of June 1867.

The Indictment Against Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, received late last night, has the following from Washington: That the indictment found last week at Norfolk, against Jefferson Davis, recites that he did, on the 11th day of June, 1864, in the city of Richmond, with force of arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and in order to fulfill and carry into effect his said traitorous designs, he and a great multitude of persons, who are at present unknown, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, did falsely and traitorously assemble and gather themselves together against the United States, and did in a warlike, hostile and traitorous manner array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of allegiance of fidelity of said Jefferson Davis and against the Constitution, peace, dignity, and Government of the said United States, and against the forms of the statute of the United States in such cases provided.

Death of a Rebel Exile—Suit for Heavy Damages—Enfranchisement of Women Appealed for.

NEW YORK, May 15.—General Pierre Gustave Toutont De Beauregard was reported at Baltimore yesterday on his way to New York, whence he would sail for Europe.

The death of ex-Gov. Henry Watter, formerly of Louisiana, and one of the voluntary exiles in Mexico, is reported.

John M. Way, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, has commenced suit for $20,000 damages against the leaders of an indignant crowd in that town, who, on hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln, had reason to take umbrage at Mr. Way's actions, and justice him considerably.

The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention, held in this city recently, adopted an appeal to the Congress of the United States for the enfranchisement of women.

Immense Fenian Demonstration—The O Mahony Roberts Imbroglio Unhealed.

NEW YORK, May 15.—An immense body of men and women attended the Fenian demonstration at Jones' Wood to-day, still only the O'Mahony faction [illegible] backs the organization of Stephens. [illegible] Roberts men yet stand aloof. These number thousands, and [illegible] supposed to be but little prospect of a perfect union here, even upon the question of national sovereignty.

The examination of the treasury of the O'Mahony men, by direction of Stephens, says the *Post*, shows that only five hundred dollars remain, but by selling the lease of the Union Square headquarters, the sum of eleven thousand dollars could be obtained. There is a deficit of thirty thousand dollars which none of the men who ought to know the facts will explain.

Address of the President of the United States of Columbia.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Courier*, of this city, publishes the address from Gen. T. C. De Mosquera, the new President of the United States of Columbia, to the people of the Republic. The President strongly denounces the last insurrectionary movements, and gives assurance that he will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights. Before leaving Europe, President Mosquera concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce, and another relative to postal affairs, with England. He also arranged an agreement with the [illegible] Government [illegible] which [illegible] separated from the State.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—The steamer [illegible] has arrived from New York.

Cotton stiffer; sales [illegible] bales, low [illegible]. Receipts for [illegible] days [illegible] bales against [illegible] same last week. Exports [illegible] bales. Stock. [illegible] Gold [illegible]. Sterling [illegible]. New York Bank Checks ¼ premium.

The Episcopal delegates favor a choice on the Louisiana clergy. Leading men wish Dr. Hattan or Seabury. The office is considered very high.

The Supreme [illegible] cases to [illegible] appeal from the decision against Confederate money loans and mortgages.

The river is falling. The floods have not reached the Opelousas Railroad. It is believed the Opelousas and Teche country will be spared. Ouachita cotton reports are bad.

The Fenian Ovation at Jones' Woods—Speech by Stephens.

NEW YORK, May 15.—About six thousand persons were present at the Fenian demonstration at Jones' Woods. Stephens made a forcible address, giving the history of the Fenian movement. He said he had received but little money from this country, and the heart burnings and scandals here were such as could only be compensated by Irish liberation. They only wanted money. Ireland had done ten times as much in that way as America. If Great Britain had become engaged in a Danish war, it was their purpose to have taken arms.

Preparations for Reception of Mormon Emigrants—New York Excise Law Receipts.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Mr. Stenhouse, editor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph* and Mr. Taylor, agent for Mormon Emigration, arrived here to-day from Utah to prepare for the reception of about 3,500 Mormons to arrive this season.

The sum of $25,000 has been received for license under the new excise law up to one o'clock to-day.

Health of Jeff Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15.—It is understood that the surgeon of the Post has complied with the instructions of President Johnson to furnish a special report upon the physical condition of Jefferson Davis. The nature of the report has not been made known, but there is reason to believe that it does not speak in very hopeful terms of his condition, and urges a less rigid system of confinement.

Fire at Salem, Mass.

SALEM, MASS., May 15.—A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed the Lynde block and the old Saltonstall school house, together with several buildings. The East India Marine Hall building was also greatly damaged, but the valuable collection of curiosities was saved. Lynde block was owned by Francis Peabody. The loss of property is estimated at $75,000, mostly insured.

Nominations for Consul Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. Calvin Brown, of New York, as Consul at Augsburg, and Frank Swan of Ohio, as Consul at Naples.

Three Persons Burnt to Death.

MONTPELIER, VT., May 15.—The house of Lyman Burbank was burned last night. Two young ladies and Mr. Burbank were unable to escape, and were destroyed by the flames.

Liquor Bill Defeated.

BOSTON, May 15.—The bill to license and legalize liquor selling in Massachusetts, was defeated in the House to-day, by the large vote of 146 to 40.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—The theatre was crowded last evening from parquette to dome to witness Lord Byron's great poem, in three acts, entitled "Mazeppa" or the "Wild Horse of Tartar" as performed by the world-renowned equestrian actress, Miss Leo Hudson, who appeared as "Mazeppa." We but speak the universal sentiment of the theatre-going public when we say that Miss Hudson has no equal in this character at this day upon the American stage. In every respect she is equal to the difficult *role* before her, and never once flags or falters, but seems to be perfect "master of the situation" from the beginning of the play to its close. She was repeatedly applauded last evening. The play was well put upon the stage, and the minor parts creditably sustained. She will appear this evening in the same play. Leo Hudson matinee on Saturday afternoon.

OPERA HOUSE.—Another large audience greeted the witching little Emilie Melville last night, at the Opera House, and judging from the enthusiasm created among her auditors, she made a decided hit.

To-night she appears in two of her best roles, and we hope and expect that the auditorium will be packed.

The New Gospel of Peace according to St. Benjamin. Book fourth and last. New York: The American News Company.

The quaint humor conspicuous in the former numbers of this series, is happily preserved in this closing one. Indeed, some of the final touches surpass in effect those that were earlier.

For sale by John P. Hunt.

Again Flowing.—The Phillips Well, in the Venango regions, the property of the Thompson and Commercial Oil Companies, a day or two since commenced flowing and is now yielding four hundred barrels of oil daily. All the other wells of this company, in the neighborhood of the Phillips, have increased their yield.

The Hay Crop.—We are informed by farmers that the recent frosts have materially injured the hay crop, which will, it is supposed, fall far behind, both in quantity and quality, the yield of last year.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

ADDITIONAL ON THIRD PAGE.

The Soldiers' State Convention.

We would remind our readers of the fact that a convention of honorably discharged soldiers, delegates from the several Leagues throughout the Commonwealth, will be held in this city, on the 5th of June proximo. As yet our [illegible] has not made any preparations for the event, and it behooves the members thereof to set up and [illegible]. There will be a large assemblage of those who battled to crush the rebellion at [illegible] and for the honor of our city [illegible] seen to it that the visitors are properly received and entertained. We learn that [illegible] ladies has League design sending a delegation of fifteen hundred men, in the League uniform, and there will doubtless be large delegations from other parts. An effort will be made, we understand, to secure City Hall for the convention. At the next meeting of our League, required action will be taken, and then we shall be able to speak definitely as to the arrangements.

Habeas Corpus in the Common Pleas—Enlistment of Minors in the Regular Service.

Writs of habeas corpus made returnable yesterday before Judge Sterrett, were disposed of by that official. The first was issued on the application of Thomas McQuade, through counsel, George Christy, Esq. He claimed to be the uncle of Michael McQuade, a minor, aged sixteen, enlisted in the regular service of the United States, by Major A. L. Smith, recruiting officer. The enlisted party was present in court, and in reply to inquiries stated that he had enlisted voluntarily, that he was an orphan, his parents being dead, and that no guardian had been appointed for him. He also stated that he preferred remaining in the service. Judge Sterrett thereupon quashed the writ on the ground that the relator was not the guardian of the boy, and therefore had no legal right to the custody of his person. The youthful soldier was accordingly remanded to the custody of Maj. Smith.

Catherine Nagle, was the relator in the next case, setting forth in her petition that her son, Michael Nagle, aged fourteen, had been enlisted in the military service by Maj. Smith, without his parents' consent. It appeared by proof that the boy had forged his father's signature (or mark) to a consent to his enlistment, and had secured the signature of a comrade as subscribing witness, thus, seemingly, complying with the regulations of the army. Michael expressed his desire to remain in the service, and in answer to the question, put by the court, as to whether he would return home and obey his parents replied emphatically in the negative. Nevertheless, the enlistment was unlawful, and Judge Sterrett ordered that the boy be remanded to the custody of his father, Michael Nagle, Sr., upon the condition that he (the father) pay the respondent twelve dollars and fifty cents for subsistence and clothing issued to and retained by said minor.

George Christy, Esq., was counsel for the relator in both cases, and Major Smith appeared in his own behalf, as respondent.

District Court.

Hon. Moses Hampton presiding.

TUESDAY, May 15.—This court was occupied in the trial of the case of Perry Brown and others vs. Jake Hallam, others action for damages. The plaintiffs received a contract in 1864, from Messrs. Knap & Co., of the Fort Pitt Works, to transport a cargo of metal from Portsmouth, Ohio, to this city. The metal had been placed on board a barge and everything made ready for the shipment, but for some cause the departure of the barge was delayed. About this time the Fort Pitt Works were constantly on extreme in consequence of the short supply of metal, and the defendants were directed to dispatch their tug-boat, the "Hawkeye," to bring up the metal in the barge owned by plaintiffs. In pursuance of these directions, alleged to have been given by a person not having authority, the defendants proceeded to Portsmouth, Ohio, took the barge in tow, and proceeded about one hundred and [illegible] miles towards this city. At this point it was found that the boat could not tow the barge, and the metal was therefore reshipped on other barges, and in them delivered to the Fort Pitt Works. The barge belonging to plaintiffs was sent back to Portsmouth and [illegible]. The plaintiffs claim that the barge was damaged to the amount of one thousand [illegible] and that they are entitled to other damages [illegible] the aggregate amount, two thousand [illegible] dollars. J. Barton, Esq., for plaintiffs, and A. M. Brown, Esq., for defendants. On trial.

An Old and Reliable House.

Among the staunch old business houses of the city, that of James Phelan, Dealer in Hosiery, No. 21 Fifth street, takes a prominent position. It was established many years ago, when the now great city of smoke was an insignificant, though promising town. Mr. Phelan's stocking store, a quaint old building, upon the site of which Mr. Phelan, a few years ago, erected the present beautiful iron front edifice, is among the earliest recollections of many old citizens. When first established the business was a novelty, as few cared about making hosiery a specialty, but Mr. Daly persevered until he had built up a remunerative trade, from the profits of which he was enabled to retire a number of years ago, in favor of his nephew, Mr. Phelan, the present proprietor. The store now drives a heavy and prosperous retail and jobbing business, almost entirely monopolizing the trade in hosiery, gloves, etc., of the city. The stock embraces all descriptions of hose, mitts, gloves, tights, yarns, silk and woolen underclothing, theatrical hosiery and equestrian goods. The goods are selected under the personal supervision of the proprietor, at cash prices, so that bargains of superior articles can be obtained at the cheapest of rates. A number of attentive salesmen are constantly in attendance, and with much pleasure we recommend country dealers and the city trade generally to favor Mr. Phelan with their patronage.

Court of Common Pleas.—Hon. E. H. Stowe, presiding.

Tuesday, May 15.—In the case of Peter Mullen vs the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, counsel for plaintiff, C. Magee, Esq., asked leave to amend the declaration, which was granted. The jury was then discharged, and the case continued till next term.

Merrick & Davis vs. Frank Houck, surviving partner of the firm of Frank & Benjamin Houck. Action to recover $150, alleged to be due the plaintiffs for cattle furnished the defendants, who were butchers. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $98.25. Colonel T. M. Bayne for plaintiffs, Thos. Howard Esq., for defendants.

Joseph M'Gibbony vs. Preston Burmaster. Action of ejectment for a small piece of land in Baldwin township. W. C. Moreland, Esq., for plaintiff, Robert Woods for defendant. On trial at adjournment.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding.

Tuesday, May 15.—This Court assembled at ten o'clock, and continued in session until three.

A jury was sworn to try the case of the Union Petroleum Company vs. George King and others—an action of ejectment for a tract of land adjoining the property of plaintiffs, in Venango county. It is a narrow strip, bounded by the McClintock and Buchanan farms, and is considered valuable as oil territory. Messrs. Lowrie and De Camp, represent the plaintiffs, Hamilton & Acheson, and C. Heydrie (of Venango) the defendants. The evidence in the case having been concluded at adjournment, the arguments will be made to the jury to-day.

Drugs by Wholesale.—In another column will be found the card of Messrs. McClelland and Company, wholesale and retail druggists, Allegheny. This house ranks among the most popular on that side of the river. They successfully compete with firms engaged in the same business in this city, and, through upright dealing and most reasonable of prices, have succeeded in building up a heavy business. They have on hand a large and fresh stock of drugs, dyes, paints, oils, varnishes, and everything usually kept in such establishments. Their store is upon the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, and we cheerfully recommend them to the trade.

Discharged from Custody.—Wilt Ripley, whose arrest for passing counterfeit national money we have noticed, was discharged from custody yesterday, it appearing to the satisfaction of U. S. Commissioner McCandless that there was not sufficient evidence of "guilty knowledge" to warrant his detention for trial. J. C. McCarthy, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused.

Bank Note Reporter.—The old and reliable National Bank Note Reporter for May, published by Messrs. J. F. Bernard & Co. (late Feld & Lare) has been laid upon our table. It gives a correct report of the various financial failures of late, and contains carefully prepared lists of new counterfeits. The Reporter is invaluable to the handler of money.

Inquest Held.—Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of Thomas Cain, the man who fell through the hatchway of the railroad depot, in South Pittsburgh, on Monday afternoon. He expired about two o'clock, having survived his injuries six hours. The jury found that his death was accidental.

Assault and Battery.—It appears that John Campbell and his wife Catharine do not live in a world of sunshine at all times, the latter having had the former arrested for assaulting her on four different occasions. The ungallant John was committed to jail to answer for his conduct at the next term of the Quarter Sessions.

Slowly but Surely.—The extensive alterations and improvements to the Monongahela House are progressing slowly but surely, without very material inconvenience to guests, the hotel continuing open as usual. When all things are complete it will be one of the most comfortable and best appointed hotels in the country.

U. S. District Court.—To-day was designated for the resumption of jury trials in the U. S. District Court.

Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works.

Our city has a world-wide reputation for being the first manufacturing community on this Continent. Here can be found the blackened walls of innumerable glass works, rolling mills, copper works, steel manufactures and divers other shops and factories contributing vastly to the Union which all our citizens should have in view of making us independent of all our sister cities in manufacturing. One great blemish upon our fair fame for enterprise has been, that although we were the parent of the iron and steel business, we were compelled to send to the East for locomotives for our local railroads. This stain, however, is about to be removed from our escutcheon, and we are soon to be in possession of one of the most extensive locomotive works ever erected in this country. These works—which have almost reached completion and will be ready for occupancy early in August, are situated in the Borough of Manchester, running from the south side of Beaver street, to the bank of the Ohio river, a distance of two-hundred and twenty feet, having a front of one [illegible] feet on Beaver street. The works consist of a machine shop, boiler yard, blacksmith shop and foundery, which are to be fitted up with every essential necessary to produce work—that in mechanical skill and finish will vie with any other establishment in the [illegible]. An idea of its immensity can be gleaned from the fact that they will be able to turn out seventy-five locomotives a year. The cost of the building, machinery, &c., will be about $250,000. John A. Wright, of Philadelphia, is to be Resident Superintendent. The building of the engines, will be under the immediate personal supervision of Thatcher Perkins, Esq., who has gained some celebrity as a practical and scientific locomotive builder, and who is, by the way is an urbane, clever gentleman, in the fullest sense of the word.

The Race Course.

Taking advantage of the fine spring weather, we paid a visit to Perrysville yesterday. On the road we took occasion to examine the prospect for fruit, and found an abundance of apples, cherries and pears. The peach crop will be slim. Some fields of wheat looked well, whilst others presented rather a ragged appearance. Arriving at Perrysville, we learned that the Park, located a short distance beyond the village, was to be formally opened at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time there would be a trotting match, in harness, for a splendid set of harness, to be awarded to the fastest nag by the proprietor of the Park, Mr. Robert Jamison. The race track is half a mile round, and encircles an old orchard, in the centre of which there is a knoll, from which visitors can witness the animals all the way round. Three entries were made, viz: bay mare, by Barns; bay horse, by Peter McCormack; sorrel mare, by Jno. Connor. The race, which was mile heats, three best in five, was won by the bay mare in three straight heats. Time—1:55; 1:52; 1:46. There were quite a number of Pittsburghers present, but, so far as we could see, but little money changed hands. There were other minor races which we did not stay to witness.

A Popular Sewing Machine.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column, of the justly popular Bartlett Sewing Machine. Its simplicity of construction, durability and effectiveness, combined with the ease by which it is operated, renders this machine invaluable. The cost, in comparison to other more pretentious sewing machines, is trifling, and all that is asked by the agents, is a fair trial and comparison. Messrs. Emery and Howes are the wholesale agents for this neighborhood. Their office is located at No. 68 Fifth street, where they will be happy to exhibit and explain the desirable Bartlett sewing machine to all who may call.

Failed to Appreciate

A man named Terrance McLaughlin came to the watch house last night about ten o'clock, and asked leave to sleep there for the night. His request was readily granted by the suave Captain of the watch, who in the kindness of his heart allowed him to occupy his office as a chamber. At eleven o'clock Terrance awoke after a short slumber which appeared to have the effect of souring his temper, inasmuch as he began to abuse the Captain, using the most profane and obscene language in the whole vocabulary. At length Terrance was given a cell all to himself as a reward of merit.

Bridge Being Torn Down.

We were glad to observe yesterday that the Mechanics street bridge, for a long time an unsightly structure, by reason of the damage it sustained during the freshet last spring of 1865, is being torn down, preparatory to the erection of a new bridge. The workmen commenced at the Pittsburgh end, and the demolition has progressed as far as the first pier. A ferry has been established, for the accommodation of those operatives and others, who were accustomed to cross the bridge. A boat commenced running yesterday.

Professional Business.—Our friend Chatham T. Ewing, Esq., Attorney, has removed his law office to No. 66 Grant street, where he will attend as usual to his professional duties. He is Commissioner for Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri and other States, and will attend to this specialty with the same care and faithfulness as he does to all of his legal business. A ripe scholar, thoroughly read and schooled in the law, we can with the best grace commend Mr. Ewing to the public. Persons entrusting their claims or business to him may rest assured that their interests will not be neglected.

About five o'clock yesterday morning officer Bell found a man sleeping in the Fifth Ward Market House. On endeavoring to arouse him the officer discovered that he had been drinking to excess, and in fact was still so much under the influence of "the ardent" that he could not tell his own name. He was taken to a boarding house near by, where he was left to sober up. On his person was found a wallet containing $1.25, and a few papers, from which it was supposed that he hailed from Armstrong county.

Severe Measures Talked Of.—Citizens of Lower St. Clair township, have, for some time past, been seriously annoyed by depraved men and women loitering about their neighborhood. They are in the habit of kindling fires in the woods, by which serious damage has been sustained on several occasions. It is proposed by some of the residents to take the law in their own hands, and to deal summarily with the intruders. An organized effort will at least be made to apprehend them.

The Eagle Oil Works.—With pleasure we refer our readers to the card of Messrs. Wightman & Anderson, to be found in another column. The Eagle Oil Works, of which they are the proprietors, is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the west. Those who have done business with this firm will agree with us in saying that they are among the most clever, urbane and gentlemanly men in the oil business.

Lawyers Quarreling.—During the hearing of a case at the office of one of our city Aldermen, yesterday, the attorneys indulged in severe personal language, culminating, almost, in a "knock down." One struck the other a smart blow in the face, and both were about to do the pugilistic in their best style, when some persons present interfered, thus preventing black eyes, bloody noses, &c.

To be Obstructed.—The Chief Engineer, Mr. R. A. Gardiner, who is superintending the conversion of the wooden bridge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, over the Allegheny, into an iron one, has given notice that the channel of the river will be obstructed until the completion of the work. The first of June is given as the date at which the obstruction will commence.

Another.—J. Turley was yesterday arraigned before Alderman Morrow, on a charge of having wantonly obstructed Arthur street, in the Seventh Ward. The prosecutor was Street Commissioner Flinn, who seems to never tire of hauling up violators of City ordinances. After paying the costs and promising to remove the obstruction Turley was allowed to go in peace.

Riotous.—A man named Thomas McCoy has been in the habit of visiting the house of Mrs. Peterson on Etna street in the Fifth ward, and acting in a very riotous and disorderly manner. McCoy was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mrs. Peterson, and brought before Alderman Taylor, who caused the defendant to enter bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace.

Withdrawn.—The charge of malicious mischief preferred before Alderman Taylor, by Robert Lockhart, against James Reynolds, John Felderline and Matthew Hughes—small boys, eldest eleven years old—has been withdrawn, a sound drubbing at the hands of their respective parents being considered adequate punishment for their offense.

Slight Fire.—Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the dressing room attached to Lafayette Hall. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but the flames were fortunately extinguished without their assistance being necessary.

Discharged.—Patrick Duffy, who was accused of having passed a five dollar counterfeit note—knowing it to be such—had a hearing yesterday, before Alderman Humbert, and was discharged. The evidence was not sufficient to warrant the prosecution.

Attempt to Escape.—Three of the Cadiz bank robbers, while being conveyed to the Ohio Penitentiary by the Deputy Sheriff, on Thursday last, tried to make their escape by jumping from the cars while in motion but were caught.

Sunday Selling.—Rosana Haney, residing in the Seventh ward, was accused by Matilda Kimberly, before Alderman Strain, yesterday, of vending spirituous liquors on Sunday. She gave bail for a hearing to-day at ten o'clock.

Committed.—Alex. Wilson, the man who stole the horse and buggy from the theatre door a few evenings since, was lodged in the county jail last evening to await trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

Surgeon Dead.—Dr. J. T. Adair, who served in the Union army during the rebellion, as a surgeon, died on the 5th inst., in Indiana county, of consumption. He had but recently returned from Texas.

Sent to Jail.—Robert White, a resident of Collins township, was lodged in jail yesterday for refusing to pay the bounty tax, the levying of which he declared to be an outrage.

Mayor's Office.—Yesterday morning seven "cases" were disposed of at Mayor McCarthy's court—four going to jail and the remainder [illegible]

Banking House Suspension.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday in financial circles, upon the announcement that Kramer and Rahm the well known bankers on Fifth street, had closed their doors. Upon making inquiry we ascertained that the suspension was merely temporary, and [illegible] such time as the true financial condition of Messrs. M[illegible] and Co of Philadelphia is ascertained, the latter firm, some of the members of the Pittsburgh house were partners, and hence the embarrassment. Messrs. Kramer and Rahm have at all times enjoyed the confidence of the entire community which has not been [illegible] by the present state of affairs. A few days since, we sincerely trust, will see all matters righted and the firm again at business. The sympathy of all is with them, particularly with the senior member of the firm, whose name is synonymous with all that is charitable, good and philanthropic.

Commission Merchants.—The card of Messrs Brewer, Barko & Co., Commission Merchants and Agents for the Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works, appears in another column. The mercantile community are sufficiently acquainted with this firm, as they have long been engaged in that particular business. They have ample facilities for the storage of crude and refined oils, upon consignments of which, they make liberal cash advances. Business entrusted to them will be carefully and judiciously attended to. The office and warehouse is upon the corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street. Their storage yard is in Lawrenceville.

Paid the Penalty.—Yesterday Street Commissioner Flinn had Patrick McAnnally arrested for a violation of a city ordinance. McAnnally, who is the proprietor of a bread wagon, had occasion to drive along Second street, which is now undergoing repairs. At the corner of Ross and Second, some bars had been erected for the purpose of excluding vehicles from passing over that part of the street which is being repaired. These bars McAnnally removed and drove over the newly paved portion of the street, much to the detriment of the workmen engaged on the repairs, for which offence he was fined the sum of five dollars and costs.

Oil Brokers.—Among the many oil brokers and dealers in this city, none stand more deservedly high than the well known and prosperous firm of Messrs. Warden and Batchelder, corner of Hancock street and Duquesne way. They deal extensively in crude and refined petroleum, whale oil, resin, turpentine, tar, &c., and from the thorough business experience of both members of the firm, they do a very heavy business. They represent W. C. Warden, 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Their card will be found in another column.

False Pretence.—Yesterday an information was made before Alderman Strain, by a man named Charles Morrison, against John Owens, for having obtained money from the prosecutor under false pretences. The offense consisted in Owens' having sold a horse to the prosecutor for the sum of $150, representing it to be a good quiet animal, which is alleged to be false. Owens was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at court.

Street Cars Delayed.—Yesterday, about noon, the horses attached to one of the cars on the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway took fright, and dashed up Federal street at a dangerous rate of speed, until they reached the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, where they stopped still, refusing to move a step for over an hour, thereby causing several cars to be delayed from making their trips in time.

A New Train.—No railroad in the country has such perfect facilities for accommodating the traveling public as the Pennsylvania Central. Their enterprise is commendable, and it would be well if we had a few more roads like theirs. On Monday week a new train will be placed on this road. It will leave Philadelphia at 5 o'clock, p. m., pass Lancaster at 12:20, reach Harrisburg about 1:20, and arrive in this city about midnight.

Case Dismissed.—Hugh Meehan, charged before Alderman Strain with malicious mischief, was yesterday discharged from custody, no evidence being adduced to sustain the charge.

The suit of [illegible] Monroe against William Adams for larceny by bailee, was also dismissed.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—John Scatt, who it will be remembered struck a man named Chas. Williams with a [illegible] stone on the head at the Monongahela wharf, some few months since, was arrested yesterday and brought before Alderman Hewett, who held him in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court.

Found Guilty.—Cornelius [illegible] and Joseph Lohok [illegible] had a hearing [illegible] before Alderman [illegible] charged with selling liquor on Sunday. They were both found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, which they did and were discharged.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES ARE ALWAYS SENSIBLE

They know where to go to get the

BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY

FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FEET,

And Men act the part of prudence when the follow their example.

AT

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

THEY ARE SELLING

Women's Tipped Morocco Balmorals	$1.75
do English Lasting Gaiters	1.50
do Sewed French Morocco Balmorals	1.50
Men's Boots	1.00
do Fine Balmorals	1.50
do Good Brogans	1.00
Boy's Brogans	50
do Stout Shoes	75
Children's Fancy Shoes	6

Which alone should be sufficient inducement to call at the

CELEBRATED BAZAAR

FOR THE SALE OF

Boots and Shoes.

Every pair is warranted, riveted gratis, and sold AWFUL CHEAP, as a call will convince you.
my7

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

NEW CLOAKS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

FIFTH ST. CLOAK HOUSE.

ELEGANT CLOTH SACQUES

Selling at $2,50,

AT THE

New Cloak House, 49 Fifth St.,

Opposite Old Theatre.
my5

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

No. 81 Market Street.

RICH EMBROIDERIES;
FINE VALENCIA LACE TRIMMED SETS;
POINT AND VALENCIA LACE HDKFS.;
CLUNEY LACE COLLARS;
PLAIN AND EMBROID'D SHIRT FRONTS;
NEW BOULEVARD HOOP SKIRTS;
CORSETS—Plain, Satin and Embroidered, at
81 Market Street.
ap4

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUNDRIES.

PRUNES—100 kegs Ger'n Prunes;
20 bbls. Turkish do
20 kegs Zante Currants.
All prime new, just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
my9 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

CEMENT—Of best qualities, fresh,
receiving and for sale by [illegible]