THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
No. 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
Per Year, by Mail.......$8,00.
Per Week, Served by Carrier......15.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.--NO. 117. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS ISSUED.
ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
SINGLE COPIES, PER YEAR.......$1 50.
CLUBS OF FIVE..........1 35.
CLUBS OF TEN AND UPWARDS......1 15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

A MONITOR TO GO TO EUROPE.—The continued carpings of the foreign press, especially that of England, against the American or monitor system of ironclads, and their assertions that such vessels could never cross the ocean, and were entirely useless in a heavy sea, are about to be disproved by a practical test. An opportunity has been afforded by the passage of the joint resolution congratulating the Emperor and the people of Russia on the escape of that sovereign from assassination, and Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been deputed to convey the resolution to Russia and present it to the Czar. He will proceed thither in the monitor Miantonomah, sister ship to the Monadnock, which has recently made such a successful trip round Cape Horn to Valparaiso, on her way to San Francisco.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Wyoming County *Republican*, who chanced to serve the present term on the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court in this city, expresses himself after this irreverent fashion:

"The cloud that hung over the doomed cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, could scarcely have been more dense than that which daily and hourly hangs over the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. From that cloud continually descends particles of lamp-blacky dust; we eat lamp black, we drink lamp-black, we breathe lamp-black, and when when we wake in the morning our mouth and nose are full of the same useful material. The male residents of the city are easily recognized by their dingy, begrimmed countenances. *Colored people do vote here*, the laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. Perhaps we have stolen a part of that idea from the remarks of a little urchin who said 'Ma, if white people's made of dust, ain't colored people made of coal dust?' But be that as it may, the fact is as we have stated, and it can't be rubbed out any more than this dirt can be washed out, for the oily water seems to hold that same dust in chemical solution, and the soap refuses to interfere with it."

THE Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church commenced its session at St. Louis on Thursday, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. LOWRY, of New York.

DR. STANTON, of Ohio, was elected moderator over Dr. GURLEY, of Washington, D. C., by a vote of 158 to 75.

The new School Assembly commenced its session on the same day, in the First Presbyterian Church. Sermon by Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, N. R.

MR. FESSENDEN is opposed to Mr. SHERMAN'S bill creating a new loan, at a low rate of interest, the avails to cancel the now outstanding bonds. This opposition excites surprise, because of Mr. FESSENDEN'S acknowledged ability, and because the proposition has been generally esteemed both feasible and advantageous.

THE Illinois *State Register* informs its readers that "the Democratic party know no difference between such men as Cowan, Dixon, Norton, Doolittle, and others of like character, and their own accepted leaders." Very true, and for once we don't think many Republicans will be inclined to dispute this statement.

THE Republicans of Bradford county have entered upon the political campaign by holding a spirited mass meeting. Senator Loudon, who is the most eloquent man in that Congressional district, and has few if any superiors in the Commonwealth, made one of his best addresses.

THE inhabitants of the eleven rebellions States are now called upon for their quotas of taxes, which should have been levied and collected in 1864 and 1865. This follows from the doctrine that they have always been in the Union for all purposes whatsoever.

WHOEVER takes the pains to read the telegraphic report of the doings of the Convention of the Virginia Union men, will see that they came no nearer endorsing the President's Policy than did the Republicans of Pennsylvania in their late State Convention.

THE Republican State Committee organized on Wednesday. Mr. WM. H. KEMBLE was appointed Treasurer, and GEORGE W. HAMMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT and J. R. DUNGLISON, Secretaries. The usual sub-Committees were designated.

THE inhabitants of the Susquehanna valley are holding meetings to express the strong objections they feel to a bill passed by the last Legislature to authorize the Boom Company to erect dams at or near Williamsport.

SO FAR no answer has been made to the incrimination of President JOHNSON in the matter of selling military railroads on credit and then refusing to enforce payment.

JUSTICE AGNEW, of the Supreme Court, is quite ill, his sickness preventing him from occupying his seat on the bench.

THE anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania is now 700,000 tons larger than at the same date last year.

THE Republican Convention of Clarion county has been postponed to June 26th.

Oil-dom.

The Reno *Times* of the 17th instant says: Transactions in the oil region during the week have been extremely limited. The river [illegible] too low for boating to Pittsburgh, although the rain of Saturday night and Sunday caused [illegible] all rise. Prices advanced after last week's [illegible] tions but have receded again to the figures of even a week ago. Although it is the general received opinion that the dullness of the oil trade has reached its lowest point, still both the buyers and producers are holding oil. The fall in prices abroad has affected those at the producing point, which had probably been stretched beyond the limit warranted by the demand.

The Titusville *Herald*, of the 17th, says: The petroleum markets are experiencing a decline in a corresponding proportion to the late sudden rise. Oil in New York was quoted at 37 cents, and the producing markets have given away a little more suddenly even than they advanced. The irregularity and inconsistency of prices consequent upon the violent fluctuation of the markets renders it a difficult matter to say the precise figures at which oil can be bought. Sales have been quoted at $4.50, $4.75 and $5.00 on the creek, which gives a clear indication which way the markets tend.

The Oil City *Register*, of the 17th, says: "The market for the past week has been somewhat excited, with an upward tendency. Sales have been made at Oleopolis at $5 50 per barrel, and at $5 65 per barrel at this point. This rise in price was consequent upon the discovery that the daily production, and the amount of oil on hand, was greatly exaggerated. Well informed dealers place the average production of Venango county at from 6,000 to 7,000 barrels. At the commencement of last winter we made a careful survey of the producing localities, and found the daily production to be about 14,000 barrels. The production on Pithole Creek, which then produced 4,000 barrels per day, is now only estimated at 1,000 to 1,200. The Hyde & Egbert farm, 1,500, now producing very little, if any oil, since the farm was burned over. The valley of Cherry Run has decreased from one-third to one-half. West Hickory has fallen off one-half within the last few months. Other localities have fallen off in like ratio. The chief reasons for this decrease is the high royalty asked by land owners, (preventing extensive developments, the oppressive tax imposed by the Government on the crude product, and the low prices which have ruled. The rates of labor, machinery, fuel, &c., have not fallen in a suitable ratio to meet the reduced prices paid for oil. All these matters can be remedied, and the production brought up to a full average.

CITY ITEMS.

Humphrey's Homeopathic
Medicines for sale at Fulton's Drug store, No. 108 Smithfield street.

Prints.
The best stock in the city now opening on the northeast corner Fourth and Market sts.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

A Large Lot
Of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, just opened and selling at 12½ cents a yard, at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 & 76 Market street.

A Full Line
Of Fency Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Linen Pant Stuffs, just opened at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street.

Several Bales
Of very heavy Brown Sheetings very cheap at Shellaby & Barclay's. Call at the original Bee Hive Stand, and see the stock of Prints, Muslins, and Ginghams.

Dress Goods.
A splendid stock now opening, selected with great care. Call and see them, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Just Opened,
At Shellaby & Barclay's, Persian Plaid, Plaid and Plain Mozambique, Mozambique Cheno, Mozambique Lenos, Mohair Melange, Pekin Striped Orientals, Plain Chintzes, Lawn and Gingham, all colors, together with a full line of all kinds of Dress Goods. Please give us a call, at 74 and 76 Market street, original Bee Hive Stand.

Home Again.
As one of our firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, we are now opening a new and well selected stock of all kinds of goods usually kept in a first class wholesale and retail dry goods house. Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Immense Stock
Of all the new and fashionable styles at the first class Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Bear in mind that this establishment has long been famous for beauty and durability, as well as for less prices for its goods. Just received, a large stock of Gent's fashionable silk and cassimere hats; Gent's fine French felt hats; Men's and Boys hats and caps, of all the new styles.
Ladies and misses' hats trimmed and untrimmed.

Old Time Prices.
The above may seem a strange reading for a local item, yet it is appropriate. It is true that from some unexplained cause flour has "gone up," but then other articles of convenience, comfort and necessity have "come down" in like proportion. Should any one doubt this, we would refer them to the extensive dry goods establishment of M. Mentzer & Bro., 94 Market street, where they will find muslins, prints, dress goods, etc., selling at old time prices, i. e., as low as they were before the breaking out of the rebellion.

Whooping Cough.
A few doses of "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup" will alleviate the most distressing cough of the lungs, soothes and allays irritation, and if continued subdues any tendency to consumption, breaks up in a week's time the whooping cough, and no better remedy can be found for croup, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs and throat. Thousands of persons lives might be saved every year by this cheap and simple remedy, as well as thousands of dollars which otherwise would go to the purchase of nostrums, which are in most cases both useless and dangerous. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and take no other. Sold at 140 Wood street.

The Java, from Europe,
Brings two days later news. Cholera was reported to have broken out at Liverpool; prospects of war on the German frontier imminent, are among the dispatches brought over. Important news from 78 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice, says that Pittock is selling Gold Pens, Albums, &c., at lowest prices.
Beadle's Monthly, for June, at Pittock's.
Geary—Photographs of the General, at Pittock's.
Another lot of one hundred cards of the bold young American, at Pittock's.
Albums closing out at reduced rates, to make room for new stock, at Pittock's.
More new books at Pittock's.
Leo Hudson, Emily Melville, Lotta, Hamill, Hotto, Coggswell, Monk Sisters—photographs at Pittock's. Send for his catalogues.
New York Dailies at Pittock's. Leave orders.
All the Magazines and Weeklies at Pittock's.
Ladies should have the Stationery Packet, to be had at Pittock's.
Head-Centre Stephens' photographs at Pittock's.

William Daily.
A native of Ireland, died in New York last week, at the advanced age of one hundred and six. Daily was born in the year 1760, was a man of compact build, about five feet three inches in hight, with large well developed head and chest, high forehead, and a very intelligent expression of face. In early life he worked hard, and for many years past was temperate and abstemious. He emigrated to New York in 1848. This removal from his native island he often thought was unfortunate for him, and he often expressed the belief "that it would shorten his life." At home he had the reputation of being the strongest man in the county where he resided. He had a sister who died at the age of one hundred and three, and his father attained the same age. He was never sick for a day until his final illness. During the latter part of his life he took great interest in reading and hearing read the history of the American Revolution, many of the events of which he distinctly remembered as cotemporaneous with his early life. He was particularly careful to keep his feet dry and warm in all seasons of the year, and to accomplish this he would have purchased his boots and shoes at Robinson's, 61 Market street, had he resided here. Everybody will find a stock of pedal coverings, unsurpassed by any house west of the mountains, at Robinson's. Give him a call. Their prices astonish their customers, but they are content with the smallest of profits.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Read the following letter from E. Bourne, a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa.:

PITTSBURGH, May 10th, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen: During a visit in the west last fall, I contracted chills and fever which brought me to my bed and finally terminated in typhoid fever, and confined me to my room for several months, during which time I was physically so prostrated that I almost despaired of ever recovering my health; having entirely lost my appetite for days, not being able to eat a morsel, added to which I was much distressed with a reeling sensation in my head, and passed many sleepless nights—all from debility caused by my prostrate condition, brought about by the fever. At this stage of my condition a friend recommended me to use your celebrated Stomach Bitters, but being morally opposed to the use of stimulants in any form, I at first declined, but afterwards yielded my prejudices and, after taking the medicine for several weeks, as directed, my appetite returned and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep, (from the loss of which I had suffered much,) has never been better than it is now, and the reeling sensation (before alluded to,) has entirely left me. My bowels, which were much constipated and irregular, are now quite natural, and in fact I am glad to say that I feel myself a new man, and tender you this testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable preparation in order that others suffering as I have may avail themselves of its virtues, which prejudice prevented me from enjoying for so long a period. I may also add that my physician, after seeing the beneficial effect your Bitters had on me, recommended that I use them regularly.
Yours, very respectfully,
E. BOURNE,
No. 45 Market street.

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.

Organizer Stephens' Action Indorsed—Hostility to Opposing Factions.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mr. Stephens continues to receive large numbers of visitors. He receives messages from Circles all over the land indorsing his action, among others one from San Francisco urging a union of the factions.

Mr. Stephens last night forwarded a letter to Circles in Washington City, in which he opens hostilities upon opposing factions for the first time. He admits they have power, but it is power for evil to the cause.

European War Believed Inevitable.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A Washington special to the evening papers say the belief prevails in diplomatic circles that a European war is inevitable; that Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Mexico at an early day, and Maximilian will find himself obliged to return with them for want of money.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION

Diplomatic Notes Between Secretary Seward and the French Minister.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

Russian Minister and Senor Romero.

ROBERT DALE OWEN SUGGESTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Anniversary Celebration in Newark.

EX-REBEL OFFICERS IN MEXICO

Maximillian Deprives Them of Office.

TRANSPORT FOUNDERED AT SEA.

450 Lives Reported Lost.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *News'* special says: It is reported that some short diplomatic notes have recently passed between Mr. Seward and the French Minister in regard to the French and Austrian troops, who recently landed at Vera Cruz. Mr. Seward insists that no more French troops must be sent to Mexico, even to take the place of those killed or disabled by wounds, or whose term of service has expired. The French Minister, it is said, states that the landing of these or subsequent bodies of reinforcements will not prevent delay in the evacuation of Mexico in three detachments, as heretofore specified.

Much surprise is expressed at the conduct of Baron Stoeckle, the Russian Minister, in calling upon Senor Romero. Mr. Romero is not recognized by any other members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, not from personal considerations at all, but because he is not regarded as representing any country or legitimate government.

Robert Dale Owen, in a lengthy communication to the *Post*, advocates an amendment to the constitution, providing, first, equality as to civil rights; second, a just basis of representation; third, a prohibition to assume the rebel debt or to pay for slaves.

The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the City of Newark was appropriately celebrated at that place by the Historical Society, and also by the civic and military authorities. Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, and during the latter part of the day a procession of the fire and military companies paraded through the principal streets of the city.

The *Times'* Mexican letter says: Three days before the death of Mr. Allen, Maximilian notified Gen. Magruder, Surveyor General of the Empire of Mexico, and Col. Maury, who was then at the head of the Foreign Emigration Bureau, on account of his father's absence in Europe, that they should return their portfolios on the first of May, and that on account of lack of sufficient revenue, those offices would be discontinued. The sun of the defunct Confederacy has gone down at last. Jubal Early left for Havana as soon as he learned of the discharge of the Confederates from office. Gen. Wilcox is the last to linger.

The French transport Amphion foundered at sea within five leagues of Sacrificio, the military and naval port of the empire, and one league below Vera Cruz, during the severe weather on the 2d ult. Four hundred and fifty men, reinforcements for the French, were on board. It is supposed all were lost.

A recent report of the Lighthouse Board show that since the close of the war lighthouses have been re-established in no less than sixty-four important stations on the Southern coast. At the same time postal facilities have been extended through a considerable portion of the Southern country, two hundred and eighty-six postoffices having been re-opened within the past month.

PURCHASE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Grant Pronounced Valid.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A communication in the *Tribune* concerning the purchase of Lower California by an American company, says, the grant of Lower California, with its harbors, mines and fisheries, which was recently acquired by the company alluded to, was made by the Republican Government of Mexico as early as the 30th of March, 1864, before the advent of Maximilian in Mexico, and when Juarez was Sovereign *de facto* as well as Sovereign *de jure* of the whole republic. The grant has been carefully examined by Hon. J. Walker and Hon Caleb Cushing, both of whom have pronounced it to be regularly made, full in its power and altogether valid. One of the conditions of the grant was that a stipulated number of families per annum should become *bona fide* settlers. That company, believing there soon would be no further political obstacles to their carrying out the conditions of the grant, concluded to pay earnest money, and to have the grant conferred upon them through their trustees. In accordance with this resolution, they paid over, on the 4th day of the present month, to his Excellency, Mr. Romero, the accredited Minister of the only Government in Mexico which our Government recognizes, several times the amount, in cash, of the fifteen thousand dollars reported to have been paid.

Bills to be Proposed by Judiciary Committee—Bill Concerning Depositing of National Funds—Volunteers to be Mustered Out—Encouraging Report of Cotton and Sugar Crops.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A Washington special to the evening papers say the Judiciary Committee have had a tie vote on Mr. Stevens' proposition to levy duty on cotton, believing it can be done constitutionally. They have also agreed to report a bill fixing six years as the limitation in which suits against the United States can be brought before the Court of Claims. They have also agreed to report a bill increasing the fees of United States Marshals, Attorneys, &c. There is no truth in the report that this Committee are preparing a bill for the trial of Jeff. Davis by a Military Commission.

The House Banking Committee will soon report a bill prohibiting disbursing officers from depositing government funds in National Banks in places where there are United States Treasury officers. In other places banks which are depositories of the public funds are to give ample security to cover all deposits.

The President has decided to order all white volunteers to be mustered out.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received encouraging accounts from Gen. Gregory, in Texas, of the condition of the cotton and sugar crops there.

Newspaper Proprietor Robbed—Prosecutions for Sunday Liquor Selling Abandoned, District Attorney Declining to Attend Examinations—The Lager Beer Brewers.

NEW YORK, May 18.—David Deans, proprietor of the Sunday *Times*, was robbed at the Opera on Wednesday night of $2,500 in Treasury notes and $9,000 in stocks.

On the 8th instant, Hon. John McKeon, counsel for the liquor dealers arrested for selling liquors on Sunday, objected to George Bliss, Jr., appearing as counsel for the Excise Board, claiming that it was the duty of District Attorney Hall. The Justice decided that the point was well taken, so the complaints have fallen, as Mr. Hall declines to attend the examinations.

The German lager beer brewers have appealed to the Excise Board to allow the sale of their beer on Sundays, as they have a large stock on hand, and will be great losers if they are not allowed to dispose of it before next fall.

The sum of $307,600 has been received for licenses, and 1,300 licenses granted.

The Rebel Pirate Semmes Deposed from the Probate Judgeship at Mobile.

MOBILE, May 18.—The *Evening News* publishes the following order:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, May 17, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, it is hereby directed that Raphael Semmes be not permitted to hold or exercise the functions of Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile county, or any other civil or political office of trust while he remains unpardoned by the President.

By order of
Brevet Maj. Gen. CHAS. P. WOODS.
(Signed,) A. RAMSEY MISINGER, A. A. G.

Judge Bond will perform the duties of the office in the meantime.

Great Flood in Red River and Neigboring Waters—Untold Suffering in the Flooded Districts—Ruin of the Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The Red river and neighboring waters are rising into great floods. A crevasse has opened at Gilmore's, above Shreveport, and others are expected. Untold suffering in the flooded districts is feared. The rise in Red river will increase the deluge and seriously increase suffering and ruin of the crops. The Louisiana cotton crop will be exceedingly small.

A meeting of all foreign shippers is called to a general conference.

Sorghum on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Ways and Means Committee has decided that sugar made from sorghum shall be added to the free list.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Equalization of Soldiers' Bounties.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 18, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the bill to fix the time and change the place of holding the United States Court in Virginia, and the bill was passed. The amendment referred to struck out a provision authorizing the Chief Justice to call extra sessions of the court.

The special order of the day, which was the consideration of the bill from the Pension Committee, was taken up.

Mr. Poland presented a petition for increased duty on foreign wool. Referred.

Mr. Wade presented a petition for exemption of savings' banks deposits from the revenue tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the colored citizens, asking that the second clause of the pending Constitutional amendment be stricken out and one substituted for it, declaring that no Congressman from the South shall be allowed to sit in the House of Representatives who is not chosen by at least half of the loyal men of his district, without regard to color. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution authorizing the Adjutant General of Ohio to distribute through the mails, free of charge, certain medals voted to veteran soldiers by the Ohio Legislature. Passed.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the trial of Jeff. Davis by court martial. He expressed no opinion upon it, but now that the subject was before the Senate, he would add that the trial of Jeff. Davis at this time by a jury, at Richmond, will be one of those great comedies which will hereafter excite the derision of the world. The petition was referred.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion. It authorizes the appointment of a suitable editor to revise official documents connected with the war. He also reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution relative to appointments to the Military Academy. The House bills in relation to the metro system of weights and measures were referred to a select committee of five.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the pension acts of 1862, '64 and '65, and substitute therefor a provision giving twenty-five dollars per month to persons in the military or naval service who lost both eyes or both hands, or been so permanently disabled as to require the constant personal aid of another person, and twenty dollars per month to those who lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been permanently disabled so as to be incapacitated from performing labor, but not so much so as to require constant aid and protection; and $15 per month to those who lost one hand or foot, or permanently disabled, to materially interfere with the performance of manual labor, without being incapacitated therefor, was taken up. The bill also makes void any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension, and provides for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, of persons violating the provisions of the act. It also provides for pensions for widows or minor children, or executors of persons who died in the service.

Mr. Van Winkle offered an amendment providing pensions for the widows and children of colored soldiers who died in the service, without other evidence of marriage than proof that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and had lived together as such for two years next preceding the enlistment. Adopted.

Several other amendments were adopted, and the bill passed. Two hours were spent on bills.

After Executive session, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Donnelly offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: "*Resolved*, In view of the almost complete absence of woods and forests in the interior of the continent and their paramount importance in the settlement and occupancy of that country, that the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire whether a system cannot be divised whereby the planting of woods and forests may be encouraged in regions destitute of timber by liberal donations of public lands in alternate sections to individuals or corporations and the reservation of the adjoining sections by the Government, at an increased price, as in case of Railroad grants. Lands so granted or a proportionate part thereof to be planted with trees adapted to the climate and the needs of the community."

Mr. Burleigh, of Dacotah, introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of the frontier of the United States and Territories thereof, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill, passed the 15th of February, to prevent and punish kidnapping, which was considered and passed.

The bill to establish in the District of Columbia a reform school, came up as unfinished business. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Walker reported a bill to amend the 34th section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, 1776, so far as it applied to the District of Columbia, in order that devises or gifts may be made to religious societies or corporations. The bill was passed.

Mr. Ingersoll reported the Senate bill, passed April 3d, to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington. After some discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to equalize bounties, and said he would ask an action on it next week.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $15,000 to grade East Capitol street, Washington City, and to establish Lincoln's square. The bill was read three times and passed.

The morning hour expired.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution, reported some time since from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Delano entitled to a seat as the Representative from the Thirteenth District of Ohio. The resolution, without debate, was adopted.

Mr. Dawes then reported a resolution to pay Mr. Tollett, contestant of Mr. Delano's seat, one thousand five hundred dollars in full, for his expenses and loss of time, which was also adopted without debate.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, and said he would ask action on it next week. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That instead of any grant of land or any other bounty, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine who faithfully served us such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and who has been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, as hereinafter provided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually served between the 17th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865, and in case of any such soldier, sailor or marine, discharged from service on account of wounds received in battle, or while engaged in the line of his duties, said allowance shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made, and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine while in the service, or before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of being wounded as before provided, allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, or if there be no widow, then to the minor children of the deceased.

SEC. 2. That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine, or his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid or payable under existing laws by the United States, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid exceed eight and one-third dollars per each month of actual faithful services, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, and in case of any sailor or marine, to whom prize money has been paid or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted, and only such amount of bounty paid as shall, together with such prize money and any other bounty paid or payable by the United States, amount in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

SEC. 3. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor, or marine, who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment; nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to enlistment, or to accept promotion in the military service of the United States, or from one branch of the military service to another, and who did actually enlist or accept promotion, or was so transferred, and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on application or at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever application shall be made by any claimant through any attorney or agent, the claimant shall furnish his postoffice address, giving the name of the county and State in which it is situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the attorney is to receive for his services in the settlement of said claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of five dollars. The Postmaster General, upon ascertaining the amount due, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant the full amount thereof, less the fee to be paid to the attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the attorney or agent in person or transmitted to such address as the attorney may direct.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a greater sum than five dollars for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, or both, as the court or jury may adjudge, and forever thereafter be excluded from prosecuting claims, of any nature whatever, again. In case payment shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any paymaster, national bank, or government depository in or near the district wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish, by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, that he is the identical person named therein, but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after his identification as

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for a soldier, sailor or marine to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list, or other papers, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty in the provisions of this act, and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made, are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended so to be conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

SEC. 8. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, shall be made, unless application be filed within two years from the passage of the act.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, the paragraph before the Committee being that relating to the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Stevens to exempt journeymen cigar makers and apprentices, who work for others, from the provision requiring every person who makes cigars to keep an accurate account in books of all the cigars made by him, and to deliver a copy of it monthly to the Assistant Assessor, was, after considerable discussion, adopted.

The limit of five days for having cigars packed and inspected was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, extended to fifteen days. The proceeds of forfeiture are to be distributed between the United States, informer and Collector making the seizure, as provided by law.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered an amendment to the 93d section of the present law, excepting from tax all manufactured articles except refined petroleum, refined coal oil, gold and silver, spirituous and malt liquors, manufactured tobacco, and cigars produced by the labor of any person or his family, where the product does not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; between one and three thousand dollars, the tax is to be levied only on the excess over one thousand dollars, and when manufactures are made for others the employees are to pay a tax. The amendment was finally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, and after much discussion, the following words were struck out of the bill, "and all gas companies are hereby authorized to add the tax imposed by law to the price per 1000 cubic feet on gas sold.

The paragraph in reference to coffee was struck out and one substituted for it imposing on coffee, roast or ground, upon ground spices and dry mustard, and upon adulterations of them, a tax of one cent per pound, without exemption of produce under one thousand dollars.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment requiring all free passes on steam railroads to have a ten cent stamp annexed; on six months' free passes, $2.50, and on twelve months' free passes, $5. He said this would reach a new source of revenue and would realize a large amount, as he understood the Pennsylvania railroads alone issued during the year four thousand passes.

Mr. Morrill suggested that the proposition might be a proper one, but the part of the bill under consideration was not the suitable place for it. On that suggestion the amendment was withdrawn temporarily.

Mr. Myers moved an amendment imposing a tax of five per cent. on photographs, &c., instead of the present system of attaching stamps.

A paragraph was added, imposing a tax of five per cent ad valorem on gun cotton.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to amend by importing reapers, mowers and threshing machines from a tax of three per cent, in order to have them placed the free list.

Mr. Woodbridge moved the same amendment in reference to scales, which was amended.

Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts, moved the same amendment in reference to brooms and wooden wares.

Without action upon it, the Committee, after disposing of nine pages of the bill, rose.

Mr. Chanler presented a petition of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., and others of the city of New York, against the tax of five cents a pound on cotton.

Mr. Ward presented the petition of numerous citizens of Bath, New York, in favor of increasing the tariff on wool.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a House resolution of the 9th of April, on the subject of prize money. Laid on the table, also, the papers in the contested election case of Koontz against Coffroth, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, opposed by Mr. Morrill, it was ordered that the proceedings to-morrow be confined to a general debate as if in a Committee of the Whole, on the President's annual message.

The House adjourned.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—In the Old School Assembly to-day Dr. McLean offered a resolution, that until the Assembly shall have examined and decided upon the conduct of the Louisville Presbyterian Commissioners, the reform shall be excluded from the Assembly, which, after considerable discussion, was passed—ayes 201, and nays 50.

A committee of seven was appointed to report the case of the Louisville Presbytery. Also the cases of Doctors Brooks and Anderson, of St. Louis, Van Dyck, of Brooklyn, and other Commissioners who either signed the declaration or testimony, or approved its principles, and who desired to stand or fall on its merits.

The ejected Commissioners from Kentucky are Messrs. Stewart, Robinson, Dr. Wilson and Elders Wycliffe and Hardin.

In the New School Assembly nothing transpired except the reception of Standing Committees.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—At Clarksville a railroad accident occurred to a wood train with a very heavy engine. The west span of the bridge became a perfect wreck. Six whites and thirteen negroes who were aboard were precipitated eighty feet into the water. But one negro was killed. Smith Erwin, the engineer, was badly bruised. George Akens, a brakesman, badly bruised. The fireman was not hurt. J. E. Davis, the conductor, was bruised about the head. Mr. Briggs and friend, dead-heads, not injured. Five or six of the negroes were more or less bruised. Residue uninjured. The accident is said to have occurred from the rottenness of the timbers.

The street railroad was opened in Nashville to-day.

Freedmen's Bureau Investigations.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—Gens. Steadman and Fullerton arrived here last night. They left Charleston on Sunday last, and have since investigated the working of the Freedmen's Bureau on Sea Island. Among the evils that have come to light is the system of overcharge for food and the necessaries of life, indulged by many persons working plantations. Freedmen are paid fifty cents per task of a quarter of an acre, and then charged three dollars per bushel for corn, which costs the planter thirty cents.

Coal Mines Discovered—Surrender of Indian Warriors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch yesterday states that an extensive coal mine had been discovered at Sooke, near Victoria, at Fort Whipple, on the 19th.

The Mogin Indian warriors have arrived and surrendered their arms.

The general markets continue dull. The new crops of grain, wool and wine are of a fine quality.

Reconstruction Measures of Congress Advocated.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—A large meeting of unconditional Union men is being held to-night, in advocacy of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and the maintenance of the Maryland registry law. Speaker Colfax sent a letter expressing his views on the subject. Speeches were made by Representatives Thomas, of Md., and C. McKee, of Ky.; Senators Cresswell, of Md., Nye, of Nevada, and others.

Steamer Explosion—The Rebel Mason at Montreal.

MONTREAL, (C. E.,) May 18.—The steamer Lion, while on a trial trip yesterday afternoon, exploded her boiler opposite Hockelaga, two miles below Montreal. Six lives were lost, and seven persons severely injured.

Mason, of Trent notoriety, is stopping at St. Lawrence Hall.

Virginia Protestant Episcopal Church

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 18.—The Episcopal Council to-day adopted the following:

Resolved, That this diocese accordingly now resume its condition with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Fire at Goldsboro, N. C.

RALEIGH, May 18.—A large fire occurred at Goldsboro last night, which destroyed a brick block of four buildings, including the offices of the *Daily News* and the National Express Company.

Yellow Fever, Small Pox and Cholera

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The yellow fever is prevailing at Vera Cruez; the small pox at Truxetto, and the cholera badly in Guatamala.

Election of a Bishop.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, to-day was elected by the Episcopal Convention as the successor of Bishop Polk.

Government Sale of Gold.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A single sale of gold is reported on Government account, to the amount of $1,500,000, this afternoon, at 130⅛.

Book Notices.

HIDDEN DEPTHS.—Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. 1866.

The author claims that this is not properly a work of fiction, but is, what its title imports, a revelation, or at least a glimpse, of subjects unsuited to romance, and which ought not to be opened up to the light of day for purposes of mere amusement.

For sale by Davis Clark and Co.

THE GERMAN SELF-INSTRUCTOR. By Edward Cramer. New York: Geo. Munro & Co.

This little book develops a method of learning German on a new and easy plan, and is designed expressly for young learners and self-instructors. The increasing practical importance of the German language in this country makes welcome all helps to the acquisition of a knowedge of it.

For sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth street.

Our Young Folks, No. 18, for June, 1866. This is an excellent magazine, for young people.

For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street.

The Atlantic Monthly for June, 1866, is unusually rich.

For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth Street.

We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement, in this day's paper, of the NEW YORK DISINFECTING COMPANY, who have erected a large building in New York for the manufacture of Disinfectants: as this is a matter of public interest we do so cheerfully, and beg our readers to pay all the attention possible to cleanliness (for cholera or no cholera, cleanliness is a godly virtue), and spare no gains to ward off so fearful a visitation as this disease, by the free use of disinfectants which are recommended by the New York Board of Health. This is a substantial company, we are told, and their article, coming recommended as it is, will be of incalculable benefit to the public.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(ADDITIONAL ON FOURTH PAGE.)

The International Sculling Match—Hamill in England—Account of His Reception.

The last foreign arrival brings the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival of James Hamill, the champion oarsman of America, at Newcastle, England, and also the information that all preliminaries for the sculling match with Kelly, the English champion, would be speedily arranged. Hamill was enthusiastically received, as will appear from the following from the London *Sportsman*:

"Just as we were on the point of going to press we received a telegram informing us that Hamill, the champion sculler of America, arrived at Newcastle last evening, accompanied by his brother and his trainer, Laughlin. As stated elsewhere, Robert Chambers and old Harry Clasper left Newcastle for Liverpool on Tuesday last, in order to welcome our gallant visitor to English ground, and, on the arrival of the party at Newcastle, the station was literally besieged with a dense crowd of eager Tynesiders, who gave the American a most enthusiastic reception. After visiting several of the leading sporting houses, the party called at the office of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, and thence adjourned to Clasper's hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent. Hamill is expected to make his debut on the Tyne this morning, and his first appearance afloat is looked forward to with the greatest excitement by the Tynesiders, who are all very favorably impressed with his appearance. Our telegram describes him as bearing a close resemblance both in heighth and build to Robert Cooper, but broader and stronger made, and, as far as looks go, a very promising candidate for the championship. He is said to have expressed himself exceedingly gratified by his reception at Newcastle, and has arranged to visit London early next week, and will call at our office immediately after his arrival. Thus far, therefore, the prospects of the long-talked-of international match are in every respect most promising, and notwithstanding the persistent manner in which some of our cotemporaries have thought fit to throw cold water on the whole affair, the arrival of the American must effectually dispel all doubts as to the *bona fide* nature of his intentions. All that now remains to be done is to adjust one or two minor points in the terms, and as these present no substantial difficulty which cannot be settled by a personal interview between the principals, we have every hope of being able to announce in our next issue that the preliminaries of the second great international match for the championship of the world have been satisfactorily arranged. Whatever may be the ultimate result, we may rest assured that Hamill will meet with a worthy and generous opponent, who would scorn to stoop to either meanness or subterfuge, and should the American succeed in his chivalrous undertaking to win for the New World, the coveted honor, no true Englishman will grudge him his triumph."

The Nestor of Equestrians.

We were favored yesterday with a call from Mr. Eaton Stone, who enjoys a world-wide reputation as the Nestor of equestrians. He comes here with Mike Lipman's Colossal Combination, now exhibiting in Allegheny City. We witnessed his daring performances, in this city and elsewhere, years ago, and many Pittsburgers will remember him. He is apparently as lithe and active as ever, and looks much younger than he really is. He friends have at various times expressed their regard for him by bestowing upon him valuable testimonials, one of which, a gold medal, he showed us. It was designed by Mr. Hudson, of the New York *Herald*, and is really magnificent. On one side is a representation of Mr. Stone in one of his equestrian feats, the execution of which is said to be so perfect, that on being examined through a magnifying glass the features of Mr. Stone will be recognized and the very nails in the shoes of the horse observable. On the other side is an inscription. Among the editorial fraternity all over the country Mr. Stone is held in the highest esteem, and he carries with him a letter of introduction, written upon parchment, from the leading members of the press of New York, Boston and other places, by whom he is recommended to the fraternity as a gentleman whose private worth is not surpassed by his professional reputation.

He is on his present tour, not for the purpose of gain. Although possessing a comfortable habitation and quiet retreat, in New York, with many warm and true friends in convenient communication, his desire to travel and pursue for a time his profession, was uncontrollable, and hence his present connection with Lipman's combination.

We learn from him that his favorite horse, a magnificent Black Hawk stallion, met with an accident a short time since, in consequence of which he will not be able to appear in those feats of horsemanship for which he has become so renowned. He will show himself, however, during the performances, leading his disabled horse.

Dyeing as an Art.

The dyeing and scouring business has attained a high state of perfection in this city. From all sections of the State are forwarded to this point, for renovation or coloration, the richest of laces, heaviest of velvets, and the best of silks. Mr. H. J. Lance, a practical dyer from England, where the true art only exists, many years ago established a dyeing house in this city, and within a few years the excellence of his workmanship secured him the entire patronage of the State. From increased trade he was compelled to establish the extensive dyeing house at Nos. 135 and 137 Third street, where he has introduced all the mechanical appliances and delicate machinery used in the business in London. We cannot minutely describe the ingenious arrangements for coloring the goods submitted to him, and for retaining and bringing back the original finish and texture of soiled velvets, faded silks, or discolored laces. All this is accomplished by Mr. Lance at a trifling expense to the customer. Possessing secrets in the profession which were handed down to the fourth generation, by the Lance family of England, the proprietor has attained a wonderful degree of excellence and proficiency in the business. The office, on the first floor of the establishment, is in charge of a lady abundantly qualified to exercise judgment and care in the handling of such goods as may be left for cleansing and dying, and our female friends can secure her advice upon colors the most suitable. Mr. Lance is a gentleman well worthy of patronage, and his mammoth establishment should be visited to be appreciated.

Sanitary Meeting.

The Sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting of Councils for the purpose of perfecting measures in order to prepare the city for the advent of an epidemic, met last evening at the rooms of the Select Council. A quorum being present, Mr. Coursin moved to district the city as follows:

Sub-District No. 1, to consist of the First and Fourth wards, under the control of Mr. Seibert.

Sub-District No. 2, to consist of the Second and Eighth wards, under the direction of Morrow and Wilson.

Sub-District No. 3, to consist of the Fifth and Ninth wards, under the control of Mr. Ford.

Sub-District No. 4, to consist of the Sixth and Seventh wards, under the control of Mr. Coursin.

Sub-District No. 5, to be under the control of Mr. Loew, and to consist of the Third and Tenth wards.

After a slight debate Mr. Coursin's motion and plan submitted was adopted.

Mr. Coursin moved that each member of the Committee should have a special policeman to attend to his district, the pay of whom should be $2,50 per day, each member to appoint his own policeman.

Mr. Morrow seconded Mr. Coursin's motion, and a vote being taken it was carried.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the plan goes into practical working order next week.

On motion, adjourned.

Jubilation over a License.

Some time since Mr. John Grein, a respectable citizen of East Birmingham, made the proper application for a tavern license, which, to the great surprise of several members of the Town Council and two hundred and five voters of the borough, who had signed his petition, was refused by the court. The refusal was occasioned by a remonstrance of a few citizens (six in number) of the adjoining borough of Birmingham, who are connected with the Temperance League, which has been instrumental in preventing many licences from being granted. In the case of Mr. Grein his friends felt that injustice had been done. Steps were at once taken to procure a re-hearing, and to their gratification, the Court, upon a full exposition of all the facts, reversed its decision and granted the license. The reception of the paper was made the occasion of a sort of jubilee on Thursday evening, Mr. G's German friends regarding the defeat of the Temperance men, in this instance, as a sort of national triumph. A Democratic politician, aspiring to office at the coming fall elections, was heard to exclaim "by that d— license I will lose forty votes."

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

By strict attention to business, careful watching of the markets, and a generous system of dealing, the firm of J. H. and W. C. Borland, No. 98 Market street, has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade. They are retail dealers in boots shoes and gaiters. Purchasing their goods from the manufacturers for cash, they are enabled to successfully compete with the trade in the city, and offer bargains as great as any house west of New York. Their stock embraces all the latest and most fashionable styles, from the tiny infant's bootling, to the rough brogan. Mr. Joseph Borland, the senior member of the firm, attends to the purchasing, and exercises great discretion in selecting such a stock as will guarantee satisfaction to the numerous patrons of the establishment. We direct the attention of our readers to their card in another column and earnestly recommend the firm to the public.

Body Found.—The body of a little girl, eight or ten years of age, was found in the Ohio river, near Steubenville, on Wednesday morning. It appeared to have been in the water a considerable time, and the deceased is supposed to have been lost off either the steamer Winchester or Financier, in the disaster which befel them some time since. At the inquest, held by Coroner Stephens, of Jefferson county, Ohio, nothing definite was elicited. Deceased had on a blue calico dress, with white spots and a flannel skirt.

A Victim to the Gold Fever.

Since the days of Raleigh's expedition in search of the land of wealth, which his enthusiastic ideality had vested with all the regal magnificence of a Peri's palace, teeming with diamonds, rubies, pearls and precious stones, the desire to engage in venturesome enterprises for the attainment of sudden wealth, even at the risk of life and the fortune already gained, has existed among men to a greater or less extent. This desire is not confined to that class of men known as adventurers, but very often creeps into the heart of the most cautious financiers. The result is almost invariably the total loss of the hard earnings of a life time. An illustration of this fact was given at the office of Alderman Strain yesterday, where a man named John Suter, hailing, we believe, from Indiana county, made information against James M. Burne, of the Sixth ward, for obtaining $1,050 from him by false representations. The facts as deposed by Sutor are as follows: On the ninth day of December last, Sutor gave to Burns $500 in cash and a note for $550, in payment for three thousand shares in the Mechanic's Oil Company, which stock Burns represented to be worth three dollars per share, and furthermore, that he (Burns) had paid the sum of $1,050 for the shares sold to Sutor a short time previous. He also represented to Sutor that the above mentioned oil company had sunk a well one hundred feet deep on their farm in Greene county, and that in sinking the well a vein of quartz from two and a half to three feet thick had been bored through, which had yielded a certain amount of gold, a specimen of which Burns showed the deponent. Sutor alleges, also, that Burns showed him some gold dust, which he said had been found at a certain depth by the oil company that were boring on the farm adjoining that of the Mechanics' Oil Company. These statements Sutor says he has discovered to be entirely false, no gold or gold dust ever having been found on the farm named by Burns. Feeling himself aggrieved, Mr. Sutor made oath as stated above. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Burns, who will have a hearing to-day.

Meeting of the Soldiers' Union League.

The Soldiers' Union League of Western Pennsylvania held their regular meeting last night at their hall in the City Building, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer in the chair.

The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Twenty-one names were proposed for membership, and nineteen new members, proposed at the previous meeting, were admitted.

Mr. S. Keefe offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of Western Pennsylvania, believing and knowing that we were not too poor in devotion to our country in the darkest day of the Republic, are not now and cannot be convinced that the Government is too poor pecuniarily to pay the soldiers of '61 and '62 their just demands in the shape of an equalization of bounties.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to our Representatives and Senators at Washington.

An amendment to the By-Laws was offered, to admit maimed or disabled soldiers to membership simply upon signing the Constitution and By-Laws, which was laid over under the rule.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts moved that a Committee of three be appointed to perfect a system of charity for the purpose of taking cognizance of all cases of destitution of former soldiers or their families, and that a fund be procured for that purpose. Adopted, and Captain Morgan, Captain Pollock, and Gen. A. L. Pierson appointed as such Committee.

General Pierson stated that arrangements had been made for the free transportation of all color bearers of Pennsylvania regiments to Philadelphia on the occasion of the reception of the State colors by Governor Curtin.

On motion of General Pierson a Committee of ten was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the attendance of soldiers of the Eighteenth Military Division at the State Flag Presentation at Philadelphia on July 4th.

On motion of Mr. Keefe each subordinate League was requested to appoint a Committee of three to act in conjunction with the Committee specified above.

On motion adjourned.

Torrence's Drug Store.

Elsewhere will be found the card of the well-known and enterprising Druggist, Mr. A. Torrence, No. 70 Market street, corner of Fourth. This establishment has long been considered one of the first-class houses in the trade, and owing to the judgment exercised by the proprietor, in the selection of his stock of drugs, and patent medicines, the store has a large patronage. We looked through the stock yesterday and found it to embrace everything usually kept in similar houses where they make patent medicines and fancy toilet articles, a specialty. Mr. Torrence is agent for nearly all the popular medicines and bitters manufacturers of the country, and owing to the extensive character of his business, he is enabled to defy competition. He keeps always on hand a varied stock of choice French and American perfumery and toilet articles, and the finest qualities of medicinal wines and liquors. In the celebrated "Cutter's Bitters" he deals largely, and informs us that this particular article has grown immensely popular in the Pennsylvania market. The retail dealers in drugs and patent medicines and city customers can do no better than by favoring Mr. Torrence with their patronage, as his prices are among the lowest, and his stock is kept up with fresh and desirable merchandise. He has a famous soda water fountain in operation where the populace can quench their thirst with the delicious, cold and sparkling mineral fluid. For any thing in the drug, perfumery or patent medicine line, give Mr. Torrence a call.

The Bigamy Case—The Wife with two Husbands Fails to Appear.

In our report of the bigamy and fornication cases before Alderman Strain, in yesterday's *Gazette*, we erred in stating that the accused parties had been held to bail "for trial." They were held for their appearance yesterday at four o'clock P. M. for a further hearing. At that hour the aged prosecutor, Daniel Logan appeared, as also did Peter Greet, who is accused of cohabiting with Logan's young, fair and comely wife. The alleged recreant wife did not appear. The magistrate inquired of Greet as to the cause of her absence. He said he did not know, neither could he tell her whereabouts. Matters were at a dead lock and looked suspicious. The absence of the principal defendant, and the assumed ignorance of alleged husband No. 2 concerning her, seemed to foreshadow a design to defeat the ends of justice. Greet was held to answer at court the charge brought against him, and the recognizance of the fair Anna was forfeited. So ends the case for the present.

Heard his Doom.

James Alton, the young man who passed a fifty dollar counterfeit greenback upon a Sixth ward tavern keeper, some months ago, under circumstances which left no doubt of dishonest design, was sent for by Judge M'Candless, of the United States District Court, yesterday, in order that sentence might be pronounced upon him. The sentence was that he should pay a fine of five hundred dollars to the United States, be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor, for the term of five years, be in all respects subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the State authorities, and while so confined to be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the Penitentiary. He will be "taken over" to-day.

Difficulty About a Calf.

Two butchers, residing in East Birmingham, are at loggerheads about a calf. It appears that F. Gedecke arranged for the purchase of the veal from a man residing at Six Mile Ferry, the money to be paid when he would come to take it away. Nicholas Alabrant, on the day following, went to Six Mile Ferry, represented himself as a partner with Gedecke in the butchering business, and paid for and took the calf away. Gedecke returning to the Ferry, in pursuance of his engagement, learned of this fact, whereupon his Teuton blood boiled. The case being brought before Justice Ammon, he was at a loss in what shape to put it, but finally concluded to take Gedecke's information against Alabrant for false pretenses. Warrant issued.

A Jealous Husband.

We have already noticed the difficulty between George Craft, his wife Margaret, and her brother-in-law, Nicholas Yockum, residing with them. A suit for assault and battery was entered against the wife and brother-in-law, growing out of jealousy on the part of the husband. Yockum, it seems, has been in this country but a short time, and his wife is yet in Germany. Upon a hearing of the case yesterday, before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, where the parties reside, a compromise was effected, it being decided upon that Yockum should leave Craft's house and take up his bed and board elsewhere.

Lightning Rods.

Lockhart & Co., second door below Hand street, Duquesne way, manufacture all kinds of Lightning Rods for wholesale and retail trade. Their workmen go any place in the city or country and attach rods to buildings. Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges, is most popular, and its cost, put up, is only thirty cents per foot. It is highly commended by Professors Woods, Dean and Pershing, of this city, as well as by other scientific persons who have seen it, and is fast taking the place of other rods, on account of its great conducting power, peculiar construction, and reasonable price.

The Cholera.—We advertise in another column to-day, the popular and justly celebrated Disinfecting Fluids, prepared by Dr. E. Courtaret, a distinguished French chemist. This preparation is not properly within the range of patent medicine, as the discoverer claims for it no healing powers, but simply a preventive of sickness. The fluids remove noxious odors by principles thoroughly chemical in their nature. In France during the late cholera, it is said that the Disinfecting Fluids saved more lives than all other medical preparations combined. The fluids are for sale by all druggists.

Verdict for Plaintiffs.—The case of the Union Petroleum Company vs. George King and others—action of ejectment for a valuable piece of oil land in Venango county—was brought to a close yesterday. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, who were represented by Judge Lowrie, C. Heydric, Esq., of Venango, and Hamilton & Acheson, of this city, appeared for the defendants.

Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

About noon yesterday James Hawkins, blacksmith, aged forty-seven years, employed at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, met with an accident which caused his death in a short time. He resided at No. 20 Monterey street, Second ward, Allegheny, and had started on his way to dinner. Some cars were being shifted from the main track to Reno's coal siding by engine No. 34, and it being observed that the front car of those shifted had not quite cleared the main track, the engineer was directed to back the remainder of the train. As he was doing so, and when the rear car was within about four feet of the front car on the siding, Hawkins attempted to pass between them. As the cars came nearer together he placed a hand upon each bumper, intending to swing himself through. He was caught between the bumpers, his left thigh crushed to a jelly, the lower part of his body much bruised, and his right thigh bone shattered. The conductor of the train was standing within about six feet of him at the time of the occurrence, and called to him not to attempt to pass between the cars. Unfortunately he did not heed this warning. Hawkins was conveyed to his residence and expired at one o'clock, about an hour after the affair happened. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death, exculpating the attaches of the train from blame. The deceased leaves a wife and two grown up daughters to deplore his loss. His wife was absent at Steubenville, and was telegraphed for.

More Arrests of Counterfeit "Shovers."

The recent arrest of Haggerty, the pedlar, for passing counterfeit national money in Greene county, led to the apprehension, by the Deputy United States Marshal, yesterday morning, in Washington borough, in the adjoining county of Washington, of three persons named Joseph Johnston, Isaac Thompson, and Joseph Buffington. The arrests were made at the instance of William Dawson, tavern keeper in West Brownsville. Thompson, as Dawson avers, has had at different times large amounts of counterfeit money in his possession, and has operated as a "dealer," both buying and selling the "stuff." A like allegation was made concerning Johnson. Buffington is accused of having purchased from Dawson, the prosecutor, a counterfeit "twenty" on the National Bank of Portland. The accused are farmers, and were taken quite aback at their arrest. No counterfeit money was found with them; but it is said the evidence as to their being "in the business" is conclusive. Bail in the sum of $3,000 each was required by Commissioner Sproull for their appearance for trial.

Case of Nuisance.

John Solinski, claiming to be a Polish nobleman, but at present pursuing the avocation of a tailor in East Birmingham, and also Mrs. White, a tenant of his, were before Justice Ammon yesterday, having been complained of by their neighbors for maintaining a nuisance. A shanty, about six feet by ten, formerly used as a "coal house," on the premises of Solinski, Mrs. White was allowed to occupy as a domicil. She put a stove in it, and great trepidation was felt by the neighbors—the houses in the vicinity being frame—when she would light her fire, the flame from which could be discerned issuing from the stovepipe above the roof of the shanty. Hence the complaint. Solinski objected to the legal proceedings. The deed for the property being in his wife's name, he argued that he could not be held responsible, and should only be considered in the light of a "boarder." The court overruled the objection, and the case proceeded, the facts as alleged being made out. Upon agreeing to abate the nuisance, and paying a small bill of costs, the accused were discharged.

Responsible Oil Dealers.

Prominent among our responsible oil brokers and commission merchants, the mercantile community recognize the well known firm of Tack, Brother and Co. Possessed of large capital, and anxious to prove mutually advantageous to their patrons, they are entitled to the confidence now reposed in them. They keep thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to their business, and being enterprising and obliging, manage to secure a great share of public patronage. Their office here is at No. 7, Hancock street, and in Philadelphia No. 127 Walnut street. Intimately acquainted with the firm, we can with propriety recommend them to our numerous readers. Their card appears in another column.

Before Alderman Strain.—There were a number of cases yesterday before Alderman Strain, the attentive and efficient magistrate of the Tenth ward, which were disposed of in the manner indicated in our police items. The Alderman has the full run of the patronage in his particular line of business from the people of all sections of the county. This may seem remarkable to some, but when it is generally known how prompt in business, attentive to duty, urbane in character, and just in decision is the Alderman, the wonder ceases. He is thoroughly posted in all matters of civil or criminal law, and rarely makes an error in judgment. With pleasure we refer to his card in another column.

Destroyer of Peace.—Pat Maloy—not the musical celebrity of that name—yesterday appeared before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, and made oath against one Mrs. Quinn for surety of the peace. The offense consisted of Mrs. Quinn having threatened to set her son on Pat. A warrant was issued for the femine belligerant.

A. Whalen appeared before the same magistrate and charged Louis Green with a similar offence. They are both teamsters, and having quarreled about a collision that had occurred between their vehicles, Whalen got the worst of it. Desiring revenge, he instituted proceedings against Green as above stated. Warrant issued.

The Grant House.—A well conducted public house is a source of pride to the city in which it exists. There are many hosts who possess the will but not the way to render their houses comfortable and inviting to the transient visitor or the weekly boarder. In our city we have many such second homes, and in our sister city across the water the Grant House is worthy of special mention. Its proprietor is C. M. Seely, as generous a host and as accommodating a landlord as ever studied the art of keeping a hotel. The house is a beautiful structure, on the corner of Isabella and Federal streets, Allegheny. We refer our readers to his card elsewhere.

Struck with a Clinker.—Michael McDallen, but two months from Ireland, entered complaint before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, charging Geo. Rump with having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon his (McDallen's) boy, by striking him with a clinker. A warrant was issued. The parties reside in the vicinity of Agnew's glass house, on the Brownsville road, four miles from Birmingham.

Alleged Forger Arrested.—Chief of Police Hague returned from Philadelphia yesterday, having in custody Charles E. Roberts, one of the parties charged with having forged the name of Bernard Gray, drover, in February and March last, to checks on the Allegheny Saving Bank, for $1,319 and $2,109. Roberts was committed by Acting Mayor Morrow for a hearing on Saturday of next week.

A Blockader.—At the instance of Street Commissioner Flinn, Daniel McGinnis was brought before Alderman Morrow yesterday, on the charge of having blockaded Fifth street, in front of the jail, with a huge pile of lumber. On payment of the costs and promising to abate the nuisance, the defendant was allowed to go his way.

Mayor's Office.—Alderman Morrow continues to officiate during the illness of Mayor McCarthy. Yesterday morning six persons were brought from the tombs to answer for their misdeeds during the previous night. Eliza Young, an abandoned woman of the worst character, for improper conduct on the streets at a late hour, was fined twenty-five dollars, and in default committed for thirty days. Three persons were committed for drunkenness, and two others, arrested for like offense, paid fines.

Alleged Counterfeit "Shover" on Trial.—Ed. Beaton, arrested at Titusville, Venango county, in April last, and indicted for having in his possession, with intent to issue and pass, counterfeit postal currency, was placed on trial in the United States District Court, Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding, yesterday afternoon. The case was not concluded at adjournment, and will be resumed to-day. District Attorney Carnahan represents the Government, and Major A. M. Brown the defendant.

Separate Trials.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at the present term, found an indictment against Edward Beaton and Silas Wiggins, arrested at Titusville, Venango county, for having in their possession counterfeit postal currency. Their case having been called up yesterday, it was determined to give them separate trials, and District Attorney Carnahan elected to try Beaton first. The report of the trial will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Name Ascertained.—The name of the man drowned at Horner, Wood & Co.'s landing, on the south side of the Monongahela river, on Thursday, has been ascertained to be Jones. He resided in a court off Water street, between Grant and Ross, and leaves a wife and four children. His body has been searched for, but at last accounts had not been recovered.

Paid.—Isaac Fickelson, tavern keeper on Market street, having been proven guilty of selling liquor on Sunday, was yesterday required by Alderman Humbert to pay the usual fine of fifty dollars. He paid the amount. Contable John Lutz was the prosecutor.

Alarm of Fire.—The alarm of fire last evening about ten o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of the shed over a bake oven in the rear of a row of frame tenements on Pennsylvania avenue. No other damage was sustained.

Refused to Pay.—John A. Danks, collector of the bounty tax in the 23d District, had an individual from the rural districts named William Bleak lodged in the county jail yesterday for refusing to pay the tax assessed on him.

Soldiers' Claim Agency.—Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Messrs. W. J. and Hall Patterson, Attorneys and claim agents, No 75 Grant street.

Attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of an office near the Postoffice to rent. A rare opportunity is offered.