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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

GEN. STEADMAN was suddenly converted to "My Policy." Less than a year ago he arrived in Washington from Northwestern Georgia, where he was then serving, an ultra radical, advocating the absolute necessity of conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes of the entire South. It would be impossible to state more strongly than he was then wont to do the wisdom and justice of this great measure, or to exhibit more conclusively the error and danger of reorganizing the political communities of that section upon any other basis than that they should be exclusively controlled by loyal men, white or black, as Andrew Johnson once expressed it.

A TRAVELER, writing to the Chicago *Journal*, says:

"At Pittsburgh a splendid improvement has just been made in the shape of a new depot, built by the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies, for the use of those roads. Not, however, for their benefit exclusively, but also for the convenience of the traveling public. For connected with, and forming part of this mammoth depot are a first-class hotel and a restaurant, where passengers can always find such refreshments as may seem needful during either a brief or a protracted sojourn in the smoky city."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in this improvement, has set an example which is deserving of imitation at all important railway centres.

IN Wisconsin, a man who had served in the rebel army got elected Justice of the Peace. His predecessor refused to hand over the books to him, and hence an opinion on the case was drawn from the Attorney General. He said:

"Having served as a volunteer in the late rebel army, you have forfeited all political rights under the United States Government, and that Government can alone restore them. Having placed yourself in the attitude of an alien enemy to the United States Government, you cannot exercise the rights and privileges now accorded to aliens who are not enemies. Not having the right to vote, you cannot hold office."

THE President has met with poorer success in Pennsylvania than in any other State. He has not had a single vote in the House save what he got from the Democrats, and thus far has not received the open support of a single known Republican paper. He is of course much annoyed at the barren prospect. The fact is, it is very hard to make a party out of patronage alone, and the engineers of the President in Pennsylvania find it so every hour they live.

It is stated that Attorney-General SPEED has no confidence in the legal correctness of the indictment against JEFFERSON DAVIS. In the preparation of this instrument the Administration was bound to employ the best professional ability. It seems not to comport with "My Policy" to have the work done effectually. Better pardon the great criminal at once, rather than have a mockery of a trial.

IN the Presbyterian General Assemblies at St. Louis, the main opposition to reunion comes from aged members who have carried their griefs along the journey of life with the young. A notable exception is found in Dr. BRECKINRIDGE. The younger members of both branches strongly incline to come together. "It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that there is, at the Capitol, a growing distrust of Secretary McCulloch. He is regarded as one of the bitterest enemies of the loyal majority in Congress in the Cabinet. Besides, there are many strange rumors afloat as to financial matters, while the general conviction is, that the work is rather more than the Secretary can stagger under.

IN Washington it is reported and generally accredited, that contributions have been made by wealthy rebels of Baltimore, Washington and other Southern cities, of large sums of money for the purpose of corrupting members of Northern Legislatures into voting against their principles for U. S. Senators who will support the President's policy.

A FEW DAYS ago we stated our opinion that SIR MORTON PETO came to this country in order to get up such an excitement over American railway securities as would help him out of financial difficulties; and that he had not succeeded. We gave some of our reasons for that opinion. The failure of SIR MORTON is now announced.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of thousands of documents have been circulated among the people to induce them to support "my policy," daily intelligence from the States North and South, confirms the prediction that the only success that would crown such efforts would be the successful expenditure of a great deal of money.

THE Washington correspondent of the Rochester (*N. Y.*) *Democrat*, under date of Washington, May 13th, writes as follows:

"Leading Democrats assert that the President has determined not to nominate Lieut. Gen. Grant to the position of General unless that soldier shall give in his adhesion to the policy of the White House."

NINE millions of dollars in gold were sent out of this country last week, mainly to pay wages to European manufacturers. In the ordinary condition of monetary affairs, so vast a shipment of specie would have gone a good ways towards producing a financial crash.

THE *Oregonian*, published at Portland, Oregon, sensibly says:

"We confess to thinking that the party which carried the Government safely through the late terrific struggle, is good enough for us, and that we have no desire to go searching after strange Gods."

THE impression gains ground that the Senate will strike out the third section of the House plan of Reconstruction, and adopt the residue. Practically, it will be found impossible in most southern districts to keep rebels from voting.

AFTER Secretary SEWARD's return the President is to be serenaded and make a speech. The members of the Cabinet are to be musiced in turn, and are expected to respond by endorsing the President's ideas.

MORGAN, STUART and LANE (Kansas) will vote for the Constitutional Amendment with the third section out. That will fulfill the prediction we made of its passage in that shape.

THE President's supporters in Virginia are writing letters to the jurors, who indicted Jefferson Davis, threatening them with lynch-law unless they leave the State.

THERE are assurances that Gen. Ferry will to-day be elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

CITY ITEMS.

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

Appreciated.
The Boots, Shoes and Gaiters sold at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

They Go Away Rejoicing.
Persons who buy their Boots and Shoes at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Only $2.00.
Those fine high cut Gaiters for ladies, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Highly Delighted.
Customers who buy their Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Traveling Dress Goods.
A good assortment on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Ginghams.
A splendid assortment just opened on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market sts.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

For Congress
Gaiters, go to Robinson's, No. 61 Market street. He has received a beautiful assortment, and will dispose of them at fabulously low rates.

Lace Circulars and Points,
Black and White, at all prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods.
We feel confident that our new stock of dress goods, now opening, is the most desirable in the city. Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Robinson in Advance.
A lot of those durable custom made fine boots just received and for sale at eight dollars per pair, at No. 61 Market street. They are cheap, but must be sold.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfit."
This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure and obtain the *Vermifuge Comfit* which has been used with good success. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

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 very decidedly so prostrated that I almost despaired of ever recovering my health; having entirely lost my appetite for days, not being able to eat a mouthful, which if it was much distressed with a reeling sensation in my head, and passed many sleepless nights—all from debility caused by my protracted illness, brought about by the fever. At this stage of my condition a friend recommended me to use your celebrated stomach Bitters, fully believing 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 some two weeks, as directed, my appetite returned and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep, which was one 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 medicinal, 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 my avail themselves of the 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.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Details of the Bombardment of Callao—The Spaniards in no Condition to Renew the Attack.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Some details of the fight at Callao are published. The Peruvians had nine batteries, mounted with thirty-two pounder guns, 300-pounder Armstrongs and 450-pounder Blakely rifles, besides the iron-clads Loa and Virginia, and three Warden gunboats. In less than half an hour the Villa de Madrid had her mottive power deranged, and was towed out of the action. The Berenguela moved out twenty minutes later, having received heavy rifled shot near the water line, leaking badly, and was obliged to cancreen to prevent sinking. At half past two the Blanca and Resolucion retired for repairs; injuries, but soon returned to their former position, and with the rest of the fleet, except the two first named, continued to fight to the end of the action. Soon after the commencement of the battle, a Peruvian battery, containing two thirty-pounder Armstrongs, was blown up, dismantling the guns and killing and wounding every one in the vicinity. Another battery a 300-pounder Armstrong was dismantled at the fourth fire. With this exception the fire of the Peruvian batteries was heavy and well directed, and every moment became more fatal and destructive. Soon after five o'clock the Spaniards retired, the batteries firing till they were out of range. The last gun was fired by the Monitor Vicarin. The Peruvians are said to have lost sixty killed and one hundred and seventy wounded. The shot disabling the steamship of Villa de Madrid killed eighteen and wounded twenty-one, and it was thought therefore that the total loss of the Spanish exceeded that of the Peruvians. That vessel had eight shot holes in her sides. The Blanca was struck forty times, and others nearly as many. The Mercedes, being iron clad, came out very well, but one eight-inch rifle projectile pierced her five and a half inch iron plating and went partly through the wooden backing. She was fought so as to receive the fire at an angle, hence her plating caused the shot to glance. The officers of the Vanderbilt think the Spanish are in no condition to renew the attack. They had only solid shot, so there was but little injured.

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The reason for removing the United States courts from Norfolk to Richmond is because there is no fit place in Norfolk to hold them.

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Commodore Leon Smith, late of the rebel navy, was pardoned on recommendation of Senators Stewart, Nye, McDougall, Howard, Chandler and others. Also, Henry A. Bragg, an officer in the rebel army, on recommendation of Senator Henderson and Hon. J. J. Blow.

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The House Committee on Banking examined the President of the Merchants' National Bank this morning, when he admitted that he had Government bonds in his possession which he regarded as private property, and that he had offered to adjust the difficulty by paying forty per cent. of the money deposited with the bank.

Freedmen Commissioners—Malfeasance of the Officers of the Bureau.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 22.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton had an interview at Savannah on Saturday, with representatives from the African Methodist Church. Three of them declared in favor of the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and three others testified to malfeasance of officers of the Bureau.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton have gone to Florida.

Another Fenian Expedition.

EAST PORT, Me., May 22.—Two boats, loaded on Indian Island last night and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British was the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated. No further particulars as yet.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 22d.—The fire on Sixth street, this morning, destroyed Decenham's harness factory, Cook & Purcell's extensive stock stables and several other buildings. Loss about $15,000.

Government Wood Burned.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 22.—About seven thousand cords of Government wood were burned last night. The fire was extinguished this morning.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Synopsis of its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The bankrupt bill provides that the District and Circuit Court have jurisdiction, that any person owing debts over three hundred dollars, filing a petition of inability to pay, and willingness to surrender his estate, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, and a warrant issued for the sheriff to possess until an assignee is appointed. The duties of assignees are defined. It provides for examination before Court of the distributions of the estate, creditors to share prorata without preference each wages to clerks and operators under $50 a month.

The order in the dividend is, first, the costs of the Court; second, debts to the United States and State assessments; third, wages, also for the discharge from all debts after compliance, and provides a punishment for fraud. Seven days conferment of judgment and fourteen for commercial paper shall be an act of bankruptcy. The act takes effect for officers after the promulgation. No petition to be filed before the first of November next.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

A Bill and Written Report Presented.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Militia to which was referred Senate bill, No. 267, to provide for the equalization of bounties to the soldiers in the late war of the rebellion, presented a bill and a written report. The report says it has ever been the policy of the Government of the United States to keep a small standing army in time of peace, and to rely upon the patriotism of the citizens to fill the ranks of the military forces in time of war. The experience of the past quarter of a century has amply vindicated the wisdom of this policy. Every citizen of the United States liable to do military duty, is justly bound to owe the Government in time of public danger, in return for the protection given him, his blood and if need be his life. While the duty of military service to his country the country is morally bound to recognize and justly reward the military services rendered by the citizen.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

AUBURN, May 22.—Mr. Seward addressed a large meeting of his fellow-citizens as follows:

My Good Friends—Since I last met, the national condition has undergone some material change. We were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the states. The leaders, who are certainly entitled to be democratic, organized with their accustomed machinery and evasions. They had wisely ceased to denounce the Union as a league of the Union, which had at last become popular with the people. They thought to undermine the distinctive party of the Union by effecting a new doctrine admitting, as they said, Andrew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for President in 1868. They inscribed our administration of reconciliation upon their newly straggling flags as well as they so hastily inscribed the Union upon 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,

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill for the equalization of bounties. It gives every soldier, without distinction of race or color, eight and one-third dollars per month, deducting the bounties already paid, and excluding altogether deserters, and those who have sold or bartered away any of their claims.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia river, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kirkwood called up the bill in relation to public lands in the Southern states. It provides that the public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama, will be opened to settlement under the Homestead Bill. Not more than eighty acres shall be settled by any one settler, and the price of any one patent shall be five dollars. The bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill consolidating the public debt and reducing the rate of interest on the same to five per cent. The amendment that the cost shall not exceed two per cent was adopted.

Mr. Sherman explained the bill at length.

Mr. Clark moved a postponement till to-morrow, as he wished to speak in opposition to it. It was postponed.

The bill introduced supplementary to the acts relating to the Treasury Department was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill making further provisions for an armory at Rock Island was passed.

The bill amendatory of the postal laws, providing among other things, that letters shall be returned free of charge to the writers; that money orders shall be good for but one year; and that special agents for the collection of money shall give bonds, was passed.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. McBlock, of Maryland, introduced a bill to amend the Civil Appropriation Bill for 1859, giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to appoint Collectors in certain cases. The bill was passed.

The bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy to act during the absence of Mr. Fox was passed.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up and after discussion a fruitless effort to postpone, the bill was passed by 80 yeas to 56 nays.

Mr. Elliott, from the Select Committee on Freedmen, reported back the bill to continue for five further years, and to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. Bill and the bill was being read the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Driggs introduced a bill to punish Attorneys and others for withholding money collected for officers, soldiers and sailors, which was referred and carried to the Committee on Military affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tax Bill, commencing at the paragraph imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cotton, upon which the tax has been levied.

The paragraph imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on all manufactures not otherwise provided for, was, on motion of Mr. Spalding, amended by adding the following: Provided further, that brown carthen and common stone ware be subject to a tax of 2½ per cent. ad valorem and no more. The paragraph in reference to workers in gold and silver was, on the motion of Mr. Kelley, amended by adding the proviso that the stamping provision should not apply to the re-working of old gold or silver by manufacturers.

The paragraphs relating to tobacco were amended by adding as a new paragraph "on smoking tobacco, sweetened, manufactured, or cured, a tax of 40c per pound," and by adding to the words "on smoking tobacco of all kinds," the words "not sweetened, nor stemmed." The tax on this is twenty cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the latter paragraph was amended by reducing the tax from twenty cents to ten cents, and by striking out the new reade "on smoking tobacco, of all kinds, sweetened or stemmed, or manufactured, including that made of stems, or in part of stems or fragments thereof, a tax of ten cents per pound."

Mr. Myers moved to amend by imposing a tax of ten cents on manufactured tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound on manufactured tobacco in leaf. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Kasson moved as a substitute for the paragraph relating to manufactured tobacco and cigars, the amendment somewhat modified, adopted in the House proceedings of the 10th of May.

Considerable debate ensued, when the following was adopted: Two cents per pound and rally enough excited suspicions, jealousies and apprehensions among loyal and tried union men. It was the one cause of William of Orange, who, having in civil war put down the foes, after peace found it necessary to resolve to repenting Jacobins and Papists the right of citizenship. It is the cause which has ever conquered, which must forever more occur, at the end of a successful resistance to rebellion.

"How could Democrats and rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union administration? This was the question every patriot and every leader of the Union party. It was at that moment that I answered that question by asking others, namely: How could Democrats and rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contended for and that you now regret? I expressed the opinion that the conditions of peace with its new responsibilities, must thenceforth be in good faith accepted.

I advised prompt and complete reconciliation with the determination, at once of the constitutional symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the ungenerous suspicion that the rebels and their political strategy with traitorous purposes, I argued that with few and marked exceptions, they were now in good faith and accepted as fellow citizens and brethren. I urged this would be safest, fairest, the loyal friends of the administration, removing and inward harmonious, and thus reclaiming their justly acquired benefits, should themselves promptly and magnanimously secure to the nation the blessings of orderly desired peace and indispensably required reconstruction. For a time the friends of the Union acted upon that policy. Events of every kind resulted in the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic organization, that placed the administration of Andrew Johnson in great peril and danger, at home or abroad. The work of reconstruction has outrun expectation. Indeed, it has never had a parallel in human affairs, with internal commotions and disturbances less serious than those which accompanied popular elections in a free country in time of profound peace.

Heretofore the disloyal people of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, successively, nay, almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted new constitutions in conformity with the constitution of the United States. They uptorned slavery with all its far spreading roots and all its poisonous buds, and they accepted and ratified the pending Congressional Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolishes slavery thenceforth and forever. The people of these States have at the same time chosen, by free and uncontrolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, Judiciary and municipal authorities.

(The lateness of the hour at which we received it, prevents us giving the remainder of the speech in this issue.)

FROM NEW YORK.

Additional Particulars of the Late Fire—Large Amounts of 5-20's Received—Shipment of Specie—Inquest on Preston King's Body—The Verdict—Advance in Gold—European Arrival—Quick Voyage.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Academy of Music was valued at $325,000, and is insured for $120,000, and the scenery for $30,000. Marotzek's loss is $70,000, and Grau's $40,000. Neither is insured. The University Medical College was valued at $40,000, and insured for $25,000. Worcester's piano factory was saved. The loss on Hine's factory has not been ascertained. The fire was doubtless incendiary.

The Total loss will not exceed it reaches a million dollars.

Private advices per the steamer Cuba indicated that a large amount of five-twenties was received. Her shipment of specie to-morrow is expected to equal that of last Wednesday.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, on the body of Preston King, rendered to-day, was that he jumped off the ferry boat while laboring under insanity.

The *Post* says after the Government brokers retired to-day, gold went up to 1844.

The steamer Pelrie has arrived. She left Brest on the 12th and brings Paris papers of the 12th. She has made the voyage in ten days.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Old School Presbyterian Assembly—Protest of Dr. Vandyke—The Louisville Presbytery Denounced.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—In the Old School Assembly to-day, the protest of Dr. Vandyke against the action of the Assembly in regard to the exclusion of the Louisville Commissioners was ordered to be recorded, and the Committee, with Dr. West as Chairman, appointed to answer it. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions shows that the Board has forty-six missions in different countries. The receipts for the year were $267,000, and the expenditures $310,000. Nearly half the churches of the denomination failed to contribute to the support of the Board. Both money and men are needed.

Hon. Sam. Galloway, of Ohio, consumed the most of the remainder of the day in replying to the speech of yesterday, taking strong grounds against the conduct of the Louisville Presbytery, and dealing trenchant blows against disloyalty in and out of the Church.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the New School Assembly.

The Presentation of Flags on the Fourth of July.

HARRISBURG, May, 22.—All the regular army officers who commanded in Pennsylvania regiments, that can be spared will be present at the flag presentation in Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(ADDITIONAL ON THIRD PAGE.)

Scenes in Our City A ter Dark.

Not one perhaps in one hundred of our citizens has any idea of the amount of crime and wretchedness that exists in our midst. Spending the entire day—as most of them do—in their workshops or places of business, and their evenings in the quiet enjoyment of the domestic circle, they have little or no opportunity of knowing anything of the misery, crime and wretchedness that is only to be seen on our streets when the greater portion of the population are wrapt in sleep. We, in our capacity as reporter, must needs be abroad the greater part of the night, and in our nocturnal wanderings what sights we see, it placed on paper, would scarce gain credence from any one. Here on our most public thoroughfare, whereall day fashionable belles and perfumed dandies saunter carelessly along, we often find some wretched wight—some poor outcast—wandering aimlessly along, perhaps cold, perhaps hungry, in the vain search for pity and charity. Last night, in the doorway of one of our Banking institutions, on Fifth street, we discovered a woman crouched on the cold stone steps with an infant in her arms, and not enough clothing on her person to protect herself and offspring from the chill night air. On questioning her, we learned that she came from Canton, Ohio, and was on her way to Camden, New Jersey, where she had some friends. She had a ticket for Philadelphia by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but had failed on her arrival (a few hours before) in this city to make the connection with the eastern train, and having no money to pay for accommodations at a hotel until the departure of the next train, she was obliged to remain in the streets. Our inquiry as to where her husband was, elicited no reply, save a flow of tears, from which we were led to suppose she was one of that trusting class of women "who had loved, not wisely, but too well." She refused to go to the Mayor's office, saying "No, I'll go to the depot." A gentleman passing, having heard her story, gave her a dollar, and volunteered to accompany her to the station. She accepted his kind offer and the last we saw of her she was going down Wood street in the direction of the Union Depot. She was a young woman, and from her brightness and happiness, we judged that she had seen brighter and happier days.

While at the tombs, last night, we noticed something peculiar in the steady, earnest stare with which a woman in one of the cells regarded us, and thought to speak to her. We did so, but our answer was a vacant look, and we supposed she was deaf. We learned, however, from Captain Lewis that she was a female who had been arrested a fortnight ago, found wandering in the streets. From the time she had been incarcerated until the period of our departure she had never uttered a word, but only sat mute and motionless, as we observed her.

Stabbing Affair at a Picnic—Probable Homicide.

At a picnic on Troy Hill, Reserve township, on Monday evening, two boys got into a quarrel, and while battering away at one another Joseph Miller, residing on Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, endeavored to separate them. Miller was passing at the time in company with two young ladies, Mary Hickman and Mary Dougherty, and in the act of parting the boys, a young German, named George Wygold, drew a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which it is thought may prove fatal. Miller was conveyed to his home, and surgical assistance procured. Wygold was found in the officers who went in pursuit of him, on Troy Hill, very much intoxicated. The weapon, which he had used, was an ordinary knife, with a dirk blade. He was taken before the Mayor of Allegheny, and committed for assault and battery and intent to kill. Miller having been made against him by Mr. Hickman, the assault and battery was committed to jail to await the result of the injuries. Miss Hickman, and Miss Dougherty saw the occurrence, and were positive in their identification of Wygold as the person who did the stabbing.

An Excited Teuton

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German, named W. Eavers, of Hope, entered the office of Alderman Jas. M. Taylor, of the Second ward, in a high state of excitement, and demanded in the tones of a Stentor to see the magistrate. On the appearance of the Alderman he proceeded in very imperfect English to make a statement, from which it was as near as we could understand was as follows: Yesterday shortly after dinner an Irishman named Malloy, entered the Drover's Home, on Hope street, in the ward, and called for a glass of beer which he got. After drinking the beer he broke the glass, and picking up one of the pieces struck Pope a blow with it. The latter politely inquired why he did so, when Malloy called him a d—d Dutchman, and threatened if he did n't clear out immediately he would give him further chastisement. Mrs. Waldie, the wife of the proprietor of the house, then interposed in behalf of Pope, when Malloy very ungallantly struck her in the breast. This was too much for the Alderman's German friend, who proceeded to the charges of assault and battery against the aggressive Malloy, for striking him with the glass, and the other for striking the female to which Pope declared to be an act of unrivalled meanness. A warrant was issued for Malloy's arrest.

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

With much pleasure we refer our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the well known and extensive house of Waldon & Kelly, 84 Wood street. We paid a visit to the store rooms yesterday, and found them well stocked with chandeliers, burners, lamps, ants, lamps, plain and fancy globes, shades, stoves, pumps, hydrants, lead and iron pipes, and in short everything and everything usually kept in such houses. The manufacturing department of the firm occupies a large four story brick building on Virgin Alley, rear of Fifth street. They employ none but the best of mechanics, and the work turned out by them cannot fail giving satisfaction. Messrs. Weldon & Kelly attend to all branches of plumbing, gas fitting in a careful manner, and their rates are reasonable as any other house. They are prepared to stock the stores of country dealers in chandeliers, oil lamps, &c., at prices even lower than those of Philadelphia and New York houses. In obliging and energetic, the trade will find that their patronage bestow upon Weldon & Kelly a portion of their patronage.

Commission Merchant.

The consignor of produce or merchandise is always anxious to secure a responsible consignee. He wants one who will watch his interests, and have a care that they will not suffer through neglect or otherwise. For this reason we take pleasure in referring our readers to the card of Henry, Jr., commission merchant, No. 23 Liberty street. He is worthy of the utmost confidence, and through watchfulness and energy has succeeded in establishing a large and growing trade. Mr. Henry is a thorough business man, and is regarded as one of the most prudent and successful of commission merchants. We commend his business to all persons having any consignments or other transactions to make in his special line of business.

Commercial Broker.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card, in another column, of G. M. Petty, Commercial Broker and Real Estate Agent, No. 84 Third street. Mr. Petty deals extensively in stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes and every description of negotiable paper usually handled in the financial market. He has a large capital at his command, for investment, and can offer advantages of either effecting a loan, or of purchasing money on securities of real estate or personal property should favor Mr. Petty with business entrusting. We cheerfully assure our readers that they need have no hesitation in conferring upon Mr. Petty a share of their custom, he is attentive and trustworthy in every particular.

District Court.—Hon. Moses Hampton presiding.

TUESDAY, May 22.—In the case of Henry Gerwig and others vs. George H. Anderson, the jury found for the plaintiffs.

Eliza Jane Null vs. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The plaintiff is the owner of a farm in Harrison township, adjoining land of defendants, and alleges that they are taking out coal underlying her farm, and have already mined. The defendants claim that they purchased the right to the coal from a former owner of the land. On trial. McConnell and Woods for plaintiff, Veech and Baxewell contra.

Cross Suits.—Jno. Linder, a resident of the Third Ward, yesterday appeared before Alderman Taylor and charged John McHurdy with having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon him. A warrant was issued and the accused arrested, when it was discovered that Linder, not McHurdy, was the party aggrieved, and the former, therefore, instituted proceedings against the latter for an unprovoked assault. The case was settled on Linder paying the costs of both suits.

Lawrenceville Election.—The election for Burgess of the borough of Lawrenceville, took place yesterday. There was quite a respectable vote out and considerable interest manifested, but everything passed off in an orderly manner. The election resulted in the success of J. C. Buffum, Esq., who received 250 votes against 215 polled for his opponent, Samuel McMahon, Esq. The successful candidate was elected upon a citizen's ticket.

Malicious Mischief.—Justice Ferguson Riggs of West Elizabeth borough, yesterday committed David Meegan to the county jail for malicious mischief on oath of John G. Taylor. The offence consisted in the defendant having on last Sunday broke the window of the prosecutor's house with stones.

Assault and Battery.—Simon Killian was yesterday brought before Alderman Morrow, charged with having committed an assault and battery on John McAdams, at Eliza Furnace in the Ninth ward. Killian was held in $300 for a hearing to-day.

Overruled.—Yesterday a motion by John Coyle, Esq., for a new trial in the case of Wm. Little—convicted in the United States District Court, on Monday, of passing counterfeit national money—was overruled. Little will be sentenced to-day.

Child Abducted—Arrest of the Alleged Abductors.

Mike Lipman, proprietor of the circus now exhibiting in this city, and an employee, named Baker *alias* Bates *alias* Buxton, were arrested yesterday and brought before Acting Mayor Morrow, charged, on oath of Mrs. Davidson, of Cincinnati, with having stolen her daughter, aged five years. The circumstances of the case as given by the prosecutrix, are as follows: Some five years since she was living in Cincinnati in rather indigent circumstances, having a family of five children depending on her for support, she being a widow. At length she gave one of her little girls to a Mrs. Steele, to rear and educate. Subsequently she discovered that the guardian of her child was a disreputable character, and thereupon she made application to the Court of Hamilton county to have her child restored to her custody. The application was granted and the girl was restored to her mother who, a short time since married her present husband, Mr. Davidson, who is connected with a weekly paper in Cincinnati.

On the night of the 21st of April Mrs. Davidson placed her children in bed, and after locking the doors securely, retired also. In the morning the little girl referred to was missing. Suspicion immediately rested on Miss Steele and the family physician, Dr. Long, who were arrested and lodged in jail. The former confessed to having abducted the child, but stated that she had sold her to the carpenter of Lipman's circus, whose name was Baker. The mother, learning that the show was on its way to this city, started in pursuit and arrived here yesterday morning, when she caused the arrest of Baker and Lipman. Although active search was made for the child, no trace of her whereabouts could be discovered. Lipman entered bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing. Baker was unable to procure bail in the sum of $1,000, and was locked up. A hearing will