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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Allegheny County Convention which assembled on Tuesday last was composed of thoughtful, loyal men. The resolutions expressing the political creed of the party are toned in the true spirit of patriotism and forbearance. Every patriotic citizen of the county cannot fail endorsing them. The candidates nominated are men of sterling worth and integrity, eminently deserving of the suffrage of the loyal masses. We have placed the ticket at the head of our second page, and a brief review of the social and political record of the individual candidates will not be out of place.

For the office of Sheriff, a very important one, SAMUEL B. CLULEY has been nominated. He was born in Philadelphia in 1826, but at a very early age came to this city and made it his home. He learned the carpenter trade, which he successfully followed for a number of years. Possessing a naturally gifted mind, he abandoned the trade and became one of the reportorial corps of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. His connection with that journal was of the most pleasing and satisfactory nature, and the warm manner in which our neighbor advocated his nomination may be attributed to old associations. In 1857 he was chosen by Sheriff RODY PATTERSON as his Deputy, which position he held up to the close of that official's term of office. Sheriff PATTERSON was succeeded in office by JAMES L. GRAHAM, who reappointed Mr. CLULEY as Deputy. In 1860, Sheriff GRAHAM was succeeded in office by the lamented HARRY WOODS, who, upon assuming his duties, retained Mr. CLULEY as Deputy. In August, 1863, Sheriff Woods was summoned to eternity, and the community strongly urged upon Governor CURTIN the appointment of Mr. CLULEY to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. He consented to accept the office for the unexpired term, three months, and permitted the widow of his predecessor to draw the emoluments accruing from the office. At the expiration of his brief term, the present incumbent, JOHN H. STEWART, Esq., was chosen by the people his successor. Upon entrance to office he acknowledged the ability of Mr. CLULEY by conferring upon him the office of Deputy Sheriff, which position he has honorably and faithfully filled up to the present time.

Mr. CLULEY is a pleasant, affable gentleman, a firm advocate of human liberty, and a faithful, trustworthy member of the Union Republican party. He is immensely popular with the voters of the county, and no better man could have been selected to lead the ticket. The public interest demands that he be elected to an office in which he has had such ripe experience.

For Clerk of the Courts, also an important office, the Convention wisely conferred the nomination upon an empty-sleeve patriot, JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton township, late of Company H 102d Pa. Volunteers. Mr. B. was a brave and gallant soldier, and received the wound which renders him incapable of performing manual labor at the Battle of Seven Pines. He is a gentleman of good business qualifications and scholastic attainments. He won for himself an enviable reputation as a clerk in Provost Marshal FOSTER'S office of this district. He is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and numbers a host of friends. His nomination conclusively proves that the patriotic masses are willing to recognize the claims of a wounded soldier upon their gratitude, and to acknowledge in a substantial manner the services rendered our flag in the hour of trial.

Upon ALEXANDER HILANDS was conferred the nomination of Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Mr. H. is a thorough gentleman, and in every respect worthy of the nomination. It was given him as a recognition of his unfaltering devotion to the principles of the party. If elected he will make an attentive and efficient officer. There is not a more popular man upon the ticket than Mr. HILANDS, and he will poll a very heavy vote.

HENRY SNIVELY is the candidate for Recorder. He is a gentleman thoroughly experienced in business matters, and no wiser selection could have been made. At present he is employed as chief clerk in the County Controller's office. He is a true patriot, and has ever been a working member of the party which places him in the field as a candidate.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Plum township, late private in the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been nominated for Register. This brave gentleman enlisted in 1861, and served with honor and distinction until wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, in 1862. He was shot in the leg and rendered a cripple for life. Mr. GRAY is a gentleman, endowed with superior business talent and is a ripe scholar. He will make an energetic and capable officer.

For Commissioner GEORGE HAMILTON, has been nominated. We feel that Mr. HAMILTON is too well known throughout the county to need any word of commendation from us. He is a firm, unflinching Republican, and worthy of the suffrage of every loyal voter.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin township, has been nominated for Director of the Poor. The Convention, in selecting Mr. DRAVO for this office, took into consideration his goodness of heart and humane, Christian character. If elected, the charitable community may rest assured that the duties of the office will not be neglected. He is a staunch, reliable Union Republican.

Perhaps the most important object to the people is to secure intelligent and trustworthy representatives in the Assembly. They should be experienced, shrewd men; men who fear not doing their duty and whose integrity is unimpeachable. Such have been placed in nomination, and we doubt whether better citizens could be found in the county. Messrs. GEORGE WILSON, of Pitt township; GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette township; WILLIAM PETER, Ross township; R. A. COLVILLE, city; SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins township, and JOHN P. GLASS, city, are the candidates. COL. JOHN P. GLASS has already served three consecutive terms in the House of Representatives, and being nominated for the fourth, speaks volumes in his favor. He is abundantly qualified to represent our interests, while his integrity and honesty of purpose is above suspicion. He is a great favorite with his constituents and will poll a heavy vote. His political record is clear and unblemished.

The name of Hon. GEORGE WILSON is too familiar with our citizens to require any biographical sketch from us. He has always been recognized as one of the most active and reliable members of the Union party. He served with honor for a number of years in both branches of the City Councils, as the representative of the Second Ward. In 1860 he was elected Chief Magistrate of the city. In that position he numbered for himself as friends all classes of the community. He possesses rare executive abilities, and performed the duties of that office in a manner calculated to win the approbation and esteem of the public. He will make a model Representative.

SAMUEL CHADWICK is also well and favorably known to the public. In the fall of 1859 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the Legislature, and served one term with much honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He has long been identified with the principles of the party, and by no means will he prove the weakest man upon the ticket.

R. A. COLVILLE represented this county in the Legislature in 1864. He proved a trustworthy and reliable member, and as he has labored hard and earnestly for the party, it is but mete and just that a liberal support be given him.

WILLIAM PETER is a fair representative of the German element. He is a butcher by occupation, and an honest, fair-dealing, trustworthy gentleman, possessing sound thinking abilities, and will make one of our shrewdest Legislators. He has always been a strong advocate of Republican principles, and if elected it will be his advent into office. He is a German with good English education, and will make a very efficient legislator.

GEORGE Y. McKEE, of North Fayette township, was a member of the last Assembly. He served his constituents faithfully, and in return has again been placed in nomination. He is an upright gentleman, and if honesty of purpose, devotion to principle, or attention to duties, go to make up a perfect Legislator, Mr. McKEE can justly claim the title.

Thus, as will be perceived, the ticket has been made up of the best representatives of the party, and the wise men who made the choice for the people are entitled to their gratitude. The nominees are combined elements of strength, which would even secure victory were our county less loyal in its politics.

CITY ITEMS.

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

Muslins at Old Prices.
On the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods.
A complete line for the present season, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Men's Fine French Calf,
Custom made, hand sewed Boots, at a reasonable price, at Opera House Shoe Store, 60 Fifth street. 3t

The way to Make Money
Is to save it. You can save money by buying your Boots and Shoes at 61 Market street. J. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Dress Goods,
Cheap for cash, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

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

J. A. Robinson & Co.,
61 Market street, have just received a very large stock of Mens Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, &c., which they are selling at very low prices.

House in Allegheny at Auction.
The brick house, 107 Webster street, Second ward, Allegheny, with lot 20x100, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

One of the Best Assortments
Of Mens, Ladies, Misses, Boys, Youths, and Childrens, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Oxford Ties, Buckle Shoes, &c., is to be found at 61 Market street. J. A. ROBINSON & CO.

We Advise
Our friends in search of anything in the Boot or Shoe line to call at J. A. Robinson & Co's. 61 Market street. They are selling a very fine article of Men's hand sewed calf Boots, for eight dollars, and all other goods in proportion.

An Infallible Cure
For diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera, is found in the medicine prepared only by Jos. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street. In view of the approach of the cholera, no family should be without this valuable medicine. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 84 Market street.

25 Cents, 25 Cents, 25 Cents.
Now Open.
Now Open.
Now Open.
Now Open.
At 63 Fifth street.
At 63 Fifth street.
M. A. Evans & Co.
M. A. Evans & Co.
Entirely Original.
Entirely Original.
Twenty-five Cents.
Twenty-five Cents.
Or One Dollar.
Or One Dollar.
Is all that is asked for any article.
By this arrangement you may get
A Gold Watch for $1 00.
A Silver Watch for $1 00.
A Silver Plated Tea Set for $1 00.
A Silver Plated Castor, Butter Dish, Ice Pitcher, Goblet, Set of Forks, Cake Basket, Rich Jewelry, Fans, Opera Glasses, Table and Fine Cutlery and a great variety of other goods, all to be disposed of at Twenty-five Cents or one Dollar each.
Call and See.
Call and See.
What 25 Cents will do.
What 25 Cents will do.
At 63 Fifth street.
At 63 Fifth street.

Be On the Alert! Danger is at Hand.
This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventive? There is one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system; from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote.

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.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Orders from Adjutant General's Office.

OFFICERS DETAILED TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following orders were issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 30, 1866.

General Orders No. 33.—With profound sorrow the General-in-Chief announces to the army the death, at West Point, New York, on the twenty-ninth inst., of its late illustrious Commander, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. His history is part of the history of the country. It is almost needless to recall it to those who have venerated him so long. Entering the army as a captain in 1808, at the close of the war of 1812 and 1814 he had already, by the force of merit, won his way to the rank of Brevet Major General. In 1841 Major General Scott was assigned to the command of the army. In the spring of 1847, the Mexican war having already begun, he commenced, as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Mexico, the execution of a plan of the campaign, the success of which was as complete as its conception was bold, and which established his reputation as one of the first soldiers of the age. A grateful country conferred on him, in 1855, the rank of Brevet Lieutenant General as a token of its estimate of his brilliant services. As the vigor of his life, whether in peace or war, had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, so in his age the country gave to him in return, that veneration, reverence and esteem which, won by few, is the highest reward a nation can give. Of the most commanding presence, with a mind of great breadth and vigor, pure in life, his memory will never fade from the minds of those who have reverenced him so long.

As a testimony of respect the officers of the army will wear the usual badge of mourning for six months, on the left arm and hilt of the sword. Guns will be fired at such military posts at intervals of thirty minutes, from sunrise to one o'clock P. M., on the day succeeding the receipt of this order. Troops will be paraded at ten o'clock, A. M., and this order read to them, after which, all labor for the day will cease, and the flags will be kept at half mast during the day.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPT., ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1866.

Special Order No. 256.—(Extract.)

The following officers are detailed to proceed to West Point, New York, to attend the funeral of the late Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, on Friday, June 1st, at one o'clock—Brevet Major General L. Thomas, Adjutant General; Brevet Major General S. Schriver, Inspector General; Brevet Major General J. Holt, Judge Advocate General, Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quarter Master General; Brevet Major General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence, Brevet Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General; Brevet Major General B. W. Brice, Paymaster General; Brevet Major General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major General A. B. Dyers, Chief of Ordnance; Major General O. O. Howard, Chief of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Major General E. A. Hitchcock, Volunteers; Brevet Major General A. E. Shierns, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, late Chief of Staff to Lieutenant General Scott.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

The Department announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, of the United States army. This illustrious officer departed this life at West Point, New York, on the 29th inst., at seven o'clock A. M. In honor of this distinguished General, the commandants of the navy-yards and stations will direct the flags of their several commands to be hoisted at half-mast until sunset, and fifteen minute guns to be fired at meridian, on Friday, June 1st, the day of the funeral, or on the day after the receipt of this order, if subsequent thereto.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1866.

The funeral of Lieut.-Gen. Scott having been arranged to take place on Friday, the first day of June proximo, the Custom Houses of the United States are, by order of the President, directed to be closed that day as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. Flags of revenue cutters will be placed at half mast.

H. McCULLOCH, Sec'y of the Treasury.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Two Deaths Yesterday.

MEETING TO SUSTAIN THE EXCISE LAW.

Reward Offered for Incendiaries

EMIGRANTS ARRIVED THIS YEAR.

Submarine Exploding Apparatus Experiments.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Two deaths from cholera occurred in the city to-day. The deceased were John Fitzgerald, No. 14 Cherry street, and a woman named Corrigan, No. 86 Sixth avenue.

A meeting in favor of sustaining the Excise law was held at Cooper Institute to-night. It was largely attended. Addresses were made by Horace Greeley, Hon. John Slosson, Rev. J. B. Dunn and others. A private circular was read, addressed to liquor dealers in New York, declaring that they numbered ten thousand voters, and asking them to pledge themselves that they would vote for no candidate not opposed to the oppressive law.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners to-day, a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the discovery of the incendiaries who fired the Academy of Music, and the same reward for any other incendiaries discovered in the next six months.

There was a trot over the Union Course this afternoon, the best three in five, for two thousand dollars, between Lady Emma and Shark. Time 2:28¼; 2:30; 2:28¾; 2:25¼; 2:26.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at the semi-monthly meeting, complained of irregularity of the railway agents in overcharging emigrants and taxing luggage passing through Castle Garden. The number of emigrants arrived to the present date this year was 82,003.

Successful experiments by the new submarine exploding apparatus, were made this afternoon at Williamsburg. The apparatus was submerged for an hour and a half, and traveled the bed of the river in that time. A public exhibition will be given in a few days.

At the meeting of the shipwrights to-day in this city they resolved to adhere to the original purpose in their strike.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Paper Circulation on the 1st of May—No More Austrian Troops for Mexico—Appointments by the President—Muster Out of Captains and Paymasters.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The amount of paper circulation on May 1st, 1866, was $930,868,471, including the national currency $252,463,095; State circulation $5,000,000; United States notes $417,164,318; fractional currency $28,192,017; compound notes $167,012,441; one and two years five per cent. notes $6,036,000.

It is estimated that ten millions per year will be necessary for the payment of the guaranteed bonds of the Pacific railroad, the total estimate being $73,290,000. The balance of the unpaid claims of the States, under the act of July 27th, 1861, indemnifying them for war expenses incurred, amounts to $12,293,187. The estimate for unadjusted claims of individuals on file in the Third Auditor's office, is $2,051,658. In the Third Auditor's office the claims in the pay and bounty division are estimated at $18,000,000, on account of recruiting service, $12,998; for moneys deposited by recruits $24,944; in the Ordnance, Miscellaneous and Medical branch, $117,527. All claims in the Record Auditor's office are $18,155,469.

The State Department learns that no Austrian troops have been sent to Mexico, and it does not expect that any will be sent.

The President has directed the following appointments:—Col. Andrew J. Fuller, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, in place of Horace Bonham; Cyrus B. Lewis, Assessor of the first District of Michigan, vice Joseph R. Bennett; Maxwell Gaddis, Assessor of the second District of Ohio, vice James Fuller.

According to a special order from the War Department, about forty Captains and Assistant Paymasters, their services being no longer needed, will be mustered out of service within the next few days. They will receive no final pay until the Pay Department is satisfied that they are no longer indebted to the United States.

Tournament at Clarksville, Kentucky—Colored Emigration Society Organized.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—A grand tournament will take place at Clarksville to-morrow.

The Colored Emigration Society, recently chartered by the Legislature, has been organized by the election of the following officers: President, General George N. Thomas; Vice President, General R. W. Johnson, Secretary, F. R. Chatham; Treasurer, Anson Nelson.

The Fenians—Another "Scare"—Preparations for an Emergency.

BUFFALO, May 30.—A dispatch from Toronto says: In consequence of news from Buffalo of arrivals of Fenians, the military here are on the alert, and preparations have been made for any emergency.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Earl Clarendon on the Situation.

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Proposals to the Proposed European Congress.

GARIBALDI ACCEPTS THE COMMAND OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

Embargo on the Italian Press.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The following additional advices are furnished by the latest arrival:

In the House of Lords, May 18, Earl Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in response to certain inquiries relative to foreign affairs, stated: "It is impossible to aggravate the gravity of the crisis. I can reply that both official and confidential communications are in progress at this moment. I can scarcely, as yet, give them the character of negotiations, but they are going on at this moment, and I hope that they may result in a meeting together of all the powers of Europe, both of those who are neutral and of those who are arming, but I cannot hold out a hope that they will terminate in peace, although I think a meeting together of all the powers of Europe may give some hope of an amicable issue. I can only say that no effort on the part of Her Majesty's Government will be wanting to bring about such a result. I believe, also, that this is the truth of the Emperor of the French, but in the present state of these communications, to which, as I have said, I cannot give the name of negotiations, I think it is inexpedient to say more."

The rumor of a European Congress for the settlement of the German question gains strength. According to the *Independence Belge*, of May 18th, the programme for the Congress embraces three proposals, namely: 1st. That the Schleswig-Holstein question be submitted to the decision of the inhabitants. 2d. That the proposal presented by Prussia for a reform of the federal constitution be examined in as far as it may relate to the equilibrium of Europe. 3d. That Venetia be ceded to Italy for a certain compensation, Italy guaranteeing and recognizing the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits. The antagonistic powers will maintain their armaments during the sittings of the Congress. France, England and Russia will propose that all pending questions shall be discussed, including the Italian question. To this it is probable that Prussia will agree, but Austria's adhesion is considered very doubtful.

The following is the letter of Garibaldi accepting the command of the Italian troops:

Caprera, May 11.—I accept with sincere gratitude, the arrangements you have made and which his majesty has sanctioned with respect to the corps of volunteers. I am thankful for the confidence reposed in me by intrusting to me the command. Be my interpreter to the king and express to him my feelings. I hope soon to participate with our glorious army, in accomplishing the destinies of the country.

I thank you for the courtesy you have shown me in your communication.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

An official decree, issued at Florence, states that the twenty volunteer battalions will form ten regiments and wear Garibaldi's red shirt and cap.

The Italian press was prohibited from publishing any intelligence of military movements.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

Report of General Stoneman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The Secretary of War, to-day, sent to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body, the report of General Stoneman relative to the recent Memphis riots. The latter says that upon an investigation by the Commissioners it appears there were killed outright twenty-four negroes, eight of whom were discharged soldiers. The Third Colored Artillery had been stationed at Memphis since its organization, and consequently were not under the best of discipline. Large numbers of the men had what they call families living in South Memphis, contiguous to the fort, in which the soldiers were stationed. These soldiers had been used as the instruments to execute the orders of the government agents, such as provost marshal's bureau agents, and consequently had been more or less brought directly in contact with the law breaking portion of the community, and the police, which is far from being composed of the best class of residents here, but principally of Irishmen, who consider the negro his competitor and enemy. Many negro soldiers have from time to time been arrested by the police, and many whites, including some of the police, have been arrested by the negroes, and in both cases those arrested have not unfrequently been harshly treated after giving the particulars of the riot. General Stoneman concludes by saying: The rioters were composed of the police, firemen and the rabble and negro haters in general, with a sprinkling of yankee haters, all led on and encouraged by demagogues and office hunters, and most of them under influence of whiskey.

It appears in evidence before the Commission that John Creighton, Recorder of the city, made a speech to the rioters, in which he said "We are not prepared, but let us prepare to clean every negro son of a b—h out of town." Very few paroled Confederates were mixed up with the rioters on Tuesday and Wednesday, the large proportion of the rioters being registered voters. Who commenced the incendiarism on Wednesday night remains to be developed.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—The Congressional Committee have already examined over a hundred witnesses in the Riot Investigation, and are proceeding vigorously. It will be some days before they will complete their work.

Since the burning of the colored schoolhouses at the time of the riot, a building of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of four or five hundred scholars has been erected by the Freedmen's Bureau, with the name of Faculty Educational Institute, and was opened to-day with a good deal of ceremony. Speeches were made by General Fiske, General Runkle and others. Arrangements are being made for a grand celebration by the freedmen here of the federal occupation of the city by the Union troops, on the 6th of June.

THE MEMORIAL TO COM. VANDERBILT.

Interesting Account of the Presentation of the "Vanderbilt."

NEW YORK, May 30.—Commodore Vanderbilt, in his letter to the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of a memorial gold medal, gives the following interesting account of the presentation of the steamer of that name to the Government.

On the 16th of March, 1862, I received at my residence in this city, a letter from the War Department inquiring if I would undertake to prevent the Confederate steamer Merrimac from coming out of the harbor of Norfolk, and urging my immediate attention. As the danger was most imminent, and there was no time to be lost, I answered by telegraph that I would go to Washington the next day.

On the morning of the 17th of March, I called at the War Department, where I saw for the first time Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. He requested me to accompany him to the Executive mansion, where I was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, to whom I was then personally a stranger. The President asked me if I thought I could, with the aid of my steamships, do anything to prevent the Merrimac from getting out of Hampton Roads. I replied to him that it was my opinion that if the steamer Vanderbilt was there, properly manned, the Merrimac would not venture to come out, or if she did, that the chances were ten to one that the Vanderbilt would sink and destroy her. Mr. Lincoln asked me to name the sum of money for which I would undertake the service. I replied to him that nothing would induce me to become a speculator upon the necessities of the Government, and that I would not mention a sum as the value of his charter, but that I would make a gift of her to the Government for the service proposed. The President replied, "I accept her." I left him, promising that the Vanderbilt should be at Fortress Monroe, properly equipped and officered, under my direction, within three or four days at the farthest, and she was there within the time. The requisite instrument of transfer was subsequently executed by me and transmitted to the War Department.

FROM HAVANA.

Small-pox at Porto Rico—The Rebellion in St. Domingo—President Baez Going to Leave the Country—Newspaper Circulation Suppressed.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Columbia arrived to-day, bringing Havana dates to the 26th.

The small-pox continued at Puerto Rico and had spread to several places near Ponce, though it was decreasing at the latter place.

The *Bulletin* says President Baez is unable to put down the revolution in St. Domingo. He has determined to leave the country. This statement, however, is doubted, as the revolution is said to be on a small scale.

Great preparations are making for the reception of the new Captain General.

The circulation of the *Cronica* of New York, in Havana, has been suppressed on account of an article against the Censor at Havana. The Cuban subsidy of three thousand dollars to the *Cronica* has been suspended also.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The storage warehouse of Freeman & Co., on Elm street, between Second and Third, containing three hundred bales of cotton, four hundred barrels of flour, sixteen hundred barrels of salt, and two hundred bales of hay, was burned to-night. All the contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insured mainly in Eastern companies. The United States Bonded Warehouse, on Third street, connecting in the rear with the burned warehouse, belonging to the same firm, containing five thousand barrels of whiskey, was also considerably damaged, but the whiskey was saved.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes reported adversely on the petitions for an increase of pay of naval officers.

Mr. Sprague called up the joint resolution for the payment of certain Kentucky home guards, called into the United States service to repel a rebel invasion under John Morgan in 1862, which was passed.

At one o'clock Mr. Howard called up the reconstruction resolution.

Mr. Anthony asked that the Senate insist on its amendments to the West Point Academy Bill, and call for a Committee of Conference. The amendment, disagreed to by the House, is a provision that in making nominations for admission to West Point, members of Congress shall name five persons from whom selection shall be made upon the result of competative examination. The Committee of Conference was ordered.

Discussion followed on Mr. Howard's amendment to the Reconstruction Report.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by inserting the words "excluding Indians not taxed."

Mr. Cowan wanted the word "citizen" defined, and thought it belonged to the States to say who were citizens.

Mr. Johnson said the Senate was not to be informed that very serious questions had arisen, and because of them, had given rise to much embarrassment as to who are citizens of the United States and what are the rights which belong to them as such. The object of Mr. Howard's amendment was to settle that question. He thought, therefore, that the committee to whom the subject was referred and by whom the report had been made, had acted very wisely in defining what citizenship was. He knew of no better way of accomplishing that than the one adopted by the committee. There was no definition in the Constitution, as it now stands, as to what constitutes a citizen of the United States. That was an open question in that instrument. The courts had decided that any man who is a citizen of a State becomes *ipso facto* a citizen of the United States. But there was no provision at all as to how citizenship can exist, except through the mediumship of the citizenship of a State. All that the Constitutional Amendment provided was that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to some foreign power, shall be considered citizens of the United States, and that would seem to be not only a wise but a necessary provision. There should be some definition of what citizenship is.

Mr. Johnson next passed to the amendment of Mr. Doolittle, and expressed himself in favor of it. He hoped the friends of the joint resolution would adopt it.

Mr. Howard said that the great objection to Mr. Doolittle's amendment, was that its effect would be to naturalize all Indians who paid taxes. He believed, with Mr. Trumbull, that the Indian tribes were foreign powers. They were treated as such, and so regarded by the Constitution, which conferred power to treat not only with foreign nations, but with Indian tribes.

Mr. Doolittle said that the words proposed in his amendment were in the civil rights bill, in a provision similar to that which was now proposed as a constitutional amendment. The civil rights bill undertook to do this same thing which is now proposed here, in declaring which shall be citizens.

The Committee of Fifteen, fearing that this declaration by Congress was without validity, unless a constitutional amendment should be brought forward to enforce it, thought proper to report this amendment.

Mr. Fessenden—I desire to say that in all the Senator says on this subject in connection with the Committee of Fifteen, he is drawing upon his imagination. There is not one word of correctness in all he says.

Mr. Doolittle said he would take issue with Mr. Fessenden on that point as a question of fact.

Mr. Grimes said that Mr. Doolittle's charge was not only an imputation upon the Committee of Fifteen, but an imputation upon every Senator who voted for the Civil Rights bill. It was an imputation that they had voted for a bill which they believed unconstitutional.

Mr. Doolittle said he meant no such imputation. He meant to say there were doubts as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Fessenden said that no such doubt in regard to the Civil Rights bill were ever expressed in the Committee of Fifteen. During all the discussion in the Committee the subject was not mentioned.

After some remarks by Mr. Saulsbury, the yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of Mr. Doolittle's amendment, to insert the words "excepting Indians not taxed," which was disagreed to, yeas 10, nays 35, as follows: Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morton and Riddle.

Mr. Wilson offered a concurrent resolution that the Military Committee of the two houses constitute a joint committee to take into consideration the message of the President announcing General Scott's death, and report what steps should be taken by Congress to express its appreciation of the character and public services of the late Lieutenant General.

The question then was upon the adoption of the following as a substitute for the third section of the House resolution, reported yesterday.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the above by inserting after the word "shall" and before the words "have engaged," the words "during his term of office."

Mr. Hendricks, in advocacy of this amendment, said that an official oath was binding only during the term of office.

Mr. Guthrie said he was opposed to the section above quoted, because of its proscriptive character, and he would vote for the amendment of Mr. Hendricks, because it made it less proscriptive.

Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. Hendricks.

Mr. Sherman believed that under Mr. Hendricks' amendment, all who resigned their offices would be relieved from the operations of the third section.

Mr. Hendricks called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas, 8; nays, 34. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Van Winkle.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the section by striking out the words "or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State." The yeas and nays were demanded on this amendment and it was disagreed to, by yeas 10, nays 32.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the words "having previously taken," and insert the words "at any time within ten years preceding the first of January, 1861, had taken." The yeas and nays were demanded on this and it was disagreed to, by yeas 10, nays 32.

Mr. Van Winkle inquired if the last clause of the section referred to a general removal of disability in individual cases.

Mr. Howard said it might be applied either in general or individual cases. It was intended to have a discretionary power in Congress.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to amend by inserting the words "in each House," in the last line the words "And the President may, by the exercise of the pardoning power." The yeas and nays were demanded upon this, and it was disagreed to, by yeas 10, nays 32.

Mr. Doolittle addressed the Senate in opposition to the pending section.

The Senate then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, from the Select Committee on the War Debt of the loyal States, reported a bill to reimburse the States which furnished troops to the Union army, for advances made and expenses incurred in raising the same.

Mr. Blaine said that after conference with the members of the Committee, and friends of the bill, he found an indisposition to consider the bill at this time. He therefore yielded his own judgment, and moved the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee, and that the Committee be continued as now organized, with leave to report during the next session.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Blaine, the Select Committee on the War Debt was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for monies expended in furnishing troops, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Stevens, from the Select Committee on a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New York, reported back the bill to authorize the building of a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New York, which was recommitted, with a notice by Mr. Stevens that he would call it up in a week.

The bill to promote the construction of a line of railway between the city of Washington and the Northwest, for national purposes; and the bill to authorize the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company to continue and construct their railway from Youngstown, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pa., and make it a military and post road, were reported, but the morning hour expired before action could be had upon them.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report from Major General Stoneman, concerning the recent riot at Memphis, which was laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Mr. Broomwell, of Illinois, addressed the House. He supported thoroughly and completely the report of the Reconstruction Committee.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Monday.

The House then proceeded to consider the action of the next Special Order, it being the bill reported by Mr. Schenck from the Committee of Military Affairs, to reduce and establish the pay of officers and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the army of the United States.

Mr. Schenck detailed at length the object of the bill, and the operations of the present cumbrous and roundabout mode of calculating the pay and allowances of officers. He indicated several amendments which he desired to offer to the bill. These were to make the pay of a General $15,000, and all of the Lieutenant Generals $10,000; to allow to officers, in lieu of the present longevity ration, ten per cent. additional for every five years' continuous and faithful service. The amendments were incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Blaine exposed the inequality of abolishing commutation of rations, showing the cost of living at Fort Bridger, where the Government had contracted for wood at fifty dollars per cord, for corn at twelve dollars a bushel, and for flour at seventy-five dollars a barrel, and where, he said, a Brigadier General could not support two horses and two children on his pay of $5,500. Officers on the Utah expedition could not have lived on double their pay, if they had not been allowed commutation of rations.

Mr. Farquhar inquired whether the difficulty could not be obviated by allowing rations in kind at distant posts.

Mr. Garfield admitted that that would make a great difference. But there was no such provision in the bill.

Mr. Thayer observed the bill. He held it to be manifest in this country, covering such a vast extent of territory, the expenses of living must differ widely in different parts of the country, and that in equality had been always remedied here, and in other countries by making the government the purchaser of the necessaries of life, and furnishing them to officers and men as part of their pay. The abolition of this system would work the grossest inequality, and common sense and common justice were against the proposed change.

The Speaker interrupted Mr. Thayer to present a message from the President and Senate in reference to the death of Lieutenant General Scott, when Mr. Schenk expressed the hope that no other business would be done by the House to-day, except to concur in the resolution of the Senate directing the two Committees of Military Affairs to report what method should be adopted by Congress to manifest its appreciation of the high character, tried, patriotic, and distinguished public services of Lieutenant General Scott.

The resolution was concurred in, and then, on motion of Mr. Schenck, the House, out of respect to the memory of General Scott, adjourned.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ship Carpenters' Strike—Conference with Employees and Employers Suggested—Eight Hour System Insisted Upon and Declared to be the Sole Issue—Meeting of Erie Railroad Directors—Affairs of the Company—Respect to Gen. Scott—Military Court Trial Decided Illegal.

The ship carpenters, now on a strike here, have adopted a resolution that if the bosses appointed a committee to confer with the trades, the latter would be ready to meet them and hear any proposition they had to offer. The men spoke in very decided terms as to their determination to obtain the eight hour system, which they declared was the sole question at issue, wages not having had anything at all to do with the strike.

The *Commercial* says: At a meeting of the Erie Railroad, held this morning, it transpired that the present floating debt of the Company is $1,500,000, or as otherwise stated $1,700,000, in addition to which the Company now owes to Mr. Drew, two millions of dollars. A loan has been comparatively recently contracted with Mr. Drew, under which the Company hypothecated the 14,000 shares of common stock returned by Mr. Drew on payment of a portion of his loan from the proceeds of the Sterling loan negotiated by Mr. Pearson, so that Mr. Drew now holds 28,000 shares of the stock, beside an amount of convertible bonds as collateral, for his loan of $2,000,000. The President, Mr. Berdell, assured the Board that in the event of the earnings of the road continuing to the close of July, equal to what they have been May, the company would be in a position to pay a dividend upon its stock, although we understand upon good authority that the road made a clear loss of $400,000 upon its March traffic, and $300,000 upon that of April. Whether the supposed dividend is to be considered as payable out of Mr. Drew's loan, or from profits of the road, we are not informed. The public have, however, a very strong opinion that the Company is disposed to continue its old policy of borrowing money to pay its dividends. There would seem to be very good reasons for supposing that the enormous sales of Erie stock during the last few days have been made for the purpose of raising money to pay a final instalment of the loan to the Company. Of course it is to be presumed that the stock sold was that held under hypothecation.

The *Post* says, on official authority, that there has been no over issue of Erie stock. The company expended for materials and supplies $3,000,000 during the past year, to which they add from construction account $2,500,000. The whole indebtedness is $3,000,000. The condition of the road is highly satisfactory. The earnings were $25,000 a month, and the expenses materially reduced. The company will pay a dividend on the preferred stock, and hope to do so on the common stock.

The Common Councils to-day adopted resolutions in respect to Gen. Scott. The Courts adjourned from the same cause.

Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, has delivered a decision in the case of James Egan, a prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary, that the trial of a civilian by a military court in time of peace is illegal.

Kentucky Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—The Democratic Convention met. Seventy-five delegates were present. Speeches were made by Gen. Ward, Col. Kinney, Gen. Crittenden and ex-Governor Robinson, the President, who characterized the Convention as a mass meeting. A motion to invite every Union man to participate was lost.

Evening Session.—Speeches were made by Generals Boyle and Whitaker, Finnell and R. B. Carpenter, denouncing the rebels and giving support to Balling for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Radicals and Conservatives were ultimately reconciled, and agreed to support Balling. The Convention passed resolutions qualified by endorsing President Johnson.

Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia—Big Cargo of Cotton.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 30.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton, who have been investigating the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, will report favorably on Tillson's administration of affairs.

The bridges on the State road have been repaired, and trains are running.

The American ship Hudson cleared from Charleston yesterday for Liverpool with one hundred and thirteen bales of Sea Island, and three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five bales of Upland cotton, the largest cargo of the season.

North Carolina Convention—Committee to wait upon the President—Unionists Largely in the Majority.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The North Carolina State Convention continued its deliberations yesterday. A resolution to sell the rights of the State in certain railroads to responsible parties was referred to a Committee. A resolution appointing a Committee to wait upon the President, with a view to early restoration, was made a special order. There are said to be seventy strong Union men in the Convention, and only twenty-nine of rebel proclivities.

Tornado in Mississippi—Arrival of Troops at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—A tornado swept destructively over Jackson, Miss., and injured the State House.

The Third Michigan volunteers, three hundred and forty strong, commanded by Generals Houghton and Stinges, and a large number of other officers, have arrived here from Brazos. A few troops are left at Brownsville.

Special Pardons by the President—A Rush on the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President this week has granted three special pardons under the amnesty proclamation.

Recent orders given by different heads of departments that disbursing officers shall remove all public moneys deposited to their credit in National Banks to the United States Treasury or Sub-Treasuries, have created quite a rush on the Treasury.

The Public Debt, and When Redeemable.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Hon. John Sherman, was ordered to be printed by the Senate, together with the accompanying official statement from the papers. It appears that the amount of the public debt redeemable May 1st, 1867, is $787,041,420; May 1st, 1868, $407,415,250; May 1st, 1869, $690,428,131; May 1st, 1870, $148,000,000; May 1st, 1871, $126,024,500.

Sales of Wool in New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The offering of California wool this afternoon was fairly attended by dealers, manufacturers and others, from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other adjacent towns. The quality of the wool was not at all desirable. The best quality brought fair prices, but poor descriptions sold low. As a whole, however, the sale was satisfactory, and all offered was sold. The price ranged from 7½ to 35c cash.

Thirty-five Deaths from Cholera at Sea

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Peruvian arrived from Liverpool with seven hundred and fifty-eight passengers. She lost during the passage thirty-five from Cholera. Twenty-eight is now sick on board, who will be transferred to the hospital ship.

Massachusetts Respects to Gen. Scott.

BOSTON, May 30.—A resolution was unanimously passed by the Massachusetts Senate and House regretting the death of General Scott, and warmly eulogistic of his life and eminent public services. The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*.

Robberies at Matamoras—Imperialists in Possession.

MATAMORAS, May 25.—Robberies, murders and plunder continue, and revenge on both sides.

The Imperialists hold the towns.

Funeral Ceremonies.

GARDINER, Me., May 30.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Bishop Burgess took place this afternoon, at Christ's Church. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, delivered an appropriate address.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; sales at $1,17 for No. 1. Corn advanced 1c. Oats steady; 39c for No. 1.

MARRIED.

SHAW—MARTIN—On May 29th, by Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. GRAHAM SHAW, of Pittsburgh, to Miss AGNES MARTIN, of McKeesport.

BISHOP—SHAW—On May 29th, by Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. FREDERICK BISHOP, of Allegheny City, to Miss ANNIE B. SHAW, of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

FISHER.—On Wednesday, at 11½ P. M., at her residence, No. 264 Beaver street, of heart disease, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET ANN FISHER, in the 54th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

(Ohio papers please copy.)

FAIRMAN & SAMSON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 196 Smithfield St., cor. 7th,
(Entrance from Seventh Street,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AND 133 SANDUSKY STREET,
my24:b32 ALLEGHENY, PA.

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

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(*ADDITIONAL ON THIRD PAGE.*)

More Arrests for "Shoving" Counterfeit Portland Notes.

United States Commissioner Sproul, yesterday forenoon, gave audience to two men named John Gill and John McGurn, who were ushered into his presence under accusation of having endeavored to pass a counterfeit "twenty" on the First National Bank of Portland, Maine, at the "Cornucopiæ" Saloon of Frederick Weiss, on Fifth street, corner of Union. The facts as represented were that the accused went into the Saloon on Monday night, called for suppers, and after partaking of what was provided, according to their orders, offered in payment thereof a twenty dollar bill on the Portland bank, the barkeeper "changing" the same. Subsequently the bill was discovered to be counterfeit, whereupon Mr. Weiss determined to secure the arrest of Gill and McGurn.

Yesterday officer Andrew Moon, of the Mayor's police, succeeded in arresting McGurn, who stated that the bill (the counterfeit) belonged to Gill. Officer Moon, with officer Gribben, afterwards arrested Gill, whilst on his way to the "Cornucopiæ," for the purpose, as he said, of redeeming the bill, having been informed that steps had been taken for his arrest for passing it. Gill, in endeavoring to "explain," made contradictory statements, and whilst in the custody of the officers, admitted "guilty knowledge." After a hearing the accused were committed to jail for trial, in default of bail, in the sum of three thousand dollars. Hugh Duffy, Esq., counsel for defendants, intends making an application for reduction of bail.

Temperanceville Council.

The Council of the borough met on Monday evening. Members present: Messrs. Carnahan, Garbett, Smith, West, Hershberger and Burgess Carnahan. The minutes of the previous evening were read and approved. The Burgess was authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the following:

O'Neil & Anderson, bill of printing	$ 2 50
Jas. Wood & Co., bill of nails	8 06
Thos. Ferguson, placing logs on culvert	2 00
W. A. Herron, Clerk of Court, docket fees, costs, &c	10 50
Isaac Wilkinson, 3½ days' work, at $2 per day	7 00
Addison Graham, 1½ days' labor, at $2 per day	3 00
Thomas Tully, 2 days' labor, at $2 per day	4 00
Thos. Hershberger, 1 day hauling	6 00
Wm. Dalzell, 14 perch of stone at $2, $28; building 11½ perch at $1, $11½; 2 days' labor at $2, $4	43 50
Eli Slifer, Secretary of State, fees for a certified copy of an Act of Assembly, relating to vehicle license	1 15

Council went into committee of the whole to examine the sanitary condition of the borough, and enforce the ordinance relating to the same: Messrs. West and Smith, from Alexander street on the upper side of Main street to the line of West Pittsburgh. Messrs. Carnahan and Garbett, from Alexander to Walnut street along Main to West Pittsburgh line. Hershberger and Burgess Carnahan, from Alexander street up the Steubenville pike to the northern boundary along Main to western boundary.

An ordinance was passed relating to vehicle license, and ordered to be printed.

On motion adjourned.

Convention of the U. P. Church.

The Convention called in connection with the United Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in Col. Clark's Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, met in the Second United Presbyterian Church (Dr. James Prestley's,) Sixth street, yesterday morning.

The Convention was largely attended, and the exercises were of a highly interesting character. At nine o'clock the Rev. John T. Prestley, D. D., was called to the chair, and after singing and reading a portion of the 102d Psalm, prayer was offered. The chairman then made a few remarks stating that they had assembled for prayer and conference in regard to "the necessity, means and influence, of a true revival of religion" "the state of the country" and the "present demands on the United Presbyterian Church, and how they may be met." In the course of his address he appealed to the Convention to ask the Giver of all good for a gracious revival of religion.

Rev. J. B. Johnson and Rev. B. Waddell followed in brief addresses on "true religion as opposed to false." A very able address was then delivered by Dr. James Prestley on "the necessity, means and influence of a true revival of religion." At the evening session the "state of the country" was discussed at length.

The Convention will re-assemble to-day in the First Church, Allegheny, (Dr. J. T. Prestley's,) when "the present demands of the U. P. Church, and how they are to be met" will be brought up.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

We learn by telegraph that the Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners of New York have decided against the Fire Alarm Telegraph system in use in that city, deeming it unreliable, and prefer the "street box" system of Gamewell, Kennard & Co., in use in Philadelphia, as the most reliable. The Committee of our city council, Messrs. Brown, Ogden and Hare, into whose charge everything pertaining to the erection of a Fire Alarm Telegraph in this city, is given, we take pleasure in stating, came to a like conclusion during their visit east, and have concluded to contract for the boxes used by Gamewell, Kennard & Co.

Serious Accident.

An accident of a very painful nature occurred in the Fifth ward yesterday, which may result in the death of the party injured. A little boy named John Crist, in company with two of his playmates, suggested that they should play circus. One of the boys got down on his hands and knees, and young Crist proceeded to stand on his head on the back of the kneeling boy. While in this position, a third boy pushed Crist over, causing him to fall so violently to the pavement that his back was broken. He was immediately conveyed to his home in a court off Penn street, in the rear of Hornes' grocery store, where proper medical aid was procured and his injuries dressed.

Incendiaries at Work.—An attempt was made yesterday morning at an early hour to fire the furniture store room of Dauler, Close & Co., corner of Penn and Wayne streets. The fire was extinguished without doing any damage. About the same hour an attempt was also made to burn the residence of Geo. W. Leonard, on Cherry Alley, near Liberty street. We heard of similar attempts in other parts of the city, but in all cases the efforts of the incendiaries were ineffectual.

A Good Firm.—We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Kiol & Richart, Commission Merchants, in another column. The firm is one of the best in the city to do business with, and we heartily recommend them to the attention and patronage of the public. Country merchants will find at 349 Liberty street any thing they may need in the line of grain, flour, feed, and seeds of all description.

Investigating Committee.—The Committee appointed at the last session of the State Legislature, to investigate the alleged fraudulent attempt made to shove the liquor bill through that body, met yesterday at the Monongahela House. Considerable testimony was heard but there was nothing adduced going to show that bribery had been used for the purpose named. The Committee will probably conclude their labors to-day.

Disorderly House.—Patrick Frail yesterday appeared before Alderman Taylor, and lodged an information against two women named Ellen Moran and Caroline Callaher, for keeping a disorderly and disreputable house in the Fifth ward. Patrick, although Frail himself, is determined to use his own word, that *frail* women shall find no friend in him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Fire.—The strong wind prevailing last night fanned the smouldering ashes of Lafayette Hall into new life, and this morning about three o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the ruins. An alarm was promptly given, and the fire department was out in full force. No additional damage was done.

Mayor's Court.—Ten "drunks" and "disorderlies" were disposed of by Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning—seven were committed to jail, the remaining three paying the fines imposed.

To be Closed.—The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will close their rooms on the Fourth proximo, to remain closed for one week, for the purpose of renovation, etc.

Blasphemy.—Alderman Taylor yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Steinder, charged with blasphemy, on oath of Peter Kinser.

Fined.—Benjamin Singerly was fined four dollars yesterday by Mayor McCarty for depositing ashes on Third street.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.

TO GENTLEMEN.

At the latest GOLD RATES now in stock at our
GREAT SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 72 Fifth Street,
A splendid line of
SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR
COMPRISING
GAUZE COTTON SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
LISLE THREAD SHIRTS,
SUMMER SILK SHIRTS,
MUSLIN DRAWERS,
FINE JEAN DRAWERS,
LINEN DRAWERS.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
FANCY FRENCH LAWN SHIRTS,
LISLE, SILK AND KID GLOVES,
LINEN AND SILK HDKFS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BRACES,
Late Novelties in TIES,
Together with the most complete line of
Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods
IN THE WEST. As our business is exclusively GENT'S FURNISHING, we rarely fail to please in that line. Remember our number,
72 Fifth Street,
Nearly opposite the Post Office.
my5:2awlmW&S MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
Gold Chains,
OF THE
LATEST PATTERNS.
Call and see them at
DUNSEATH & CO.'S,
56 FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.
my30

FOR
WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
AT THE CHEAPEST PRICES IN THE CITY,
GO TO
WILL T. WILEY'S,
my22:b10 NO. 6 WYLIE STREET.

CLOAKS, &c.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

NEW CLOAKS
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
FIFTH ST. CLOAK HOUSE.
ELEGANT CLOTH SACQUES
Selling at $2,50,
AT THE
New Cloak House, 49 Fifth St.,
Opposite Old Theatre.
my5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH HOMŒPATHIC DISPENSARY.—There will be a meeting of the above at the rooms of the Institution, 62 Fourth street, Simpson's Building, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The contributors, and all others friendly to the above, are respectfully invited to attend.
my31:c2

SEWER ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—All who are interested in the assessment made for the payment of the costs of repaving the sewer on Pennsylvania Avenue, will please meet at the office of the City Recording Regulator, at 3 o'clock P. M., JUNE 2d, 1866, at the request of the Committee, to hear their report. my31:c1

BRICK MACHINE.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid Bricks per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York. my29:b76:TTS

OPERA HOUSE.
W. H. LEAK..........MANAGER.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 31st,
Positively last night but two of the Great Conjurer and Brilliant Pianist,
MR. ROBERT HELLER.
First night of the great
Anthropaglossus.
A human head changed to stone!
To-morrow evening benefit of Mr. R. HELLER.
A beautiful programme for Saturday's matinee, when the price of admission will be reduced to 25 cents.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading and Paving of two Alleys and the Re-paving of Jackson Street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on streets, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the Grading and Paving of Young's Alley and Church Alley, from Perry street to Ohio street, and for the Re-paving of Jackson Street, from Pasture Lane to Shields' alley, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said alleys and street respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively composed, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expense of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said alleys and street, respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the 30th day of March, 1866.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 25th day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: D. MACPHERSON,
Clerk of the Select Council.
CHARLES W. BENNEY,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of the Common Council. my29

REMOVAL.
T. & J. T. M'CANCE,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
Have Removed to the New Building,
No. 196 Liberty Street.
Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the SPRING TRADE (the senior partner being now in the East) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the CUSTOM TRADE at the VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS that goods have yet reached.
They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK.
mh302awdamFT

MOWERS, HAY RAKES,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,
ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
To be had at
S. DRUM'S,
Nos. 28 and 30 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
my28:b68:MWF:WT

HENRY REA, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
285 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Seventh Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my23:b12:M,W,F

CONSIGNMENTS.
500 bush. Peach Blow Potatoes;
200 bbls. do do do
200 Pine Apples;
20 boxes prime Lemons;
100 boxes W. R. Cheese;
25 dozen Canned Tomatoes;
1 second-hand Wagon;
500 pounds Bacon Sides,
Received and for sale by
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,
my24 380 Liberty street.

CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—4 car loads Potatoes, sacks and bbls
50 boxes Messina Oranges;
20 do do Lemons;
1000 Cocoa Nuts;
1000 Pine Apples;
50 barrels Eggs;
50 do White Lime;
50 dozen assorted Canned Fruit;
Sorghum, Butter, Lard, &c.
W. J. STEEL & BRO.,
mh22:tf No. 138 Third Street.

GRAIN IN STORE and to arrive:
5,000 bush. strictly prime Minnesota Club Wheat to arrive;
1,500 do Rye, to arrive;
1,000 do prime Shelled Corn, in City Elevator;
7,000 do do Club Wheat, do do
500 do do Spring Barley, do do
For sale by HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.,
OFFICE UP STAIRS. No. 249 Liberty Street
my23:b

FOR SALE—500 acres of excellent Timber Land in Jefferson Co., Pa., is offered at the low price of $4 per acre; large block of Building Lots in the Ninth Ward, opposite the Outer Depot, just the point for a large manufacturing establishment, surrounded by streets and alley; a cheap Building Lot on Magee street, in the Eighth Ward, near Forbes street, is offered for $250. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 121 Fourth street.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
500 bbls. select brands Winter and Spring Wheat Flour;
3 cars Milwaukee Club—in Elevator;
1 car do White Wheat;
2 cars Rye—to arrive;
3 cars choice Peach Blow Potatoes.
For sale by R. KNOX & SON,
my15 No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

100 BBLS. MICHIGAN CIDER;
300 bbls. Peach Blow Potatoes;
200 do Phoenix Mills Flour;
600 bushels Oats;
1,000 barrels Salt,
In store and for sale by
OWENS, KENNEDY & HARPER,
my23 No. 76 Federal street, Allegheny.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.—A Fresh supply of the celebrated Star Brand Sugar Cured Dried Beef and Breakfast Bacon, just received from Cincinnati, and for sale by the tierce or single ham, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
my22 Corner of Liberty and Hand street.