THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
No. 86 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
TERMS:
PER YEAR BY MAIL.....$8.00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 149. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS ISSUED.
ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
SINGLE COPIES, PER YEAR.....$1.50
CLUBS OF FIVE.....1.25
CLUBS OF TEN AND UPWARDS.....1.15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

NATIONALIZING THE UNION PARTY.

MR. H. J. RAYMOND, of New York, in a carefully prepared speech, made by him, a few days ago, in the House of Representatives, submitted some reflections on the wisdom and necessity of nationalizing the Republican party. This is certainly a most desirable object, and is had at heart by every thoughtful member of that organization. The Conservatives have not given it a more earnest or a more dispassionate consideration than the Radicals. How shall it be accomplished? Whoever attempts to solve this question, upon the basis of actual data or of admitted principles, will find it much easier to rest in generalities than to descend to particulars. MR. RAYMOND affords in his own person a striking illustration of this. In his theories of pacification he coincides with the President. He holds it best for the nation, and for the Republican party, that proscriptions should be entirely discarded, and that an era of good fellowship should be inaugurated by consigning the rebellion and its concomitants to oblivion. But when the responsibility of action is so forced upon him that he cannot evade or shuffle it off, he votes for the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction, which proscribes all the leading spirits among the insurgents.

Every republican understands that sooner or later all the States will be again represented in Congress and the Electoral Colleges. We certainly hope this will happen before the next presidential election. It is of great importance that the republican or Union party be organized on such a foundation as to be efficient in each of the Southern States. To what section of Southern population shall that party look for sympathy and co-operation? Is it possible to placate the leaders of the revolt? President JOHNSON has been experimenting to that end for some months, and with results that do not look hopeful in our eyes. By his method he seems to have revived and given vent to the animosities and repulsions in which the war originated. Nor is this all. He seems to have repelled and cowed those sections of Southern population who either did not go into the rebellion, or went into it reluctantly. If he had resorted to a different method, and had tried to remit the political power into the hands of new men; a fairer prospect of reconciliement would be presented to-day.

Get the Best.
Grant's Prize Medal
Grant's Prize Medal
Grant's Prize Medal
and
Morrison (*) Shirts,
Morrison (*) Shirts,
Morrison (*) Shirts,
The best make out.
The best make out.
The best make out.
A large stock on hand; also made to order if desired, at the Original One Price Clothing and Furnishing Store of
J. D. RAMALEY, 356 Liberty street,
Nearly opposite Wayne

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.
Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists. mh23-Tu4w8m

It is the Impression of Some.
That because a medicine is advertised they are of no account, arguing that if they were all they were represented to be, they would sell on their merit. Whilst we admit that this is true in many instances, we know by experience of at least two exceptions. We allude to the Rev. F. A. Wilmore's great remedy for consumption, and Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, both medicines largely advertised by Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 81 Market street, and both of them have performed some really wonderful cures here amongst our own citizens, who have given certificates to that effect. We would suggest to those of our readers who may require medicines of this description, to give them a trial, as we assure them they are all they are represented to be.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.
Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climatic influence, has been boundless; and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in Indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

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 NEW YORK.

No New Cholera cases—State of the Thermometer—Report Against Celebrating Independence Day—Quickest Time on Record from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, June 25.—No new cases of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health to-day. The two cases already reported are in a fair way of recovery.

Thomas O'Reilly, of Yonkers, a teacher in this city, fell dead in the street this morning.

The thermometer in the shade to-day, at noon, marked 90 degrees.

The passengers by the infected steamer Union, which arrived in quarantine on the 29th of May, were brought to the city to-day.

In the Common Council to-day, a Joint Special Committee reported against celebrating Independence day, on the ground that there are no available funds for the purpose.

New Orleans papers of the 20th instant were received here by mail and distributed at the postoffice this morning, being only four days and a half from New Orleans. This is the quickest time on record.

Steps Taken for the Release of Fenian Prisoners—Damages for Libel.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the House to-day General Banks stated that he had reason to believe steps have been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

The jury in the libel case of McGhan vs. Cleppane, the latter getting the former discharged from the War Department, by charging him with disloyalty, returned a verdict of three thousand dollars damages.

Terrible at Buffalo—Reported Loss of Life—Damage to Buildings, &c.

BUFFALO, June 25.—A tornado passed over the city this afternoon about four o'clock, uprooting and blowing down trees, awnings, and narrowing several buildings, including the United States Express Company's stables, and badly injuring Mr. Thomas Gould, the overseer. It also partly destroyed the roof of the Kemblin Hotel, and several persons were injured; two are reported killed.

CITY ITEMS.

The Best Goods in the City.
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Pure Linen
Shirt Fronts and Cuffs. BATES & BELL.

The Best Regulated Store
In the city—the Opera House Shoe Store.

The Best Assortment of Shoes
In the city, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

They Mean Everything They Say.
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Lowest Prices and Goods.
All warranted. No rubbish offered, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Now-a-Days
Things are done up handsome at the Opera House Shoe Store, No. 60 Fifth street.

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

Lace Points
In Black and White, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HARNON LOVE & BRO

Puffed and Tucked Muslins,
Lace Curtains. BATES & BELL.

Lace Curtains
in all the different grades on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HARNON LOVE & BRO.

Lace Mantles,
Black Silk and White Lama Lace Mantles.
BATES & BELL.

Prints
A splendid assortment now opening on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HARNON LOVE & BRO.

White Shawls.
Shetland Shawls of all colors.
BATES & BELL.

Ginghams
At all prices, now opening on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HARNON LOVE & BRO.

The Flag Presentation.

Persons going to the State Flag Presentation at Philadelphia on the 4th, should call in at Jno. D. Ramaley's, 354 Liberty street, on the way to the depot, and provide themselves with one of those handsome Leather French Pelisseurs, or Traveling Sacks. They are very convenient for carrying a change of clothing, or articles needed in traveling. Fifty different kinds and sizes, from $2 to $12. The largest and best assortment in the city.

Oakland Park.

The entries were closed last night at a late hour, for a premium of fifty dollars, with the following named horses, to take place this afternoon at half-past four o'clock: M. Rush enters b. g. Charley; J. McCling enters b. g. Jacob; Thompson enters b. g. Joe. The horses will start precisely at four o'clock. Be sure and go out in time. All go to harness, 2 in 5.
H. B. VAN VORHIS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SENSATION SPEECH BY NAPOLEON.

Garibaldi Enthusiastically Received by the Italians.

HOLSTEIN IN AUSTRIAN POSSESSION.

The War About to Commence.

AUSTRIAN REPLY TO BISMARCK.

Proclamation of Gen. Gablenz.

280,000 AUSTRIANS IN THE FIELD.

England's Position in the Crisis.

NEW YORK, June 25.—We have the following additional foreign news by telegraph:

In the Corps Legislatif a letter was read from the Emperor Napoleon containing the following important declarations: Had the conference assembled my government would have declared that France repudiated all ideas of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote a desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French government prefers to any territorial acquisition, a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and nationality. We should have desired for the Germany confederation, a position more worthy of its importance for Prussia, better geographical boundaries for Austria, and the maintenance of her great position in Europe, after the cession of Venetia to Italy, in exchange for territorial compensation. The conference failed. Will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France. France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her rights and calm in her strength.

The inadvisibility of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy was then declared by a vote of two hundred and two against thirty-four.

The Emperor's letter created a great sensation.

A Berlin dispatch of the 12th says the Austrian ambassador has been recalled, and the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care of the Dutch Minister.

Garibaldi arrived at Como on the 12th, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities, the people, army and the volunteers.

The Russian Government has ordered the Warsaw to be in readiness for the conveyance of ten thousand troops. Omar Pasha is to command the Turkish troops to occupy the principalities, seven thousand of which will be landed at Kustendjeh. The Viceroy of Egypt, The Youmain army will be raised to one hundred and fifty thousand to repel the Turkish invasion of the principalities. The Austrian Government, deeming it best not to contest the occupation of Holstein by the Prussians, withdrew the whole of the Austrian army.

On the 11th, the Prussians dispersed the cabinet of Holstein, in which Baron Zedlitz sat, and established a new common government for Schleswig and Holstein, and promised to convoke the common estates of the two Duchies on the 15th. The whole of Holstein was in the hands of the Prussians.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet, June 14th, Austria moved for the mobilization for the whole of Federal Germany, with the exception of the Prussian contingent. The motion was carried amid hissing from the Prussian representation, and Prussia has declared in a note to the minor States that she would regard the Confederacy as dissolved if the Austrian motion should prevail.

Prussia has published her plan of reform, the chief feature of which is the exclusion of Austria from the reconstructed Germany. Austria, on the evening of the 14th, proposes the convocation of a National Parliament and the establishment of a Directory to act with Parliament.

A minister of Hesse Darmstadt had stated in the Legislature that the Federal Diet would soon recognize the Prince of Augustinburg as Duke of Holstein.

LATER.—London journals think Austria will now consider herself justified in striking a blow, and will immediately order Benedek to commence the campaign.

Prior to the above proceedings, Austria, on the 9th, replied to Bismark's dispatch of June 5th, denying his statements, charging Prussia with violating engagements and throwing all the responsibility on Austria, and asserting that she has been compelled to take certain steps to defend her honor, and save her rights from being absolutely annihilated.

Before quitting Altona, Gablenz issued a proclamation protesting against the proceedings of Prussia.

The total Prussian force is computed at 785,000 men, of whom 280,000 are in the field.

Efforts were continued in the middle states in favor of a German Parliament.

In the British House of Commons the Continental crisis was also debated. Mr. Gladstone said England had unofficially recommended the cession of Venetia, and he expressed his opinion that in the German quarrel the sympathy of England was with Austria, and the Italian question it was with Italy.

It was reported that the Emperor Maximilian had demanded an advance of money from France, otherwise he must lay down the crown and quit Mexico. France refused the demand, and ordered Marshal Bazine, should Maximilian resign, to take a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the people.

Financial affairs in England progressed favorably. Discounts continued at 10. Arrangements had been almost perfected for re-opening the Consolidated Bank.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Arrest of American Citizens in Ireland—Our London Minister Applies for their Release—Call for a National Union Convention by Senators Cowan, Doolittle & Co.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President's communication in reference to American citizens arrested in Ireland states that our Minister in London and our Consuls have applied for their release, and all but two have been set at liberty. These it is thought will be.

The following call has been issued: A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the fourteenth of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in its patriotic endeavors to preserve the Union of the States.

Delegates are asked to agree to, first, the Union is peripheral and indissoluble; second, equality of States and right to representation are solemnly guaranteed; third, no right of secession or exclusion; fourth, slavery is abolished forever; fifth, each State has to prescribe its qualifications for its own electors; sixth, maintenance of the right of each State to manage its domestic concerns inviolate. It concludes with an appeal to every patriot to frown upon the action of Congress, which can only rekindle animosities and to encourage peaceful and conciliatory measures; but no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation, and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, Union and Government of the United States.

(Signed) A. W. RANDALL, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Fleeced at Faro in Louisville of $2,500—Arrest for Grand Masonic Celebration of St. Johns Day—Indignities to Negroes—Mercury 100 deg., in the Shade.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The morning papers report the fleecing of Thomas A. Reynolds of Indiana, on Saturday, by a party at faro-bank, of fifteen hundred dollars, and afterwards robbing him of twenty-five hundred dollars. Several parties were arrested to-day. The largest part of the missing money was found at the Louisville Hotel, where Reynolds put up, and the arrested party discharged.

H. Hirsch's clothing store was burned yesterday morning. Aaron Lapp, connected with the establishment, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary thereof.

St. John's day was appropriately celebrated at Lexington, on Saturday, by a vast concourse of the Masonic fraternity. Five thousand people were present.

NASHVILLE, June 25.—A party of armed men pretending to be searching for stolen property, visited eight or ten negro families at Goodlettsville. The negroes were subjected to numerous indignities. Complaint was made thereof to Gen. Fisk, who referred the matter to the civil authorities, who sent two men to arrest and bring the offenders here.

The thermometer stands at one hundred in the shade.

The Canal Break.

ALBANY, June 25.—The Canal Superintendent commenced filling the level at the break west of Schenectady on Saturday night, and boats from beyond the break are expected here to-night or to-morrow morning.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORAVIAN.

Prussian and Austrian Embassadors Receive their Passports.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

The Prussian Army in Position.

80,000 ITALIAN TROOPS WILL FIRST CROSS THE PO.

Swiss to Guard the Alps Passes.

ADDRESS OF KOSSUTH TO THE HUNGARIANS.

A Clash of Arms—Prince of Pokhara, with 40,000 Men, Defeated by a Russian Force.

RUMORED ABDICATION OF EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

FARTHER POINT, June 25.—The steamer Moravian, which left Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. on June 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th, passed this point at noon to-day.

The Austrian Government, in sending the Prussian Embassador his passport, informed him it took the step because it looked as if the withdrawal of the Austrians from Holstein was taking place under compulsion from Prussia. The Prussian Government, in giving the Austrian Embassador the passports which he demands, accompanied them with a letter acknowledging the courteous manner with which he fulfilled his diplomatic functions as Austrian Ambassador at Berlin. Austria is said to have confided her interests at Berlin and Florence to the Dutch Ministers at those courts. The Ministers of France and Paris are said to have declined to look after Prussian interests at Vienna.

The Austrian courier, proceeding from Vienna to General Gablenz, was stopped in Prussian territory, and his dispatches taken from him.

It was stated that a body of Austrian troops is about to concentrate near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Gen. Gablenz and the Duke of Augustenburg had proceeded thither.

The Prussian army, which was in position on the Silesian frontier, were throwing up defences on the roads which led to Bavaria.

General Manteufel had ordered every public functionary and official in Holstein, to solemnly engage to submit unconditionally to all orders of the King of Prussia and those acting in his behalf.

South ought to be paid even more promptly than a loyal man in the North.

Mr. Howard said that by the solemn acts of Congress the eleven States of the South had been declared enemies of the United States. There was no case in history in which a successful invading party had paid for stores taken from an enemy.

Mr. Trumbull said he had never heard before of a statute of the United States declaring the people of the South to be public enemies. He had never voted for such a bill. He had voted for a bill declaring certain States to be in insurrection, but not declaring the inhabitants of these States, one and all, to be public enemies.

Mr. Wilson said that under the pending bill every man in the South would prove his loyalty, and the office would be so take a great many millions of dollars out of the treasury.

The morning hour expired.

The reading of the tax bill was resumed. Several verbal amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment that no suit shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, until an appeal shall have duly been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment to strike out the provision requiring distillers to keep a true record of and report the number of gallons distilled, etc. He stated that the bill showed more distrust of the people, and more degradation and oppression, than any bill he had ever seen. It proceeded upon the general idea that the people upon whom it was to act were all known plunderers.

Mr. Fessenden said there were no provisions in the bill that were not required to guard against fraud. The amendment of Mr. Davis was disagreed to.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment to strike out the first section and insert in lieu thereof a provision that after the passage of this act there shall be no tax on bale cotton, and delivered a lengthy written argument in support of his proposition.

Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Henderson in a brief speech, maintaining the right and necessity of the proposed cotton tax.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon Mr. Henderson's amendment with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Norton, Homeroy, Sprague, Stewart and Willey.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Creswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilson and Yates—34.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cresswell offered an amendment to change the rate of compensation of Assistant Assessors from four to five dollars per day. Rejected by yeas 5, nays 36. Yeas—Messrs. Cragin, Creswell, Howe, Kirkwood and Ramsey.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment to tax shoddy wool manufactured from old cloth 3 cents per pound. Adopted.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment in regard to bank circulation, providing that the act shall not effect banks in liquidation when the act of June 14th, 1864, was adopted.

Flax and manufactured articles therefore were added to the free list.

Mr. Anthony offered an amendment that the income tax lists be open for inspection, which was agreed too.

The bill was then taken up in the Senate

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the bill so as to make the Secretary of War, and not the Quartermaster or Commissary General the accounting officers in the claims referred to.

Mr. Howard said the bill was very sweeping and would involve a great outlay. He asked if the Committee on Judiciary had inquired how much money would be taken out of the Treasury under this bill.

Mr. Foland said the committee had not made that inquiry. No matter what the amount was, he thought the Government ought to pay it.

Mr. Howard hoped the bill would not pass. The seizure of property in the south was one of the necessities of war, and the law of nations compelled rebel communities, as well as rebels, to pocket their losses. It was vain to expect that the loyal people of the United States would bear any part of such losses.

Mr Trumbull said he would support, as strongly as Mr. Howard, the payment of really, but he would not oppose the payment of loyal men, and only such were proposed to be paid by this bill.

Mr. Howard said he was opposed to paying anybody in the rebel States, loyal or disloyal.

Mr. Trumbull thought a loyal man in the

Meeting of Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held last evening in their chambers in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Present—Messrs. Armstrong, Barckley, Coffin Cousin, Gallaher, McMillen, Morrow, Norbine, Phillips, Rees, Shipton, Thompson and White.

In the absence of President McAuley, Mr. Shipton occupied the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the unfinished business that had laid over from the last meeting, was taken up.

The resolution adopted by C. C. at their meeting in May, ordering the codifying of the city ordinances and authorizing the printing of one thousand copies, was amended by Dr. Gallaher by making it five hundred, which was adopted.

The resolution of C. C. appointing a committee to take into consideration the tearing down of the present and the building of a new house for the Duquesne Engine Company, was concurred in, and Mr. Phillips was appointed on the said committee.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Allegheny Wharf Committee is hereby directed to have the said wharf graded and paved from the ending of the present paving to the west of Barker's alley; *provided*, That Joshua Rhodes advance the money on a loan, without interest.

Adopted.

A petition was presented asking Councils to have the water pipe extended over the hill in the Seventh ward three hundred feet. Referred to Water Committee.

A petition was presented for the grading and paving of Mulberry alley from Lumber to Carson street. Referred to Street Committee.

The Street Committee reported in favor of receiving a deed from J. J. Shenesk for a piece of ground, situated at the junction of the Pennsylvania avenue extension and Pennsylvania avenue, provided that the city pay the assessment of the same and have it graded, paved and curbed. Read three times and passed.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Elm street from Wylie to Bedford streets was passed.

The Street Committee reported the following ordinance, which were read three times and passed:

An ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and setting with curb of Gibbon street, between Magee and Chestnut.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving and setting with curb of Bedford street, from Washington to Fulton street.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Franklin street.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Decatur street.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Logan street.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Anne street, in the Eighth ward.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Watson street, from Boyd to Chestnut street, and also

An ordinance authorizing the paving of Pennsylvania avenue from its present terminus to the City line.

An ordinance was also reported for the grading and paving of Washington street, from the Centre avenue extension to Lamar, on times and passed, with the proviso that the contract be not awarded until May, 1867.

The following bills on first read and concurred:

The Street Committee presented the report of the viewers appointed to assess the cost of a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, with an ordinance authorizing the construction of the same. Also a remonstrance against the ordinance, against the passage of the ordinance. On motion the report of the viewers was accepted and approved.

The Street Committee reported an ordinance for the opening of Webster street, between O'Hara and Fulton. Read twice and laid over under the rules.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Chestnut street. Read twice and laid over.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Fifth alley. Read twice and laid over street. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Gallaher offered an ordinance for the opening of Webster street from High to Tunnel. Read and laid over.

Mr. Phillips from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented an ordinance for the transfer of $1,000 in appropriation. Referred to Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. After a light debate withdrawn.

The Committee on Gas reported in reference to the erection of gas lamps in various parts of the city. Accepted.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution authorizing the Monongahela Wharf Committee to allow the landing of twenty-five per cent. of all steamboats making weekly trips. Withdrawn.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morrow authorizing the appointment of a joint committee on sanitary. Referred to the Board of Health. Adopted. Not reached in C. C.

A resolution was offered for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Muhlenberge and Bluff streets. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Dr. Gallaher offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have drops placed on the public crossings. Adopted.

An ordinance regarding the inspection and weighing of coal, reported from C. C., was concurred in, and on motion of Mr Phillips it was referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Phillips offered:

In Common Council, in the absence of the regular clerk, Mr Will M. Hartzell was selected to act as clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Arbuckle, Bailey, Bigham, Byers, Campbell, Killen, Laying, Moreland, McKeen, McQuewan, McCowan, Ogden, Patchell, Robman, Robb, Seibert, Stewart, Sawhill, Tomlinson, Torry, Verner, Weldon, Welsh and President Steel.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was on motion dispensed with.

Mr. Ogden, of the Second ward, presented a petition from the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company relative to the inspection of salt, deeming the present ordinance insufficient to secure the end desired. Read and accepted.

Mr. Ogden also presented a supplement to the ordinance covering the alleged insufficiency. Read three times and passed. On motion of Mr. Bigham, the ordinance was taken from the table, and Mr. Ogden presented a supplement to the ordinance, which was read