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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY, 6 1866.

THE Democratic members of Congress have issued an address endorsing the COWAN-DOOLITTLE call for a National Convention.

THE bans of marriage between the Democratic party and the Johnson Union party have been duly published. The consummation will take place at the Philadelphia National Convention.

JEFFERSON.—The Republicans of this county held their nominating Convention on Monday last. Congressional conferees appointed and instructed for Mr. Schofield. C. Fogle nominated for the Legislature and conferees instructed for him.

HUNTINGDON.—The Democrats of this county, on Tuesday last, nominated for Assembly, John S. Miller; Associate Judge, Samuel Brooks; Prothonotary, A. C. Greenland; Congressional Conferees, not instructed, but they are understood to be for Mr. Pershing, of Johnstown, as the compromise candidate.

THE Philadelphia *Press* makes a suggestion which will excite attention, when it says:

"Grave rumors to the effect that large sums of money have been realized out of the public funds, and that a wide system of corruption has prevailed among the agents of the Treasury in the Southwest, will necessitate a drastic and searching investigation, and will probably render it necessary to maintain in this city a committee after the manner of that on the conduct of the war, which, clothed with plenary powers, can take cognizance of all such questions."

THE Raleigh, North Carolina, *Standard* says of Reconstruction and the Constitutional Amendment:

"We prefer the President's plan. We are for that plan against all others. But if we cannot get it, we will take the Howard amendment, because we know that if we protect it the terms thereafter imposed will be much harder than any we have yet feared. Is not this view reasonable? Who says nay to it?"

"The "Howard amendment" spoken of is the amendment to the Constitution in the shape it passed Congress. The view taken of it is decidedly sensible.

CITY ITEMS.

Still Triumphant.

No. 60 Fifth street.

New Goods To-day.

At No. 60 Fifth street.

The Fourth is Over.

But the bargains at No. 60 Fifth street are not.

The Opera House Shoe Store

Never had a dull season, simply because they sell goods at a small profit and give satisfaction in every case.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

For the hair. It has no equal for promoting the growth of hair. For sale at Lubin's Drug Store, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

Gift Concert.—Messrs. McDonald, Thomson & Co., are adding thirty thousand dollars worth of city property to their list of Gifts. Their advertisement will appear complete in the *Gazette* to-morrow. They have on hand a large number of unanswered letters which will be attended to immediately.

If There are Any;

Of our readers who have any doubt as to where to get the best Patent Medicines, we would suggest that they walk around to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, and look at his well filled store. Fleming does a big business, changes his stock every few weeks, so that you always get a fresh article (*no small item*) and his prices are lower than at other establishments. Give him a call.

Purest and Sweetest

Cod Liver, Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

CASWELL, HAZE & CO., New York,
Sole Manufacturers.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists. mh22:f&wóm

Medical Munchausens

Abound in every city and every place where there are people to be imposed upon and where diseases are rife. All sorts of medicines are advertised as the very thing that will cure, and thus the sick man easily beguiled, and "catching at straws," is often deprived of his money as well as health at one swoop. Not so with "*Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.*" It does all that it promises and more. It has its cures among the people where it is made. It is making some cures every day; and cures of the most malignant and terrible diseases—such as cancers, white swellings, scrofula, tetters, old and stubborn ulcers that for years have resisted all treatment, and have been the opprobrium of medical science and learning. Try Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher and you will never regret it. If one bottle don't help you try another, and if that don't cure you go and see the Doctor himself, and he will tell you what will. Mr. Boyd did this and he got well after three years suffering. John Griffin did it and was raised from a bed from which he could not be moved for three years. Elliott Davis did it and was cured of a disease that had afflicted him for twenty years.

A daughter of Mr. McFarland's was restored to health after seven years of suffering. So terrible was she afflicted that she could not wear shoes on her feet, besides hundreds of others whom to name would occupy too much space, and would not convince any one if the cures we have already published do not do so. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the very King of Tonics. Under its use the brain gathers new energy, the nervous system is again restring to the harmony of health; the once torpid liver filters the bile from the jaundiced blood, and tone and healthful activity are imparted to the whole alimentary canal. The enfeebled stomach takes on renewed action under its health-giving power, and secretes abundant of gastric juice to digest the food. What it will do is not half told. What it won't do is not worth doing. In brief, it will restore to a healthy state the blood, "the crimson stuice of life," and with it the healthful performance of every function belonging thereto. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher at 140 Wood street, and take no other. One dollar per bottle—six for five dollars.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever Hostetter's Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

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.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 158. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE PORTLAND CONFLAGRATION.

The Progress of the Flames.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

PORTLAND, June 5.—The fire commenced a little below the foot of High street. It next burned Upham's flouring mill, and then Brown's sugar house, with all its surroundings, then Staples & Son's and Richardson's founderies, and nothing else of any consequence on Commercial street. It next swept what is called Graham's corner, composed of smaller wooden buildings, clean. It then burned up as far as the old Varnum House, on Pleasant street, one-third the way up Centre street, half the way up Cotton street, completely up Cross, Union, Temple and Exchange streets, it swept down on the northerly side of Fire street to India street on the east, while on the west it moved along diagonally across Middle street and down to Cumberland, taking the Elm House, but sparing the First Parish Church; then from Chestnut to North street. It made a clean sweep on the southerly side of Cumberland street, and the same was the case with Congress street and everything else to Fire street, as far east as India street. It is almost impossible to tell where the people lived, the ruin and destruction is so complete. Davis, Baxter & Co., on Fire street, wholesale dealers in fancy articles, set down their loss at $25,000, which is fully insured in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Hampden Company of Springfield.

PORTLAND, Me., July 5.—The upper side of five streets is swept clean to India street, except two buildings on the corner of India street. Woods' Marble Hotel, the Freedmen House, the American House, the Commercial House, the Sturtevant House, and Kingsbury's Hotel are destroyed. Congress street, from Chestnut street to the Observatory, is cleared on both sides. Not a building is standing on Exchange street. Federal street is entirely destroyed, as is Cumberland street, from Pearl street to the hill, on both sides. Union, Plum, Silver, Exchange, Fore streets are entirely cleared, and Franklin, from Fore to Oxford streets. All of the wholesale and most of the retail shoe stores are destroyed. A steam and hand engine came in from Saco, and followed on from Biddeford, Gardiner, Brunswick and Hallowell.

BOSTON, July 5.—The terrible conflagration in Portland excites deep sympathy. A dispatch from the Mayor of Portland to Mayor Lincoln says: "Thousands of our people are homeless and hungry. Can you send us some bread and cooked provisions?" The response has been prompt and liberal as the time will allow. A large quantity of provisions in charge of J. R. Smith, the well known caterer, was forwarded by the three o'clock train, and further supplies will go to-night. Two thousand tents have also been forwarded by the United States authorities. Generous contributions of money to purchase supplies can be received by Mayor Lincoln, who will see that it is properly used. The Adams Express Company offer to take, free of charge, any proof fire.

BOSTON, July 5.—Prompt measures have been taken to send liberal contributions of cooked and uncooked food from this city to Portland this afternoon, where several thousand people have been made homeless by the fire there, and who are also without food. Mayor Lincoln, the members of the city government and hundreds of private citizens are moving actively in the matter.

The Tammany Society Celebration in New York—Letters from President Johnson, Secretary Seward, General Grant and Others.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The following are the material portions of some of the acknowledgments of the Tammany Society's invitations to celebrate yesterday. President Johnson says:

SIR:—I thank you for the cordial invitation of the time honored Society of Tammany to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National independence. In the national zeal and patriotic spirit of the invitation meets my hearty approval. They are indications of a growing public sentiment, which, now that the bitter strife of civil war has ceased, requires a renewal of mutual pledges of peace, a return to the Constitution of our fathers, rigid adherence to its principles, increased reverence for its sacred obligations, a restored invigorated and permanent union, and a fraternity of feeling that shall make us a people one and indissoluble. There can be no patriotism no higher duty, no nobler work, than the obliteration of the passions and prejudices which, resulting from our late sanguinary conflict, have retarded reconciliation and prevented that complete restoration of all the States to their constitutional relation with the Federal Government, which is essential to the peace, unity, strength and prosperity of the nation.

Regretting that my public duties will not permit me to be present at your celebration, I am, Very respectfully, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. Grant simply directs his Secretary to express his regret that a previous engagement will oblige him to decline the honor.

Secretary Seward writes: I rejoice with the Society that the conflict of arms has ceased, that the authority of the Government has been vindicated, and that the flag of the Union now floats triumphantly over every foot of national domain. On the other hand I mourn with the Society that the perfect Union purposed to us by our patriotic forefathers has not yet been entirely restored, that eleven sovereign States are denied representation in the National Congress, and are not recognized as part of the national legislation. How strange this. We have killed disunion outright, and have killed African slavery with it, and yet we are not completely reunited. I did not feel assured that the American people cannot suffer so great and fatal a schism to continue, I should say, as many others do, that we are at a crisis, but I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the American people. It is said, in excuse of the denial of representation, that the States and their chosen representatives still continue to be seditious and disloyal. I ask, is Tennessee disloyal? Is Arkansas seditious? Are the Senators and Representatives of those States disloyal? I desire in this respect that each of the two Houses of Congress will apply the Constitutional test with all the improvements of legislation upon it, and then admit those States and representatives who are loyal, and refuse only those against whom the crime of disloyalty shall be established.

"I believe with the Tammany Society, that the Union was created to be perpetual and that the states are equal under the Constitution, and that the restoration of the Union by the recent war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all the Departments of the Federal Government, that a spirit of magnanimity and fraternity should prevail in all our councils, and the South having accepted the lessons of the war and relinquished the heresy of secession, should just as fast as she comes in the attitude of loyalty, and in persons of loyal and qualified representation, be admitted to her constitutional representation.

"I want henceforth and forever no North, no South, no East, no West, no divisions and no sections and no classes, but one united and harmonious people."

Secretary Welles replied: "To the honor of your society, it has not allowed time and other circumstances, in war and in peace, been faithful to the union of States and the rights of the States. At no period since its organization have its teachings and services been more required than at present, in which the victorious arms of the republic having suppressed the false theory that the Union can be divided by secession or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from its federal relations and obligations, we are compelled to encounter the opposite extreme (of compulsory exclusion), by which the centralists deny to eleven States the representatives in Congress which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution. This doctrine of compulsory exclusion is scarcely less offensive than that of voluntary secession—each is fatal to the perpetuity of the Union.

After a long and arduous war which has cost us so much blood and treasure, the country needs repose, that industry, commerce and the arts of peace may revive and friendly relations between the States and people may be re-established. Friendly conference among the people is to be encouraged and must supercede hatred and revenge. No part of the States or people can be deprived of their just rights without producing estrangement.

Odd Fellow's Hall in New Orleans Destroyed by Fire—Loss $300,000—Mexican Intelligence, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The Odd Fellows Hall, the most massive and magnificent building in this city except the St. Charles Hotel, was burned last night. The building, including furniture, was valued at three hundred thousand dollars, and was insured for ninety-five thousand dollars.

The celebration of Independence Day was universal. The shipping and consulates displayed innumerable flags. The firemen had a grand festival.

The Western Texas elections repudiate negro suffrage strongly.

There are continued reports of murder and robbery by negro troops on Red River.

The Masonic society have offered accommodation to the burned Lodges.

Cotton—Demand more general; sales 1,000 bales; prices unchanged; to-day's receipts, 36 bales. Sterling, 67½; New York Exchange, ½ premium.

The steamer Pizaro, from Bagdad on the 2d, arrived at Brashear City. The steamers Dakotah and Engineer, with two schooners containing General Mejia Olvera and staffs, together with about one thousand persons, consisting of troops, government officials, women and children, crossed the bar of the Rio Grande, on the 26th, bound to Vera Cruz.

General Escobedo occupied Matamoras on the evening of the 22th with two thousand men. Matamoras has been remarkably quiet and orderly.

Sad Calamity—Two Persons Drowned

HUDSON, N. Y., July 5.—A sad calamity occurred yesterday afternoon while a party was proceeding to Rogers' Island on a pic nic excursion in small boats. One of the boats was swamped two miles below this city, and Mr. Frederick A. Gifford, Jr., of this city, and Miss Louisa Manley, of Ottawa, Illinois, were both drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1866.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, a night session was ordered for Friday, for the consideration of the Pension bills.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. Mr. Sherman said the bill was now substantially as it passed the Senate.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to the number of American vessels destroyed by pirates off the China coast during the past year, and whether further legislation is necessary to prevent such depredations.

Mr. Wade called up the bill to reannex the city and county of Alexandria, Virginia, to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on public lands, reported a bill to extend the time for completing the agricultural college in Iowa, for the erection of which public lands were donated.

Mr. Pomeroy for the Committee on public lands reported a bill to amend an act granting land to Minnesota for constructing a Railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior. It provides that in case the lands along the line of the Road shall be found to have been previously granted for other purposes, other lands in the State not more than thirty miles distant from the road may be taken.

Mr. Wilson called up the House Joint resolution, declaring that the detail of a soldier and sailor as a clerk or other post duty shall not be construed to interfere with his right to bounty. Passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to examine and audit the claims of Massachusetts against the general government for coast defences.

Mr. Grimes moved to strike out the words "and audit." Agreed to.

As amended the resolution passed.

Mr. Wade spoke in favor of the repeal of the Retrocession act. He believed it to be unconstitutional. It required the consent of Maryland, Virginia and Congress to locate the capitol, and accept the ten miles square devoted for the purpose, and their joint consent was necessary to justify the retrocession. The necessity of protecting the graves of Union soldiers was one reason for reannexation.

After discussion, the further consideration of the pending bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pay for soldiers held to service and labor, and drafted or enlisted during the war. Referred.

Mr. Howard said the Military Committee was strongly in favor of some equalization law. He believed one would be passed.

Mr. Howard offered the bill to reannex the District of Columbia.

Mr. Howard opposed the bill on the ground that the Southern people would regard it as the attitude of alien enemies of the United States and that Congress were entitled to no pay for what was taken for the use of the army during the war.

Mr. Hendricks spoke in favor of the bill. If any people were entitled to compensation they were those who stood faithfully to the Government in the midst of the rebellion.

After further discussion, Mr. Wilson moved so to amend as to strike out a provision as to limiting payment for goods taken by an officer without his receipt.

At half past three there was an executive session, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the contested election of the Hamilton brothers.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was postponed until after the Tariff bill shall be disposed of.

Mr. Spaulding called up the bill to amend the call up the question of privilege in the House and Senate matter, and immediately on the conclusion of the Tariff bill.

The bill introduced some days since by Mr. Wilson, to amend the land grant act of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864, came up in order.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the act should not interfere with any right conferred on the Central Pacific Railroad of California.

Mr. Loan offered an amendment, which was agreed to, requiring the Union Pacific road to cross the one hundredth meridian of west longitude between the north bank of the Platte River and the south bank of the Republican River, in Nebraska Territory.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to explain and defend the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on the Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill, made the following report: The House is recommended to recede from its amendment requiring suit to be brought against the illegal claims for forage, for sums paid for the transportation of troops and transitions of war; agree to the Senate amendment making appropriation for the construction of a fireproof store house at the arsenal at Philadelphia; agree to the Senate amendment making the mileage of army officers ten instead of six cents. The Senate is recommended to recede from its amendment striking out the appropriation for the purchase of land for a depot near Nashville, Tennessee. The section in regard to quartermaster's stores is to be amended so as to require articles imported in the Pacific States and Territories to be delivered at such places as the points designated, and the advertisements for such supplies to be published in the newspapers of San Francisco, Portland, Oregon. The section in regard to the military cemetery is to be amended so as to provide that the Superintendent may have any arm of the service, and that the officers detailed from the corps of engineers, as heretofore, shall be in charge of the academy shall be in the War Department. The section in regard to the extra pay for soldiers employed in coloring government stamps is to be amended so to allow enlisted men working on the staff of non-commissioned officers employed as overseers, superintendents, or clerks, and enlisted men employed as laborers twenty cents per day. The report was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, having previously ordered an evening session.

The amendment offered by Mr. Myers on Tuesday last, to make the duty on glass, bottles, vials, jars, demijohns and carboys, four cents per pound, was rejected.

Mr. Myers then offered a similar amendment, making the duty on glass vials, &c., three and a quarter cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. Moorhead moved to amend the paragraph about cut glass, by adding "that the ad valorem duty a specific duty of two cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the paragraph about window glass by increasing the duty from two to two and a half cents per pound, from two and a half to two and three-quarter cents, from three and a half to four cents, and from four to four and a half cents. Adopted.

Mr. Myers again offered his amendment which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, of West Virginia, a new paragraph was added taxing fire-bricks thirty per cent. advalorem.

On motion of Mr. Keovey, a proviso was added to the paragraph taxing books as follows: "Provided, that if the same shall be imported in quantities of more than five copies in any one package, it shall be written wholly or partly in the English language, be liable to a duty of twenty cents per pound weight and twenty-five per cent. advalorem. On stereotype plates of books and casts of wood cuts, the duty is twenty cents per pound weight and twenty-five per cent. advalorem.

Mr. Patterson moved to amend it by striking out the whole paragraph about books and inserting in lieu of it on books wholly in a foreign language, agricultural and scientific reports, and periodicals being American reprints, ten per cent. advalorem. He argued that such books were only purchased by scholars and scientific men, who should not be heavily taxed for the benefit of fat book publishers in Boston and New York.

Mr. Kelly denied that book publishers in this country had been making fortunes from their business, and said that many of them were having books published in England and Belgium from American stereotype plates on account of the relative cheapness of labor and paper in those countries.

Mr. Rice opposed the amendment.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose, having disposed of three pages of the bill.

Mr. Blow introduced a bill providing that where a licensed tax is imposed upon wholesale dealers, and calculated upon the previous years sales, shall prove to be in excess of the tax properly chargeable on the amount of sales actually made, the excess of the tax shall be refunded. It was read three times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate joint resolution to provide the publication of the official history of the rebellion, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At half past four o'clock the House took a recess till 7:30 p. m.

Negro Celebration Broken Up by Rowdy Soldiers.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—The fourth was celebrated by several pic-nics. The loyal portion of the community were assembled at Bailey's Grove. They were addressed by Horace Maynard and others. Several prominent Generals were present.

The negroes held a celebration at Fort Gillem, which was broken up by a party of soldiers belonging to the Fifth Regular Cavalry.

General Fisk received a dispatch last night from Smyrna, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, asking for a detachment of troops to quell a disturbance between the citizens and negroes.

Freedmen and Soldiers in a Fight at Atlanta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 5.—The freedmen and soldiers engaged in a fight at Atlanta on the Fourth, in which a few were wounded. The prompt appearance of the military prevented the disturbance from becoming general and serious.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States to Participate in the Paris Exposition—Interesting from Mexico—Land Office Business.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 5.—Congress has at length passed the appropriation act, providing for the participation of the United States in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

In addition to the many applications already filed, it is presumed there are still others which have been awaiting the result of the legislation on the subject, and that the leading minds of the several States will now review the report of applications made public in April last, so that no important interest or publications can be obtained of T. C. Darby, General Agent of the United States for the exposition, No. 58 Spruce street, and No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Wm. S. Mosley, of Missouri, as one of the three commissioners appointed under the act of April 17th, to expended in enrolling, equipping and substituting United States forces during the rebellion.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official news from El Paso up to the 8th ult. President Juarez, his cabinet, and the Government was to leave there on the 10th for Chihuahua. It is thought likely that when they hear of the capture of Matamoras, the seat of the Government will be removed to Monterey. The news received at El Paso from the Western States of Mexico was satisfactory. The French hold only Guaymnas, in Sonora and Mazatlan El Swalda.

Lists have been prepared in the General Land Office for the restoration of public lands in the State of Iowa to the market. The sales at the different land offices in the State will comprise millions of acres, the rate being $2.50 and $25 per acre.

It is said that the members elect to Congress from the Southern States intend to unite in an address to the citizens of that section to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in August next.

The Missouri Conservative Convention Adjourn—They Beseech Governor Fletcher to Retire the Troops Authorized by the Legislature to Keep Peace, &c., &c.—Soldiers' Meeting in Southern Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The Conservative State Convention adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of the President and the majority of the Vice-Presidents.

Resolutions were adopted requesting Governor Fletcher to retire the troops which the late Legislature authorized to come into service to preserve peace, on the ground that it is unconstitutional to keep troops in peace without the consent of Congress, except when the State is actually invaded, or in imminent danger thereof; and on motion of President Johnson, action in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, the civil rights bill, and all other measures adopted by the State of Congress, and recommending to the Union; condemning the effort of Congress to amend the Constitution while one-third of the States are unrepresented; protesting against the attempt to have the amendment ratified by a Legislature elected one or two years ago, and heartily approving the course in Congress of Representatives Hogan and Noell. The Convention elected four persons from each Congressional District, and nine for the State at large, as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, among them Congressmen Hogan and Noell.

The greatest meeting ever held in Southern Illinois, if not in the State, assembled yesterday to celebrate the Fourth of July. The meeting was gotten up by soldiers, and was addressed by General Sherman and Logan, Governor Oglesby, and others. The proceedings of the country was more loyal than during a given point. The number present was estimated at twenty thousand.

Fire at New York, Loss $250,000—Death of a Prominent Merchant.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At the fire of the New Haven R. R. depot steamboat depot this morning, both were totally destroyed together with the steamer Baltimore and two boat tender of a million dollars. The probable loss is a quarter of a million dollars. The steamer Baltimore, Captain Jackson was badly burned, and another man is missing and has

Mr. James Hayward, of the firm of Cornell & Hayward, fell in the city yesterday, after only two hours' illness.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia—Several Persons Reported as Burned to Death—Firemen Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—McFadden and Barkers' Saw Mill in the rear of Prospect, below Hanover street was burned this evening. The mill is a storie high, fell to the ground.

In case of Barker, one of the firemen, was buried in the ruins.

Two firemen were carried off severely in jured. The amount of loss is not ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The loss by fire this afternoon was twenty thousand dollars; insured for one-half.

Escape of a French Absconding Cashier —Demonstrations Against the Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Lamirinde, the alleged absconding French cashier under arrest and on examination for extradition, escaped. He entitled the Deputy Marshal into a hotel where his baggage was drugged and Lamirinde escaped.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a remonstrance against the tariff bill. They took no action on the Portland fire.

Defaulting Postmaster Discharged—No Sickness at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, July 5.—In the case of ex-Postmaster Jones, who was recently defaulter to the Government several years since, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the United States Circuit Court, this day, on the ground of the dismissal, on motion of District Attorney Courtney and a recommendation of the United States Attorney General.

There is no sickness of any kind at quarantine.

Destructive Fire at Lawrenceburg, Ind., Loss $60,000—Fire at Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A fire in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, yesterday destroyed Bryant & Lord's flouring mill. Nevitt & Mayhew's warehouse, Lewis & Eichberger's malt house, Stockman's distillery, the block's ice house and three private residences. Loss $60,000, partly insured.

Youngblut's drug store, in Newport, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $10,000.

Railroad Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A convention of railroad Presidents is in session here. The committee appointed yesterday to memorialize Congress and remonstrate against the duty on iron and steel rails imposed by the tariff bill reported back that in the opinion of the committee it was adopted after a long debate. A committee of two was appointed to investigate the new process in Sweden, by Messrs. Robbins, of New York, for preserving railroad cross ties and timber.

Extensive Fire near Utica, N. Y.—Loss $200,000.

UTICA, N. Y., July 5.—The extensive machinery works of Bogers & Co., at Willowvale, five miles south of this city, were totally consumed by fire, together with their contents, on last Wednesday morning. It was clearly an incendiary fire. Insured in thirty companies for $100,000. Loss nearly double that amount.

Death of a Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Dr. Paul Beck Goddard, one of the most eminent physicians of this country, died to-day at his residence. His devotion to the wounded soldiers during the war, gained him great popularity among the people.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates of the 30th of June, Porto Rico dates of the 17th, and St. Domingo dates of the 16th. No important news.

Senator Lane Recovering.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 5.—Hopes are now entertained that Senator Lane will recover. He seems much better to-night. He is conscious and is able to speak.

Destructive Fire at Dayton, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A fire at Dayton, Nevada, on Sunday, destroyed $125,000 worth of property.

Singular Freaks of Lightning.

During the heavy hail and rain storm of Tuesday last, says a correspondent of the Ebensburg *Alleghenian*, writing from Johnstown, the lightning played a singular freak on the house of Mr. Bailey, of Prospect borough. It entered the roof of the dwelling at the top, about a foot from the end of the roof, and running down along the planking, shriveling off in its course a clothes rack which was fastened to the wall of the bed room. About the middle floor, it jumped from the plank, ran along a tin spout, and down the conductor to a tub sitting on a barrel, and, after outraging the tub, it turned and went diagonally through it, leaving a hole which might easily have mistaken for a bullet hole. From this point, in some most unaccountable manner, it jumped to the barrel immediately under the tub, and ran down apparently between two staves till it reached the water, which fill of the barrel, and there it turned directly through a heavy oak stave, leaving a similar hole made through the tub. We were unable to trace the course further, but feel satisfied that the tin conductor was the means of telling what damages it might have done. We regard the whole matter as a most singular freak of the fluid.

A Cowardly Act,

An employee of Dan Rice's Circus, now on exhibition in Allegheny, threw a stone at a small boy, yesterday, who was endeavoring to get under the canvas. The missile struck the boy above the right side of the head, a few inches some three inches in extent. Instead of going to the assistance of the lad, who had fallen, the cowardly miscreant walked coolly into the show, with the air of a victorious knight and taken to his home in the second story of his dressed. No medical aid was obtained and by the way is a man of honor, will investigate this matter and discharge the over zealous attache.

Cresson.—The attendance of summer visitors at Cresson has been extremely small thus far. At least so says the reliable Ebensburg *Alleghenian*. There is but little attraction about this intended to be fashionable resort, and as the expenses attendant upon a sojourn at Cape May, Newport or Saratoga are but a trifle higher, the people seeking a place of life and enjoyment give Cresson the cold shoulder.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

The Fourth of July and How it Passed Away.

The Ninetieth Anniversary of our National Holiday was observed in a quiet, orderly manner by our citizens. The morning was by no means pleasant, heavy showers of rain falling at intervals, but the remaining portion of the day was all that could be desired. After dinner the streets were thronged, and presented an appearance of unusual gaiety. The Theatre, Academy of Music, Opera House and Trimble's hand crowded houses at their afternoon matinees, while the two circuses and attendant side shows drove an equally prosperous business. The Regatta so much talked about was a grand failure, reflecting but little credit upon the parties concerned in thus humbugging the people upon a day their time was so precious. We do not know with whom rests the responsibility, but if such a farce be repeated, the aquatic sport will sink from the dignity given it by the Hamills and Jacksons. The Duquesne Pic Nic at Glenwood Grove was a decided success, thousands participating. The Duquesne boys know how to manage such affairs, and upon this occasion surpassed all of their previous efforts. The Vigilant pic-nic at McKee's Rocks was also very well attended, and passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. The "F. L. Ts." association about which we know nothing, held known as McFarland's Grove. It was managed in a highly creditable manner, and was attended by many of our best people. Some two hundred couple tipped the light fantastic to the excellent music of Julius Moore's band. The supper was one of Mr. Anderson's epicurian abilities, but likewise upon the generosity of the managers. The dance was kept up till midnight, the ground having been beautifully adorned with Chinese lanterns and railroad reflectors. Everybody was pleased with the "F. L. Ts" pic-nic, as it was so admirably managed and arranged. There were a number of other pic-nics about the city, on the various railroad lines, all of which passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

But little drunkenness prevailed during the day, and gratifying that it was the Fourth of July, when everybody is privileged to do as he pleases, the number of arrests upon the streets was unusually small. Several insignificant quarrels happened in Allegheny and Pittsburg, but further than that we could learn of no disturbance. In the evening the streets were thronged with people, and the streets were thronged with people, and the streets were thronged with people. At the United States Arsenal the usual display of fire works was made, which attracted thousands of visitors. In the city the display was totally grand. Pittock, the indefatigable, appeared to take from Fairs vacation, and kept the corner of Fifth and Smithfield street in a blaze of fire from early dark to midnight. Displays of patriotism done up in rockets and blue lights were made all in all the day was highly creditable to the patriotic character of our people.

A Letter from Jimmy Hamill.

On Wednesday last the great race for the aquatic championship of the world, between Kelly, of England, and Hamill, of America, must have taken place. In well over several days before we can announce the result, but in the meanwhile let us hope that "Jimmy" has taken in and done for the English lion. But little money is staked upon the result here, as Hamill is so decidedly popular that a wager against him can hardly be obtained. If the "glass house boy," from Pittsburgh, has won the race, he will be the proudest man in the world and he will deserves to be. If by any possibility he has lost the race he will stay in "merrie old England" until he has defeated the champion.

We clip the following letter from the Hamilton and James Laughlin to the editor of the New York *Clipper*:

FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir*.—We write for the purpose of posting you upon our prospects in the forthcoming race. Jim is in excellent health and spirits, and at the present time pulls down the scale at 162 pounds, leaving a reduction of but eight or nine pounds to come off. He will row at 152 pounds or 154 pounds. The style of rowing here is similar to that of Josh Ward, with the single exception that they row cross-handed, and unless that style is infinitely superior to Jim's, we have every reason to believe that the championship of the rive land. We have made a great many friends here, and the working people, especially, are anxious for our success. The gentleman at whose house we are stopping, Mr. Jno. Brown, Hemlock House, does all that lies in his power to assist and render us comfortable. We also pose the veteran Harry Clasper. Mr. Brown has sent to Mr. Clasper for a pair of boats for us exactly like his. He is attending to getting out our colors—a white silk, with a border of red, white and blue, and blue stars in each of the four corners. The centre is orange, with the word "Pennsylvania" over the Union, with the word "Pittsburgh" under it, in blue letters, and the inscription, "James Hamill, Champion of America," underneath. We have been endeavoring to induce some of the leading sporting men of this place to back us, in order that they may become interested and interest in our winning, and thereby render our chances of having fair play and certain—a fact, however, which we have occasion to doubt. So on Saturday last we got Mr. James Wilkinson, one of Bob Chambers' staunchest backers, to come down and see Jim from High Level Bridge to Scotwood Bridge. He was somewhat astonished at the result and concluded that Jim's chances were good for a "big wager." The people here say they never saw a man so so well and so fine condition. Jim's chances were now more than even money. They never use dumb bells, clubs, or similar appliances, as the extent of their training exercise consist of rowing, walking and running. The boats are built by Mackay and Roberts, of your city, would not stand a chance against the former was too light and the latter too heavy. Jim's weight is now 162 and weighing thirty two pounds; we think she will hold us a very lively craft, and in her the contests will be pulled. The boat we have ordered for his boat was "Andrew Johnson," in honor of our worthy Chief Executive. Kelley has not arrived here yet; when he does we will see him taking his beatings upon the water we can calculate our chances of success with a greater degree of certainty. We will close up right in the, to us, doubly eventful Fourth, with a hearty hurrah, and drinking a bumper to America and to the editor of the Sunday Mirror, *Clipper*. When we get a glimpse of Kelley's style, we will write again, until which time we bid you adieu.

Yours, &c., JAMES HAMILL,
JAMES LAUGHLIN.

A Queer Case of Highway Robbery.

Among the many strangers who paid our city a visit on Wednesday for the purpose of spending the Fourth

City giving her notoriety as Ross Kane, alias Hebier Ross, arrived on the morning train, and in search of the "elephant" she wandered over to Allegheny City—a community that for certain reasons has obtained an enviable reputation for morality—and while she met an acquaintance named William Fence, who, finding his office empty, asked the vagrant Ross for some money. She pleaded her poverty, and, by way of corroborating her story, she showed her pocket book, containing but $75, to him, stating that it was all she had in the world, and that she was going to defray her expenses until she returned to "modern Greece."

William sympathized with her but the sight of the funds was too much for poor Fence's constitution, and on reaching Ridge Avenue he snatched the pocket book, which the unsuspecting fair one carried in her hand, and decamped in the direction of the retreating form of her sordid gallant for a few moments, until he disappeared behind the massive walls of the Western Penitentiary. Ross, with a heavy heart turned her steps toward the office of Alderman Hays, where she made an information against Fence for highway robbery. He was arrested yesterday morning and brought before the magistrate and the victim of his avarice, who again repeated the story of her wrongs. William denied the charge and endeavored to prove an alibi, but failed and he was therefore required to furnish bail in the sum of $1000 for a further hearing to-day. Before quitting the office William charged Ross with being a woman of easy virtue, whereupon she was immediately stamped with the stain on her character w s worse than the loss of her money. Ross evidently believes "that he that robs one of gold robs one of trash, but he that filches from me my good name, takes that which not enriches him but makes me poor indeed."

Theatrical Benefits.

To-night at the Pittsburgh Theatre Messrs. Lewis and Fox take a benefit. The former is one of the oldest stock actors of the American stage, and as this is his last appearance here, perhaps forever, he should be greeted by a large audience. Mr. Fox, who shares in the benefit, is too well known to the amusement lovers of this city to need any commendation from us.

To-morrow night at the same place, Mr.