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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

JUDGE HOWELL, President *pro tem.* of the Louisiana State Convention, has issued his proclamation for the reassembling of that body to revise and amend the Constitution of that State so as to bring it into harmony with the General Government, establish impartial justice, insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to all alike, and restore the State to a proper and permanent position in the Union, with ample guarantees against any further disturbances. Also with a view to the ratification, by the State, of the proposed amendments to the Constitution in the shortest time practicable, Governor WELLS invited the movement, and it is expected he will issue writs for election to fill vacancies. The supporters of President JOHNSON in Louisiana are highly indignant hereat, and protest the Convention has expended its authority, and has no right again to convene.

SENATOR COWAN, in conversation, a few days ago, with a distinguished and true Republican of this State, did not hesitate to declare it was his intention to oppose Gen. GRANT and do all he could to insure his defeat. We had no doubt, months ago, where the march Mr. COWAN was leading, would bring up. Fortunately, he has so deported himself, he has the road pretty much to himself. Few Republicans are inclined to follow him into the Democratic camp.

AT PHILADELPHIA a society has been formed for the care and cure of the intemperate. The plan embraces the erection of cottages to be furnished at low rates to the families of intemperate men, and a hospital for the medical and moral treatment of inebriates. Three hundred thousand dollars are required to complete the programme, but operations will be commenced when fifty thousand shall be obtained.

AT Salem, Illinois, on the 4th inst., Generals Sherman and Logan were present, and General Logan, in concluding his speech, said:

I was a Whig, but I have great affection for you loyal Democrats, your fathers, who sent your sons to support Gen. Sherman, who, I believe, is a Democrat.

General Sherman promptly interrupted General Logan, saying: "*I never was a Democrat!*" I only voted once in my life."

FROM January to July of the present year 3,926,876 tons of anthracite coal were delivered at Philadelphia, being an increase of 1,420,823 tons over the corresponding months of last year. It must be a wonderful combination for high prices that thus seeks to overstock the market.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow soothing syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the soothing syrup is not connected with any other article. jy11:d&w

## CITY ITEMS.

**The Opera House Shoe Store**
Is no robbing shop.

**Second to None.**
Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Children's Shoes**
At 6 cents at the Opera House Shoe Store.

**Boys' Shoes**
At 15 cents at the Opera House Shoe Store.

**Goods! Goods!!**
At low prices at the Opera House Shoe Store.

**We Advertise Nothing**
That we cannot fulfil at the Opera House Shoe Store.

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

**Left on Sale,**
A splendid Rosewood Piano, of a celebrated make, full seven-octave, and handsomely finished, price very low, at Gardiner's great Boot and Shoe House, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Don't Say that Consumption Cannot be Cured.**
Unless you have used the REV. E. A. WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, and all BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. It *has* cured the very worst cases, and it may cure yours; at all events, don't despair until you have tried it. Sole agent, for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, 84 Market Street. Sent by Mail anywhere, on receipt of $1.00.

**Selling of Hats.**
We are now selling off our Stock of Men and Boys' Summer Hats, at a great reduction, in order to close out stock, which consists of a large and fashionable line of Men and Boys' Straw Hats, Men's fine felt Hats, Men's and Boys' light fur and wool Hats, Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sun Hats, Seasides &c. Those who want anything in the above line, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of laying in a supply. WM. FLEMING, First class Hat and Cap House, No. 139 Wood Street.

**A Female Insulted**
While under the influence of Laughing Gas, by a Pittsburgh Dentist, of Nitrous Oxide Gas notoriety. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, of July 4th, states that a well-known Dentist of Pittsburgh gave Laughing Gas to a respectable married lady, and took unwarranted liberties with her person while under its influence, which has given rise to much gossip and slander, and knowing not the names speculation has fixed upon whom it fancies to be the party. A Penn street firm append their names to the following: We lay such claims to moral and professional integrity as to be unwilling to have such scandal as the above retailed in such an unexplained manner, and enter our protest against being associated by innuendo with the guilty parties. We unqualifiedly condemn such conduct, and have no words to express our abhorrence of a man who would be guilty of so base an act. If there are men in our profession so lost to all sense of honor and decency as to be guilty of the above charge, we see no reason why they should be shielded in their crime, at the expense of honorable men. Therefore, we wish all to know that the place where this outrage was committed was not at our office, 216 Penn street.
SILL & GILKESON.

**Ladies of Delicate Constitution**
And uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygeian, body-and-mind-strengthening virtues of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In all the complaints and disabilities arising from various causes, they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary efficacy. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the nervousness, tremors, convulsions, hysterics which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal among the opinions of the faculty or advertised for the many distressing feelings in and often follow the period of puberty, and also for the painful and dangerous ailments which sometimes accompany pregnancy, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended. No other restorative of the constitution of the feebler sex. In cases where there is a tendency to fever, the BITTERS prove a most refreshing tonic and gentle aperient.

**Selling off Stock.**
Boys' Summer Hats, at a great reduction, in order to close out stock, which consists of a large and fashionable line of Men and Boys' Straw Hats, Men's fine felt Hats, Men's and Boys' light fur and wool Hats, Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sun Hats, Seasides &c. Those who want anything in the above line, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of laying in a supply. WM. FLEMING, First class Hat and Cap House, No. 139 Wood Street.

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# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 162. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ADVICES.

## The Late Battles.

DISPATCH FROM VICTOR EMANUEL.

Military Activity in France.

UNRELIABLE PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The following additional news was brought by City of London:

*Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 27th.*—The Federal Diet to-day appointed Prince Charles, of Bavaria, commander-in-chief of the federal army, with instructions to conduct operations under the direction of Benedek.

*Florence, June 25th.*—The King has addressed a dispatch to the President of the Council, saying the battle of the 24th was neither lost nor won. He adds: "I have ordered the concentration of all our forces to resume the campaign. Our army is in excellent spirits and is anxious to be led to battle."

*Berlin, June 27.*—Prussia has replaced the principal functionaries in Saxony, and the Electorate of Hesse and Hanover.

*Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 27.*—Austria has proposed to her confederate allies that all their plenipotentiaries at the Diet should be recalled, and a Committee of plenipotentiaries be appointed in their place, under presidency of Saxony, this Committee to have power to decide upon matters without reference to their respective Governments. This has yet been agreed to.

A very remarkable increase of activity is observed in the military establishment of France. Uniforms, arms and ammunition are got ready in the greatest haste, and to a sufficient amount for the equipment of the army at its full strength. The reserves only have, as yet, not been called in, but these are always to be obtained at eight or ten days' notice.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: General Greig, an Englishman, formerly an officer of the Imperial army, a great favorite of the Emperor, has been attached to the Ministry of Finance. He is believed to be nominated shortly as Minister of Finance, and has submitted a financial plan to the Emperor by which the English would be attracted to the country.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Darmstadt letter says: Nothing can be more preposterous than the news sent by the Prussian Telegraph Bureau to England. There now was so much as a skirmish at Frielsburg. The Hillmann regiment, guard, had to be destroyed, is quartered in this town. The Prussians have not burned Zritten, and the order of the day of Benedeck is a Prussian forgery from beginning to end. I am in a position to state that a forward movement of the Eighth Federal Army Corps, and a general attack on the Bohemian frontier, are not to be expected in five days.

The Austrian auxiliary corps, twelve thousand strong, has now arrived, and is quartered on the left bank of the Main. The troops of the contingent are marching to and fro in one or three days. The over-running of Saxony, Hesse and Hanover has no importance whatever.

The Electoral troops are quite safe at Gelnhousen. The commander of the Bavarians is up about the movements of the federal army.

Vienna letters also say that the Austrian papers make no mention of the battle, but are filled with false and distorted dispatches from Prussian and Italian sources.

## THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

**General Sickles' Endorsement on the Writ for His Arrest—Secretary Stanton Approves His Action, Orders Him Not to be Arrested, and if Force Was Used to Resist it with Whatever Force Was Necessary.**

AUGUSTA, (Ga.,) July 10.—In the return to the writ of habeas corpus issued by the United States District Court in the case of Michael Costello, confined at the Charleston jail, the officer in command refused to obey, saying that the prisoner was held under the President's proclamation of September 15th, 1862. He also produced an order from the Secretary of War instructing him not to deliver up the prisoner on the writ of Habeas Corpus. The Court granted a continuance of the case for another day.

General Sickles made the following endorsement on the writ of attachment served on him by the United States Marshal at Charleston, summoning him for contempt:

In compliance with orders from superior authority, I decline to be arrested on this process.

Signed, DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

General Sickles received the Marshal courteously, and told him he had telegraphed to Washington for instructions. The reply of Secretary Stanton endorsed Gen. Sickles' course, and ordered him not to be arrested, and if force was used, to resist with whatever force was necessary.

This action is taken in accordance with President Lincoln's Proclamation of 1862. Judge Bond has ordered all the proceedings to be laid before the President.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Nomination Rejected—Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad—Paymasters Relieved and to be Mustered Out.**

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is understood that the Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Mr. Blossacker as Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania.

The fourth section of twenty miles of the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, having been completed, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of $320,000 to the Company, pursuant to law. Bonds to the amount of $640,000 have also been ordered to issue for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, one-quarter of the work on a section of twenty miles having been completed.

An order has been issued from the War Department relieving Col. R.'M. Dodge from duty in the preferred claim division of the Pay Department; also W. H. Jameson and G. B. Ely. They are to be mustered out on the 20th inst. These paymasters are to be mustered out, because, on the trial of Col. Paulding they testified to having transferred funds deposited to their credit from one bank to another, thus tending to justify Col. Paulding. Col. J. B. Hodge, who has been serving as chief paymaster in the District of Washington since Col. Paulding's arrest, has been assigned to that position. Col. W. R. Gibson takes Col. Dodge's place, and Lieut. Col. Taylor relieves Col. Jameson.

## FROM MEXICO.

**Success of the Liberals—A Town Taken by Storm—Tolucca, Within Thirty Miles of City of Mexico, in Danger of Capture—Austrians Deserting the Imperialists.**

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Vera Cruz letter of June 8th says: Several Fuerzas have taken Teluca by storm.

Tolucca, only thirty miles from the City of Mexico, is in peril of capture by the Liberals.

Colotpan is to be soon evacuated by the French garrison, who will be sent to reinforce Tampico, the latter being seriously threatened by the Republicans.

At Tehuaco the Liberals disabled a French gunboat while attempting to go up the river Trontera.

A Washington City dispatch says: Senor Romero has information that on the 10th ultimo, President Juarez and his Cabinet left El Paso for Chihuahua. It is reported that the French troops at Durango were under orders to move against Chihuahua.

Letters from the City of Mexico state that Gen. Bosline is concentrating all the available French troops in San Luis Potosi for a new campaign.

The Austrians captured at Camargo have been released and scattered into Texas.

## FROM TENNESSEE.

**The Legislature—There will be a Quorum in the House To-day—Paymaster's Safe Robbed of $10,000—Oil Well on Fire.**

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The Senate took up the Metropolitan Nashville Police bill.

Governor Brownlow's nominees were elected by eighteen against two.

It is known there will be a quorum in the House to-morrow.

Paymaster Remington's safe, in his office, was broken open last night, and $10,000 abstracted. Some members of Jim Sixteenth Infantry are suspected and closely watched.

Major Rowan's oil well at McMinnville, took fire on Friday evening and burned all night, thwarting all efforts to extinguish it

## FROM NEW YORK.

**Five Fatal Cases of Cholera—"Head Center" Stephens Preparing an Address to the Brotherhood.**

NEW YORK, July 10.—Five cases of cholera were reported in Brooklyn this morning. All proved fatal.

Head Center Stephens is preparing an address to the Fenian Brotherhood in Canada, and to all Friends of the Brotherhood here. He receives many invitations every day to lecture in the country.

**The President and Congress and Appointments to Office.**

NEW YORK, July 10.—The *Tribune* gives prominence to a Washington letter, which purports to give the points of an interview between Mr. Ward, of the Alleghany district, and Mr. Randall, of New York, on the subject of appointments to office. The latter is reported to have said that this matter has got to be fought out between Congress and the President. He also gave Mr. Ward notice that there was to be a general removal of all Postmasters who do not favor the President's policy.

**Speaker Lane's Case Hopeless.**

LEAVENWORTH, (Kansas,) July 10.—A council of surgeons have decided that there is no hope for Speaker Lane, although he may possibly live while they [illegible]

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

**Interesting Discussion on the Tariff—The Bill Passed to the House—Caucus of Union Members and Senators Postponed.**

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States to secure the release of persons held as prisoners in Canada and elsewhere for participation in the Fenian movement, which was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill to extend the time of the Alabama and Florida Railroad for the payment of a duty on the railroad iron, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Trumbull called up the House bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial circuits. The bill was passed. It provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice shall be filled until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and makes certain changes in places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill to extend the time to the Alabama and Florida Railroad for payment of duty on railroad iron, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill for enlarging the public grounds around the Capitol, which was passed. It provides that the public grounds shall be enlarged to a plan approved by the Committee on Public Buildings, of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, which plan is hereby directed to be deposited in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, between First street east and First street west, in the following manner: Northwardly to the south side of North B street, and southwardly to the north side of South B street, including, in addition to so much of the reservation avenues and streets as are necessary for such extension, the two squares designated in the plan of the City of Washington as numbers 87 and 88, respectively.

Mr. Wade called up the bill to repeal the act retrocesting the city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, which was discussed by Messrs. Wade, Henderson, Stewart, Sumner, Howard and Harris, after which it was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Conner called up the bill to quit land title in the State of California for the purpose of concurring in all but one of the House amendments. The Senate nonconcurred in the last amendment of the House.

Mr. Howard called up the joint resolution giving the right of way to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches through military reservations, which was, on motion of Mr. Grimes, referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Tariff bill came first, as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Wentworth addressed the House in an hour's speech, in which, speaking from an agricultural point of view, he favored a change of the present tariff, although he did not profess to be strongly in favor of the pending bill. He feared that with the high price of gold, it would prove burdensome to the consumer, and the mixing up of a tariff with politics. He thought that Congress should fix the amount of revenue to be raised, and then let a commission, composed of one farmer, one manufacturer and one merchant, report a bill based on the interests represented. He advocated especially the grain, wool, flax, and stock growing interests of the West. He anticipated that Congress would be called upon to increase the tariff, except upon wool, and it should be carefully considered before proceeding. On the other hand, he had hoped for some reduction upon articles entered into farming and production, but the action of Congress in levelling any measures for reducing the revenue had put a damper on a very large amount, and the unexpectedly reluctant action of the Treasurer in exercising even what power he had to postpone, gave a dark aspect of financial affairs. The rates proposed in the pending bill were not those proposed by the revenue commission. For instance, the commission proposed 12½ cents per pound on wool, while the committee reported but one and one-fourth cents; three cents on cotton goods, while the committee reported but two; probably eight cents on chains less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, while the committee reported but five cents; eight cents on galvanized iron, while the committee proposed only four and one-half cents; and so on, with a very small amount of line and carry from the free trade quarters, from manufactures enriched by foreign trade. Hired manufacturers were particularly active in this matter. New York appeared to be the only place from which such remonstrances emanated. That city was the prolific mother of free trade pamphlets; but that city has more interest in less than those of eight commerce. It was the seat of great diversity of manufactures and of the mechanic arts. He would gladly do anything to restore the shipping of the country to their former prestige, but they ought not to require legislation for their exclusive benefit, and to the detriment of the whole country. Let all parts of the country prosper, but if one part of the country would can grow at the same time, should not a new State be preferred with half a million of people, rather than add that number to a city already swollen in numbers, that sometimes threatens to withdraw that fealty which is due to our own State. He had no doubt the House would fix the duty on railroad iron satisfactorily. There was no time now to present a new bill if this one should be rejected. The Senate would without doubt speedily remove the objections to the bill, and if some little pruning, if the currency remained in anything like its present condition, it would yield as much revenue or more than the existing law did. We must not be too eager to rush to the field of politics. One subject more demanded our consideration, its difficulties, though great, are far from being insurmountable. The interest of every section of country commands equal regard. Congress regulates commerce. Whatever their wants may be, the States can do nothing. Over four hundred millions in our currency, over six hundred millions of foreign goods were last year purchased by our people. This unusual trade absorbs the means sorely needed to raise our national revenue, to pay our growing due, and threatens to paralyze the chief source of our revenue. Let us, therefore, shirk no real duty, and be frightened at no unreal obstacle. We cannot hope, each of us, to impose all our views upon the tariff bill. In all of the business of life is a compromise; but let us adhere to our work like the gallant Chesterfield, and it takes all the sunbeams and will we brought on something that will satisfy the just expectations of the people, and then, congratulating our eyes upon harmonious action at last, we shall joyfully quit those heated halls and depart sure of a home home.

Mr. Morrill next addressed the House, defending the bill generally, but asserting that the demand for a higher tariff came from New England than from other quarters. The bill, if objectionable in some points, could be amended in the Senate, and, in all events, Congress should not, and he believed would not, adjourn until such a tariff bill was passed. Even if it had to sit till December next. His own idea was that a moderate increase of duty on iron would have been the wisest course to adopt, but others, to whose prudence and judgment he had to defer, thought it was not in relation to linseed, would now stand by their opinion.

Mr. Delano was the next speaker. With all the imperfections of this bill, he thought it ought to be passed. It was the first tariff bill that approached anything like a just protection to the agricultural interests. He hoped that the representatives of New England would stand by the bill. Protection was a shoulder upon it, as there seemed to be some indication of faltering.

Mr. Brooks intimated that if there was any difficulty in New England on the subject of the tariff, it was one because the manufacturing interests were not considered sufficiently protected, but because a bitter warfare had been waged against the Keep Ego party, the friends of the country on the subject of protection, and New England did not want to be held responsible for this tariff bill.

Mr. Dawes made some remarks of a similar import. He believed that the people of the West did not want the responsibility for this bill shifted from the shoulders of the people of the west, who had more interest in it than New England ever had in any tariff bill. New England was content with things as they were, and did not want it understood that she was forcing this tariff on the country.

Mr. Delano asked how long it was since New England had demanded a tariff, on the ground that without it her manufactures would be ruined. If New England did not stand by this bill, it would soon find there was a vigorous west which would not fail to receive the call.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, declared, as his belief, there was one State in New England which did not want this bill, for he believed that all the interests of Connecticut, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural, had been promoted by it, and he intended to vote for it.

Mr. Delano continued his speech, arguing that this bill protected the agricultural interests, and appealing to New England members not to vote against it if Western members did. There were two or three hundred thousand voters in the west who would oppose it.

Mr. Hooper declared himself in favor of protecting domestic manufacturing, and of encouraging the development of all the great productive resources of this country. He theory of protection did not differ materially from the practice of the English theory of free trade, as applied to the interests of British industry and commerce. That was to encourage free trade in all raw materials for manufacture, which cannot be produced in Great Britain cheaper than any other country. Thus, British free trade was identical with his idea of what the protective policy of this country should be, as applied to the interest of American industry and commerce. That was to encourage free trade in the materials for manufacture, which we could not produce, or which we could produce cheaper than any other country, and to impose duties for the protection of American labor against competition of the cheaper labor of foreign countries on all articles which we could not produce, and on articles of those other articles which we could not produce. In regard to the Tariff bill, he was not aware that New England had asked for anything in it. The changes it proposes did not generally favor her interests. He should, however, vote for the bill, because other portions of the country than New England said it was necessary for their protection, and because he believed in the theory of protecting the labor and encouraging the developments of the great resources of this country, but he was opposed to such high rates of duty as this tariff imposed, except as a temporary measure to relieve the exigencies of present need.

Mr. Easson spoke in opposition to the bill. He said its title should be a bill to prevent the blessings of Divine Providence from being enjoyed by the people of the United States. It was an attempt to force the people of the country to pay taxes which they need than the laws of Providence required. The bill should be recommitted, and its fundamental principle changed. If not, the American people would be protected until they would not be able to buy a solitary thing that is protected. His objection to the bill was that it was an attempt to legislate for special interests, and balance the good done to one by the injury done to another. He gave New England the credit of not being responsible for this bill. She should necessarily be moderate in her tariff and views if she adhered to her general interests. She built ships and engaged in commerce, and therefore should not be in favor of a prohibitory tariff.

Mr. Dawes asked to whose interests was the bill.

Mr. Easson replied, in the interest of every manufacturer whose interest was honored by the President's thrusts made at him in reference to his being an officer of the United States free trade league, and argued strongly against the passage of such a prohibitory measure as the pending bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, commented on the assertion that New England had nothing to do with the origin of this bill, and did not desire it to pass.

Mr. Dawes remarked that the New England members were willing to vote for it or against it.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, interpreted that as meaning they were willing to get western members to go for the bill, while New England would take its benefits. The gentleman from Ohio (Delano) had got frightened and went on his knees to beg New England to vote for this tariff. It was a most singular spectacle and one which he had never expected to witness in the House. He had no doubt the gentleman would be successful in the plea which he had made. It was said there was an rare argument between the wool growers and the wool manufacturers. As a western man, he knew nothing of such a bargain. He, as a Representative, did not favor any such bargain.

He proposed that the bill should be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill embodying the first section of the pending bill, which was the one protecting the great wool interest, for which the gentleman from Ohio (Delano) had so ably pleaded, embodying the sixth section in reference to tobacco and cigars, and the twelfth section, which protects agricultural interests; also the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, reducing the duty on tea and coffee one-half, reducing the duty on railroad iron from one cent per pound, to 75 cents per one hundred pounds, embracing the provisions of the pending bill in reference to flax seed, linseed, hemp seed, rape seed, and oils manufactured therefrom, reducing the remaining duties embodied in the bill to the lowest rates actual necessities of the particular interest required, not exceeding in any case 25 per cent over the rate now fixed by law. That was the proposition he desired to submit, and he hoped the members from the west would vote for it.

Mr. Dodge said he felt bound, before voting for the bill, to state distinctly, as a representative from a great commercial city, that he perceived the greatness of commerce dependent on the prosperity of the nation, and that commerce prospered in proportion with the manufacturing and agricultural interests. There were portions of this bill which he thought should be much modified, and therefore he was in favor of the proposition to postpone the bill till December next, because the existence of the country did not require an alteration of the tariff within the next five months; but if the bill came to a vote, he should vote for it, notwithstanding that as a whole, the bill was for the benefit of the entire country. The following items of business, as reported from select Council, for concurrence, were then taken up.

Ordinance for the repair of a gas lamp at the corner of Bluff and Mittenberger streets, in the Eighth ward, was concurred in.

The report of the committee on Water, which was received and accepted.

A resolution transferring $1,000 from the Sanitary Committee Appropriation, No. 21, to the Board of Health Appropriation, No. 14, concurred in.

An ordinance for the widening of Webster street from Arthurs street to the city line was concurred in.

Mr. Ford presented the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Presidents of Councils be added to the committee appointed to attend the Soldiers' Monument.

An ordinance granting the Fort Pitt Coal Company the right to construct a wharf in the vicinity of their property on Try street, and which had been laid over at a former meeting, was taken up by Mr. Moreland, who moved its passage.

Mr. Ford seconded the motion, and spoke considerable length in advocacy of the ordinance, stating that the Fort Pitt Coal Company were the largest and wealth of the city are occupying the street as any other corporate body.

Mr. Moreland thought there was some misapprehension resting in the minds of the Council regarding this question, which he was desirous of dissipating. The first place he had heard it stated that there was a conflict between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and that of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company. This he declared to be in direct opinions. There could be no conflict. The State Legislature granted the Connellsville Company the right of charter, and the privileges which would enable them at any time to connect with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, provided that they complying with the provisions contained in the Legislative enactment. This matter being made clear, he hoped that the ordinance of the company would be allowed to resume work immediately.

After some debate, Mr. Ford offered the following amendment to the ordinance, which was adopted:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the city from revoking the privilege granted by this ordinance at any time upon sixty days notice being given.

The ordinance was then passed.

Mr. Killen presented a communication from Kramer & Bailey, praying for the assessment of their property on Bedford street. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Moreland handed in his resignation as member of Council from the Sixth ward, stating that he was about to remove to the country and would therefore be ineligible to the office.

Mr. O'Neill hoped the gentleman would not sever his connection with Council for the present, as his services were very valuable and could not well be dispensed with.

Mr. Moreland expressed his regret at being compelled to part with his colleagues in Council, but pressed his resignation, which was accepted.

It was moved that the President of Council proceed to appoint committees in the various wards to collect funds for the relief of the Portland sufferers.

Several gentlemen expressed themselves as the filling of the subscribed with a bright gilded glazed paper, but time has had its effect upon them, and they are now of a leathery hue, with great blotches and spots upon them, while in one place the plastering is discernable. The furniture is of an antique style, and as one looks at the ancient furniture he can not forego a feeling of veneration for them; in fact they look as if they might have, and maybe, did, groan to the chamber of our town council in the days when we owed allegiance to the house of "Hanover." We hope the "City Fathers" will take the hint so kindly tendered to them by Mr. Selbert, and have these apartments placed in such a condition that strangers may visit them without being reminded so forcibly of the soundness of that dingy Venetian judgment hall in which met the dreaded "Council of Ten."

**Results of the Investigation.**—The investigation by the Port Inspectors of the circumstances attending the recent collision between the steamboats Chieftain and Fayette, in the Monongahela, near Hazelwood, has resulted in the exoneration of the officers of the Chieftain and the suspension for six months of the license of Thomas Hughes, pilot of the Fayette.

**Free Fight.**—A free fight was indulged in last night, about twelve o'clock, in a tenement house on Webster street. Some eight or ten burly Irishmen participated in it, but fortunately the police put in an early appearance and arrested a number of the belligerents. No heads worthy of report were broken.

**Murder.**—Two negro waiters named Pinkerton Robinson and Addison Thomas, had a quarrel on Monday at the Mollure House, Wheeling, where they were both employed. Thomas drew a revolver and shot Robinson twice, who fell over and expired. The deceased resided in Washington, Pa.

**Sale of Stocks.**—The following were the prices realized last evening at the regular sale of stocks at the Commercial Sales Rooms of A. Milwaine, Auctioneer, 105 Smithfield street: Allegheny National Bank.....$55.75½

**Inaugurated.**—The early closing movement was inaugurated yesterday, by Market street merchants, nearly all having closed their stores at five o'clock p. m. Many Liberty street merchants we understand, design doing likewise.

**Race at Oakland Park.**—At Oakland Park, yesterday, a trial of speed took place between Mr. Musgrave's mare and a horse owned by Mr. Rush—mile heats, best three in five. The mare won in three straight heats.

**Charge of Fraud.**—Alderman Butler, yesterday, committed Joseph Lacey for a further hearing on a charge of fraud, preferred by Vide Parker.

**The Common Pleas Court** continued in session yesterday, hearing the argument of Mr. Nothing of general importance transpired.

**Horse Fair.**—The lovers of the sport in Cleveland are to hold a horse fair in August next, $5,000 in premiums are to be offered.

**Fire on Fifth Street—Arrest on Suspicion of Arson.**

This morning, about one o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, and on investigation it was discovered that the photographic gallery of J. H. Van Pelt, situated in the fourth story of the Brewer Building on the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets was on fire. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, and the flames were extinguished without doing any material damage. The proprietor of the gallery, Mr. Van Pelt, who was sleeping in the gallery at the time, was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office on suspicion of having set the place on fire. Mr. Van Pelt has been residing in Allegheny, but some three weeks since his wife went to Cincinnati, a few weeks with her parents, friends in the vicinity of Wheeling, since which time he has slept in the gallery with an old friend of his, named J. A. Pyle, who was also arrested.

Mr. Van Pelt states that he had been spending the evening at Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels, and had just retired but a few hours previous to his arrest. The only motive he could have in destroying the building would be to recover his insurance, which amounts to $2,000, but he says he can ill afford to lose the most twice that amount. The gentleman is very respectably connected, and we sincerely trust the matter will be made clear to-day, as it doubtless will.

**"Sweet Cloth Man" in Limbo.**

We noticed a few days since the arrest of one David Wallace, on complaint of Constable John Lutz, and his committal to jail by Alderman Humbert to answer a charge of gambling. He was in some way attached to one of the circuses which recently exhibited here, and during the performance catered to the enjoyment of outsiders by affording opportunity to indulge in the "sweet cloth" or "three cherlock" game. On Monday John Coyle, Esq., obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to secure the discharge of Wallace. The writ was returned yesterday, as directed, District Attorney Duff and Geo. F. H. Collier, appeared for the commonwealth, and the respondent. After hearing the evidence upon which the magistrate based his action, it appearing that Wallace was arrested in the act of exhibiting the game, the court ordered his release upon giving satisfactory bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for trial. In default he was remanded to prison.

**Refused to Pay the Costs.**—Edward Cosgrave entered suit against his two daughters, yesterday, before Alderman Humbert. The girls were arrested, but after a hearing were discharged, the evidence exculpating them from all criminality in the premises. Cosgrave was ordered to pay the costs, but refusing to comply with the decision, he was sent to jail for ten days. He was subsequently released after paying the costs.

**Charged With Stealing a Coat.**—Christopher Maudin was before Alderman Albright, yesterday, charged with the larceny of a light linen coat from the boarding-house of Jacob Peters, situated on Pike street, in the Fifth ward. Christopher admitted the coat was not his own, and being unable to state satisfactorily how it had come into his possession, he was required to give bail to the amount of $500 for his appearance at Court.

**Arm Broken.**—A newsboy named Patrick Barry, took a seat on a dray yesterday for the purpose of riding out Pennsylvania Avenue. At the corner of Locust the dray was met by a huge boulder, throwing him full to the ground with such violence as to break his arm. He was taken to the residence of his mother on Webster street, in the Sixth ward, and Surgeon E. Donnell called in.

**Killed.**—James Lynch, a brakesman on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, was killed a few days since, by being struck on the head with the timbers of a bridge under which a train was passing.

**Safe Robbery at Boston.**

BOSTON, July 10.—The office of Geo. H. Goodling, broker, 16 State street, was robbed last night of about $17,000, of which amount $7,000 were in gold, and the remainder in United States and other securities. The money was taken from a safe which was broken into the vault of the floor and gutted. A person recently proposed to rent part of the office, and yesterday agreed to accept the rent, but as he has failed to make his appearance to-day, he is suspected of being the robber. There has been no arrest yet.

**Milwaukee Market.**

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour dull. Wheat is weak at $1.80@1.90 for No. 1. Corn declined 1c. Oats are dull and lower. Rye is dull and lower at $1.05. Barley is dull and lower at $1.25@1.30. Pork is dull at $21.50. Lard is dull at 12½c. Receipts—Flour 3,000 bbls, wheat 12,000 bus, corn 1,000 bus, oats 1,000 bus, rye 1,000 bus, barley 1,000 bus. Shipments—Flour 2,000 bbls, wheat 10,000 bus, corn 1,000 bus, oats 1,000 bus, rye 1,000 bus, barley 1,000 bus.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

**Additional Local Matters on Third Page.**

**Special Meeting of Councils.**

A special meeting of Councils was held last evening, in their Chambers, in the city building. There being no quorum present in Select Council, that body were forced to adjourn without transacting any business.

In Common Council, present: Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Ford, Hare, Killen, Mawhinney, Moreland, McClelland, McGowan, McQueenan, Ogden, O'Neill, Patchell, Rehman, Simpson, Tomlinson, Torley, Weldon, Wright and President Steel.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, after which Mr. Ford presented the following ordinance.

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the same: That the privilege be and is hereby granted to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to extend their track from the line of their property at the foot of Try street, (across Second street,) at its intersection with Try, to a point on Try above Second and south of Third street, to be designated by the Street Committee, to connect with the present track of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company.

Section 2. That the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the privilege herein granted, pay the City Treasurer for the use of the city, the annual sum of five hundred dollars.

Section 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting herewith be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Mr. Moreland spoke at considerable length on the subject, and said he had been informed that the opposition made to the switch land on Try street by the Fort Pitt Coal Company was caused by the wish of the Connellsville Railroad Company to lay a track along Try to near Pennsylvania Avenue, where they have leased for a coal yard.

A motion was made to set aside the second and third reading and have the ordinance passed.

Mr. Killen moved that the ordinance be laid over until next meeting. Mr. O'Neill urged the immediate passage of the ordinance, believing it to be in nothing but act of justice to the Connellsville road, who he have been subjected to great expense in building.

Mr. Ford spoke at some length, sustaining the view of the case taken by Mr. O'Neill.

It was then moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance read three times and passed.

After an animated debate Mr. O'Neill moved for the calling of the yeas and nays on the question.

A vote was taken, resulting in a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 20 yeas to 4 nays.

Mr. Moreland then offered an amendment to the ordinance that the point of connection on Try street, between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad companies be designated by the engineer of both companies.

Mr. O'Neill said he was in favor of leaving the matter in the hands of the Street Committee, having as made confidential to a contingent of a mile sensitive scattered and fifty acres of the business part of the city. Many entire streets of stores are gone. Manufactories and churches are burned, while in one place the plastering is discernable. The furniture is of an antique style, and as one looks at the ancient furniture he can not forego a feeling of veneration for them; in fact they look as if they might have