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CITY ITEMS.

What a Chicago Merchant Thinks of a Student of Duff's College, Pittsburgh.

"The crowning excellence of your system of Book-keeping is the judicious abridgement of all unnecessary details and repetitions, reducing the time of study to about half that required in other Commercial Colleges. And my employer says he has never seen a person direct from College that went ahead with all their books so promptly and accurately as I have.

WILSON S. ROOSE,
Book-keeper for Ignatz & Herzog, Merchants, Chicago, Ill.

Bill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous." So said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simple man, was slim because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he were living to-day he would not be reproached because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do, and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cassius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-boned.

Beauty Fades Away.

"Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good—
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly,
A flower that dies when first it 'gins to bud,
A brittle glass that is broken presently,
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour."

So much, truthfully says the poet. We should not wait for the morrow, but while health and beauty rest with us, should have one of those excellent, time lasting sun shadows which none but Dabbs, 2? St. Clair street, takes so admirably. We owe it as a duty to our friends, if not to ourselves, that our portraits be taken ere time or disease defaces what beauty may have been given us. Mr. Dabbs takes all styles of pictures, from the tiny miniature or watch-dial portrait to full life size cabinet photograph. His works of art will compare favorably with any exhibited in the photograph line in America. Pictures are taken equally as well in all weather.

Taking Cold.

A thaw having set in, and the consequence being that people are disposed to feel very warm, and are careless in their habits, a little advice, as to the easiest manner of gratifying such as may be anxious to give the doctors something to do, may not be out of place. At this season persons who are partial to rheumatism should wear thin boots and be careful to keep them well soaked in snow water. A quick fever can be secured by leaving off overcoats. Neuralgic complaints are open to all who walk till they become heated, and then stop at the corner of a street and cool off by a genial chat with some good fellow. Coughs are free to all who will insist upon throwing open their coats in order to catch the gentle South breeze which prevails. The ladies are such thorough experts in this art that we need not offer them any suggestions, but by abandoning their cloaks and rubbers, and resorting to their boots and shawls, they will reach a gruel diet by a short cut.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is responsible for the above. Dr. Keyser says that nineteen out of every twenty of the cases, brought on by the causes above referred to, can be relieved and cured in less than forty-eight hours by a few doses of his PECTORAL SYRUP, which is one of the best and most effectual doobstruents ever compounded. Hundreds of colds could be cut short, loathsome catarrhs remedied, and consumptions arrested by the use of Dr. Keyser's invaluable PECTORAL SYRUP and at the saving of as many dollars as it costs cents. Prepared at 140 Wood street. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms for examinations 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Best Known Tonic.

Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by

CASWELL, MACK & CO., New York.

For sale by all druggists. s

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 20 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. BEAVEN.

A Boy

About fifteen or sixteen years of age, can obtain a good situation by applying at the Opera House Shoe Store. None need apply but those living in Allegheny city.

To Country Merchants.

We are offering full lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at Eastern prices.

J. W. BARKER & Co., 59 Market street.

You can Get

Your Spoons, Forks, and Castors replated with silver, as good as new, at Bogg's, No. 3 St. Clair street.

Workingmen

Go to Borland's Shoe Store No. 98 Market street, and get your working Boots and Shoes cheaper than any house in the city.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

Notice

Scissors and Razors ground and steeled; also Penknife blades inserted, at Bogg's, No. 3 St. Clair street.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

Gent's

Go to Borland's Shoe Store No. 98 Market street, and get your fine dress Boots Shoes and Gaiters.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

For Burnett's Standard Preparations of all kinds, cheaper than any other place in the City.

Ladies

Go to Borland's Shoe Store No. 98 Market street, and get your Gaiters, Balmorals and Polish boots.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

FROM MEXICO.

A Revolt Against Maximilian in Campeachy—The People Anxious to be Rid of Him.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Mexican news has been received, via Sisal, which states that General Espesgo, with six hundred Imperialists, holds Campeachy. There has been considerable skirmishing between the Imperialists and Liberals.

The people are tired of Maximilian, and are banding together to strike a final blow. Several leaders are organizing troops.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—River rising, twelve feet on the shoals. Weather warm. Arrived—Palestine, from Louisville, and Alert from Burksville. Departed—Anna White for St. Louis. Leave to-morrow—Abeona for Cincinnati; Palestine, for Louisville, and Talisman for St. Louis.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Action on the Connellsville Railroad Bill in the Senate.

THE BILL DEFEATED, RECONSIDERED AND INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The Vote 13 for the Bill and 17 Against It.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate, this morning, resumed the consideration of the bill, to re-charter the Connellsville Railway Company. The vote on the passage of the bill, was taken at eleven A. M., and stood thirteen ayes to seventeen nays.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made and carried, and the bill was then postponed indefinitely, which kills this bill effectually, in the Senate for the present session.

The following bills were passed:

An act relating to restaurants in Washington county.

An act to vacate the burial ground in Sewickley, and remove the dead bodies therefrom.

An act relative to livery stable keepers, in Mercer County.

An act to incorporate the Sandusky and Irwin street bridge.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported the joint resolution requesting Congress to reimburse the loyal States for bounties paid to volunteers; also, the resolution protesting against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria; also the resolution asking the repeal of the tax on State banks; also the resolution in favor of the repeal of the neutrality laws.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. McKee: A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

By Mr. Wilson: An act to pave and grade the streets in McKeesport; also an act incorporating the Eagle Cotton Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Chadwick: A supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

By Mr. Colville: An act relating to pawnbrokers in Allegheny county.

By Mr. Mechling: An act to incorporate the Armstrong County Bank.

By Mr. Quay: An act to divide New Brighton into three wards; also, an act to divorce W. C. Gray and Lucinda Gray; also, an act to repeal the charter of the Anthracite Railroad Company.

By Mr. Waddell: An act directing and allowing liens for monies due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location, and regulating the fees of the Surveyor General.

Mr. Pennypacker: To compel the Recorder of Deeds in all counties in the Commonwealth to record the names of honorably discharged soldiers.

The act to allow the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock, and granting the Company other privileges, being on its third reading, was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Meyers, Boyle and Jenks. Postponed after considerable debate.

Adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1867.

SENATE.

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Messrs. Williams Sherman and Buckalew were appointed a Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers.

A SINGULAR REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. SUMNER, presented a remonstrance from the French Canadians, residents of United States, against the anexation of Confederation of British Provinces. Referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

PRINTING ORDERED.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print five thousand copies of the report of General Warren, of the survey of the Upper Mississippi, which passed.

Mr. ANTHONY reported a resolution to appropriate the necessary funds to print the roster of the Union troops furnished by Arkansas. He said it would cost about $500. Passed.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to prevent smuggling. Passed.

MONUMENTS TO SENATORS.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to cause monuments to be erected in the Congressional Cemetery to the memory of Senators who have died since July 4th, 1851.

Mr. GRIMES objected to the resolution, and it goes over.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. HARRIS reported from the Committee on Judiciary, a bill relating to appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court, with an amendment, in the form of a substitute, providing that in cases of appeals or writs of error brought to the Supreme Court of the United States, from any final judgment of an inferior Court, for any judicial district in which, subsequently to the rendition of such judgment, regular sessions of such Court have been suspended by the rebellion, such appeal or writ of error shall be valid, notwithstanding the time limited by law for bringing the same may have expired; and in cases where no appeal has been brought, such appeal may be brought within one year from the passage of this act.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was ordered to be printed.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Committee, with amendments, the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission of officers for several States named, to hear and decide upon the validity of claims for quartermasters stores, &c., furnished by loyal persons to the the United States army during the rebellion. The amendments include Ohio and Indiana, with Virginia as districted by the bill.

Mr. LANE reported the House Joint Resolution, extending to the Court of Claims Jurisdiction in cases of claims for quartermasters' stores, furnished forces of General Lew Wallace during Morgan's raid through Indiana and Ohio.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up and read.

Mr. JOHNSTON, submitted as an amendment, the Blaine amendment defeated in the House.

Mr. STEWART argued in favor of the amendment.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the Blaine amendment by adding to, what the Southern States must do before being entitled to representation, the following: "and having provided by their constitution and laws, that all citizens of the United States shall equally possess the right to pursue all lawful avocations and business, and receive the equal benefits of public schools and have equal rights of citizens of the United States in said State." He should vote for this bill with or without amendment.

Mr. HOWARD objected to the Blaine amendment, because it recognized the validity of the State Governments of the rebel States.

Mr. WILLIAMS expressed the hope that no amendments would be adopted. He would prefer such a proposition as that of the Blaine amendment be passed independently.

Mr. STEWART again deprecated Military Governments at the South, without such amendment to the bill as now before the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the bill, with or without the amendment.

Mr. HENDERSON advocated universal suffrage.

Mr. YATES spoke in favor of the bill.

After further debate, Mr. WILLIAMS, at half-past four moved a recess, giving notice that he would expect the Senate to set until it passed the bill.

Recess was taken.

Evening Session.—Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed: "A Bill proposing conditions upon which the States lately in rebellion may resume their practical relations to the Government of the United States."

The reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by inserting the word "impartial" before the word suffrage, in the amendment of Blaine's.

After debate, Mr. HENDRICKS by request, withdrew his amendment to insert the word impartial, and said he would offer it at some other time.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment as a complete departure from the intention of the Committee on Reconstruction. So far as the right of suffrage is concerned, the regulations of it was a sacred right of the State. He had no fears of a military despotism.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the Blaine amendment by providing that voters shall have their residence in the State one year.

Mr. JOHNSON accepted the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS appealed to the Senate to vote on the Blaine amendment without further debate.

Mr. HENDERSON said he could not vote for the bill, unless it contained some provisions for the establishment of civil government in the Southern States.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of an amendment to the bill, providing that military commanders of districts shall require universal suffrage in all districts held under their control.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke against the bill as a military usurpation and an insidious and cowardly attack upon liberty.

At midnight, Mr. Wilson suggested that an arrangement be made to take the vote to-morrow night. A discussion occurred.

Mr. HENDRICKS, for the minority, disclaimed any intention to make factious opposition or delay the vote on the bill.

At 12:30 it was moved the Senate adjourn; negatived, 8 against 26.

Mr. HENDERSON moved an amendment to the Blaine amendment, which was adopted, as follows: "To strike out the words all male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward, and without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion, felony at common laws," and insert in lieu the following: "All male citizens of the United States, of whatever color, race or condition, twenty-one years old and upwards, who may have been residents of the State for twelve months previous to the election, except such as may be disqualified for participation in the rebellion, felony at common law, idiocy, or insanity."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the Constitution of the States shall be framed by a Convention of delegates elected by persons who may vote upon the abrogation or rejection of the Constitution as hereafter provided. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by providing that the Constitutional Amendment shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States now represented in Congress.

At 1:30 the Senate again refused to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, the Secretary of State was directed to inform the House what States, now represented in the House, have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, in addition to those communicated in the report of February 5th.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Several private bills were passed, including credits of $2,000 to J. Almonson Eaton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin; of $10,850 to Thos. J. Fry, Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers at Alton, Illinois, for money taken from his office; James J. Hudnall, Collector of the Sixth District of Kentucky, for public money lost by him in Petersburg, Kentucky, August 16th, 1866.

The House bill construing and giving effect to the resolution of July 1st, 1864, for the relief of States, was considered and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calender.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bounty bill. Mr. SCHENCK explained its provision. It was the same, he said, as passed the House last session, but was not acted on by the Senate, with two differences—one providing for the cases of the last discharges, and one made necessary allowances of additional bounty, made by the act of July 28th, 1866. This bill proposed, to a certain extent, to equalize bounties, where as the act of July 28th, 1866, only gave additional bounties to all soldiers. It was impracticable, in the present condition of the treasury, to bring the bounties of all soldiers up to the standard of the highest bounties paid; some soldiers having received as high as $1,200 and $1,500. The standard adopted by the committee, and which met the approval of the House last session, was to secure to each soldier as much as one hundred dollars a year bounty. The bill was not to give bounty to those who had received much, but to those who received little or nothing. The Committee had adopted the simple principle that to every man who served the government faithfully, and had been honorably discharged, no matter how he entered the service, shall be given a bounty proportionate to the length of time of service. If he served one month he will receive $8.33⅓; if three months, $25; if one year, $100; if two years, $200; and so on.

Several members desired to offer amendments, but Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow them. In the course of the debate he stated that the estimate of the Committee of the amount of money required under the bill was between seventy-five and eighty million dollars; the War Department estimate, however, was four hundred and eighty millions.

The House seconded the previous question on the bill, 74 to 72, but rejected the call for the main question, 78 against 85, so the bill is left over for amendment.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved an amendment to include some of Missouri and Maryland volunteers and slaves.

Mr. ROLLINS moved an amendment by striking out the second section of the clause making deductions for local bounties.

Mr. STEVENS moved an amendment by striking out the section repealing the additional bounty act of July 28th, 1866.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the exception of prisoners of war who enlisted in the service of the United States.

Mr. ROLLINS then moved the previous question, which was seconded and the question ordered.

Mr. SCHENCK yielded the floor to Mr. KASSON, who opposed Mr. Rollin's amendment, contending that the effect would be to tax the Western States for additional bounties to soldiers of Eastern States, who had already received large bounties. The amendment was destructive of the principle of the bill, and would eventually defeat it.

Mr. ROSSEAU asked Mr. Kasson whether the effect of the amendment would be to pay the soldiers who had received high bounties as much as those who had received none.

Mr. KASSON replied that was the effect of it.

Mr. ROLLINS asked Mr. Kasson whether it would deprive the Western States of the right to pay soldiers as much bounty as the Eastern States paid their's.

Mr. KASSON thought the question like a rich man asking a poor man whether the poor man had not the same right to build a palace as the rich man had. The soldiers from the Western States had gone into the army animated by patriotism which knew no money and had wanted no bounty. It was that class of men that the bill proposed to take care of.

Mr. SCHENCK repeated his argument in support of the bill as reported, and against the amendment.

Messrs. LE BLOND, GRINNELL and BROOMALL spoke in favor of the bill unamended.

The debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Benjamin's was adopted without a division.

Mr. Rollins' was rejected, 74 against 85—the Western members voting solidly against it and the Eastern members generally for it.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved an amendment, adding a clause to the last section relative to applications for bounty. Adopted.

The bill passed, 95 against 53.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States coming up, Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the amendments on the table; rejected, 63 to 65.

MINING STATISTICS.

Evening Session.—The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the preliminary report of J. W. Taylor, Special Commissioner for the collection of statistics on gold and silver mines and mining east of the Rocky Mountains. Referred and ordered to be printed.

WEST VIRGINIA CLAIMS.

Mr. WHALLEY presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of West Virginia asking additional pensions for surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; and asking additional appropriations of land to aid in establishing agricultural colleges; and also asking an appropriation to aid in building certain roads and bridges destroyed during the war.

INTERNAL TAXES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. MYERS' amendment, proposing to make the tax on cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute, $5 per thousand, was debated, but on coming to a vote no quorum was found to be present, and the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Government Bill.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

A New Bill on Reconstruction from Senator Wilson.

UPON WHAT TERMS SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE ADMITTED.

The Constitutional Amendment Declared Adopted.

A NOVEL MODE FOR ELECTING PRESIDENT.

The Admission of Colorado.

WHITE AND NEGRO VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1867.

ALL NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

There is every prospect of an all night session of the Senate, in the consideration of the House Military Government bill for the Southern States. The majority appear determined to get the bill in such shape that it may be passed finally to-morrow. The Blaine amendment offered in the House is pending. At half-past one o'clock this (Saturday) morning there appears to be no prospect of a speedy adjournment.

MR. WILSON'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In the Senate, at the evening session, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, submitted a bill defining the terms upon which the Southern States may be admitted to representation. The plan assumes that the Constitutional Amendment proposed at the last session of Congress, has already been ratified by a sufficient number of States to ensure its entire legality as a part of the organic law. The following is Mr. Wilson's bill, which was merely read this evening, and ordered to be printed.

Be it enacted, &c.; That the 14th article of the amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, the same is hereby declared duly ratified, and part of the Constitution of the United States, and valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States; and when any of the States lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same and shall have modified their Constitutions and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have secured equal and impartial suffrage to all male citizens of the United States who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the State one year, and town, parish, city, district or county three months next preceding the day of election, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion, in the election for Presidential Electors, Representatives in Congress, and in any and all elections for Governor, and for all State, county, district, parish, city or town officers, and has provided by its Constitution and laws that all citizens of the United States shall equally possess the right to pursue all lawful avocations and business, to receive the equal benefit of the public schools, and have the equal protection of all citizens of the United States in said State; and when said Constitution shall be submitted to the voters of said States, as thus defined, for ratification or rejection, and when the Constitution, if ratified by the people of said State, shall be submitted to Congress, for examination and approval—said State shall, if its Constitution be approved by Congress, be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on taking the oath prescribed by law.

A NOVEL METHOD OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

Various amendments have been suggested to Mr. Wade's Constitutional amendment, rendering the President or Vice President ineligible for re-election. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, proposed a substitute for the simple proposition of Senator Wade, in effect as follows: It provides that each State shall, on the first Monday of January, preceding the expiration of the current Presidential term, nominate to Congress one of its citizens for the office of President; the two Houses of Congress shall meet in November, and proceed to elect a President from the candidates so named, dropping the lowest candidate on each ballot, and the person elected shall not be elegible for re-election. Ordered to be printed.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. Chilcot, member of Congress elect from the State of Colorado, has arrived direct from Denver. He says the feeling there in favor of the passage of the bill for the admission of the State over the veto is strong, and that there is no doubt of the ratification of the fundamental condition of admission by the Legislature, and there will be a ready compliance with its requirements by the people; that emigration to the Territory is very large, and there can be no reasonable doubt that before the end of the year the population of Colorado will be over one hundred thousand. He further says that the rapid approach of two branches of the Pacific Railroad had infused new life into almost every branch of trade.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

An appendix to the Diplomatic correspondence has been presented containing seven hundred octavo pages of matter, in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln and the injuries to Mr. Seward.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A detachment of one hundred and ten men has been ordered from the General Recruiting Office to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to the Seventeenth Infantry; another, of one hundred and twenty-eight men, to Fort Snelling, for assignment to the Twenty-second Infantry.

REPORTS PROBABLE AND OTHERWISE.

It is reported that the President has promised to accept the military bill, with Mr. Blaine's amendment.

It is reported that Horace Greeley has been offered the Postmaster Generalship.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The demand loan bill which passed the Senate, will speedily be reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee will also be compelled, by instructions of the House, to report an anti-contraction bill, but will probably recommend its rejection.

TREATY WITH INDIANS.

Commissioner Bogy has just concluded a treaty with the Stockbridge Indians, by which they relinquish the land now occupied by them in Wisconsin. A portion of the tribe became citizens, and the remainder continue their organization. A treaty will be completed with the Menomonees to-day.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

The first registry of voters at Georgetown foots up 1,113 a li[illegible]

A GOOD OFFENCE.

Thomas F. Bowie, ex-Congressman from Maryland, has pleaded guilty to three notes of $1,000 each, [illegible] were for gambling [illegible] case.

John C. Calhoun's old homestead in South Carolina, is to be sold at auction on the 4th of March.

[From the Tribune Correspondence.]

Thad. Stevens was unable to leave his house to-day on account of sickness brought on by fatigue resulting from his speech in the House yesterday. He fainted in his library this morning, and was carried to his bed, and has been unable to see visitors since. He is somewhat better this evening.

Several leading Republican members of Congress and others, among whom were Raymond, Bingham, Hubbell, Buckland, and Delano, held a protracted caucus last night in this city, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a compromise might not be effected between the President and Congress. There seems to be little doubt that the President is willing to agree upon a plan for the purpose of accommodating the views of a majority of Congress, provided they would meet him half way, but it appears there is nobody that can speak for the majority. Hence the difficulty in bringing about the proposed arrangement.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, being called home by the serious illness of his mother, his absence will seriously interfere with the progress of the tariff bill in the committee, as nearly all the members have left that important measure to his guidance. They will go on with it, however, with the view of getting it before the House as speedily as possible.

The vote in the Senate to-day showed that there is strength enough to pass the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, and it will be put on its passage this week.

The bill to prevent the further contraction of greenbacks does not stand any chance of passing this session.

A large quantity of the most important testimony in the alleged frauds in the New York Custom House, implicating high officials, is missing.

[From the Herald Correspondence.]

The decision of the Court of Claims, at Washington, in the case of allowance for servants to officers of the army from the first of May, to the 3d of March, 1865, entitles each officer who served during that period to forty dollars extra for each servant employed, being the difference per month between eleven dollars and sixteen dollars, the amount which should have been paid.

[From the Times Correspondence.]

Mr. Sumner will offer one or more amendments to the Louisiana bill, which may give rise to debate. Mr. Fessenden will insist on incorporating the Blaine amendment into the House bill establishing military governments in the South, and there is a fair prospect of its adoption by the Senate.

The Northern Pacific Railroad scheme has failed for the present. The Committee to whom it was referred, declined to act this session.

It is probable that the President, in case the Senate rejects the nomination of Mr. Bogy, will send in the name of General William Webb, of Wisconsin, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Beveridge, who brutally assaulted the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in the Capital last winter, has been sentenced by Judge Fisher to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars. Beveridge pleaded guilty, and asked the Court to be lenient in the infliction of the penalty.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Telegraph Lines Down.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE BRITISH LINES.

Outbreak Probably in Progress in Ireland.

THE FENIAN TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

VALENTIA, IRELAND, February 15—4 P. M.—The telegraph wire ceased working between Valentia and Killarny at half-past seven o'clock last night, and are still down. Two long dispatches, which were sent through the cable to-day, were received by mail from Killarny.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HEART'S CONTENT, February 15—4 P. M.—No further particulars of the trouble in Ireland have been received from Valentia.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Action of the Merchants on the Subject of Bridging the Mississippi at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The following resolutions were offered on 'Change to-day, which were referred to a meeting to be held to-morrow, before which important matters will be brought affecting directly the interests of this city and State:

WHEREAS, The Union National Exchange has learned that a charter authorizing the building of a bridge from East St. Louis to St. Louis is now pending before the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which charter proposes to grant an exclusive privilege or monopoly to the corporation named therein, for a long series of years; and

WHEREAS, It is currently stated on the streets that those corporators who are now earnestly working to obtain said exclusive charter intend not to build a bridge, but to sell out their charter to the highest bidder; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully protest against the giving of a charter for an exclusive privilege of building a bridge from East St. Louis to St. Louis, to any man or set of men, as we believe it will be injurious to the interests, both of our own city and of East St. Louis.

Resolved further, That we think it right and proper that your honorable body should give as many charters as may be desired by respectable citizens for bridge building from East St. Louis to this city, putting in all such charters that the bridge thereby chartered shall be actually commenced in good faith within one year from the passage of such act, and shall be completed within five years thereafter.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Reported Landing of Fenians at Valentia—The Fact of Their Sailing from New York Attested—An Ingenious Smuggler Detected—Action of the Southern Relief Commission.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1867.

THE FENIAN NEWS.

The Fenian General Gleeson says: The vessels reported arrived in Ireland were dispatched from New York. Also, that Stephens is in Ireland at the head of three hundred officers all known to have left here.

DETENTION ON THE ERIE ROAD.

The mail train over the Erie Railroad, due at noon to-day, arrived late this evening, having been detained by a freshet on Chemung Flats.

The wall of a new building on Second street fell in to-day, and several workmen were badly injured.

A boy in the employ of Sherman & Edge, robbed the Custom House, to-day, of five hundred dollars.

AN ACUTE SMUGGLER.

A letter which came through by mail from Europe, to an Israelite of this city, has been seized by the Surveyor of the Port, and found to contain a package of cork, containing three thousand dollars worth of diamonds.

DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH.

Reports to the Southern Relief Commission say the destitution in South Carolina is appalling. Two thousand bushels of corn have been sent to Sumpter district.

River Telegrams.

[*By Merchants' National Telegraph Company.*]

OIL CITY, February 15.—Weather cloudy and warm. River about five feet and falling slowly. There is still a little ice running, but no more heavy ice is expected from above.

The Oil market is firmer to-day.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The Chicago and St. Louis bridge over the Kankakee at Wilmington, which was washed away yesterday morning, was one thousand feet long and the longest between here and St. Louis. Three hundred laborers are at work, and it is expected that the damage will soon be repaired. The rain continues, but up to this evening we hear of no damage to roads beyond that reported last night. The telegraph lines westward and southward are working badly in consequence of the storm.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—The weather is cloudy. It has been raining for two days. The river rose two feet during the past twenty-four hours. Departures—Rob Roy, Leonidas, Mississippi and Henry Ames for New Orleans. The Henry Ames had 3,700 bales of cotton. The Leonidas and Mississippi had a big trip. Arrived—The Virginia, from Louisville; Columbia and Deer Lodge, from St. Louis. In port—Belle Memphis, Anna Wannetta, Mary Irwin, Rose Hambleton, Natoma and Sam J. Hall.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—The river rose six feet in the past twenty-four hours, and is now rising three and a half feet per hour. At Portland it rose twelve feet during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 this morning; [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Also, additional City and Suburban.

The Gas Explosion—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson last evening commenced the investigation into the causes of the death of Samuel B. Barker, the child who was killed by the explosion of gas, at the house of its father, William Barker, Jr., on Wednesday afternoon last. The particulars of the explosion we have already published. The jury empannelled were as follows:

John S. Edgar, Samuel Dyer, Alexander Hanna, Jeremiah Cohen, A. C. Patterson, Michael F. Ward.

The examination of witnesses commenced at seven o'clock.

Dr. W. B. Thorne, sworn—Was called at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, to attend the little boy whom I found suffering from concussion; Dr. Rankin came in and assisted me; we succeeded in restoring the child in a measure, and he appeared to rally until near eight o'clock, when I saw him last alive; came back afterwards and found him dead; think he died very suddenly, from the shock to his nervous system; it is very difficult to decide, without a *post mortem*, whether he died of concussion or internal hemorrhage; think it was the former; am perfectly satisfied that he died from the effects of the explosion.

Dr. D. N. Rankin, sworn.—In returning from dinner on Wednesday, saw a crowd about the factory; heard that the child had been hurt and needed medical attendance; Dr. Thorne was here when I arrived; the child was apparently dead; we used all the means usual in cases of asphyxia, and succeeded in restoring the child partially, so that in about an hour we considered him out of danger; considered the case one of concussion of the brain, which is often produced by severe shocks; the same effect, and even fatal effects, are frequently occasioned by cannon balls passing near a person; about nine o'clock Mr. Bradley came after me, telling me that the child was dying; came down as rapidly as possibly and found the child dead; the death was occasioned by a shock, and suppose the shock was that of the explosion at the house; that was certainly severe enough to produce the effects.

John Heidler, sworn.—Was working at the stone yard next to the house, on Wednesday afternoon; heard the explosion and ran out; heard a lady in the injured house exclaim, "oh God take the child!" two men were there but would not take the child; I took it and carried it in the yard; at that moment there was another explosion heavier than the first; the child was brought by some person into the office, and I ran back for the lady, but she had got out; the men were standing by the window when I took the child; it seemed to have blood in its mouth when I took it; this was about two o'clock; I thought the child was dead when I took it, but it commenced to breathe shortly; saw no bruises about the child; I think the explosion was caused by gas, for I smelled the gas strong.

James Logan, sworn—Was across the street from the factory when the explosion occurred, and nearly opposite the house. Heard the report and thought it was a boiler; saw the frame of the house shaking and the dust coming out of the windows. Ran over, saying that Mr. Bradley's house had either been blown up or fallen in. Saw the child lying in the entry; Miss Bradley took it up and passed it out of the window to some person. I then went up stairs to see if there was any fire, but found none; afterwards I commenced clearing away the rubbish. I have no doubt that the gas caused the explosion; have several times smelled gas coming apparently out of the yard.

Miss Ella Bradley, sworn.—My nephew and I were in the sitting-room before the explosion; I sat him down in the arm chair, and was leaving the room when the explosion occurred. From the position the child was in when I took him up, I think he must have been blown over the arm of the chair. I picked him up and passed him out of the window; remember nothing more. The chair was not broken, and the child lay beside it. The hearth was perfectly clean before the explosion, and no coals could have fallen through to the ground under it; have heard the family frequently speak of smelling gas about there. The child had been sick all day. The first explosion stunned me.

William Bradley, sworn—I was in the third story of the mill at the time of the explosion; heard the explosion, and thought at first it was the steam; saw it was the house, and ran to the place; saw my sister inside; assisted her through the dining room to the yard, thinking she was in her full senses; went up stairs and saw my little nephew lying in the yard, apparently dead; ran down and brought him in to the office; when I first went into the house the floor was not very much torn up, heard that the gas was on in the cellar; found the meter all safe; turned the gas off the meter; had smelled the gas a day or two before the occurrence; did not hear the second explosion, but when I went in again the floors were all ripped up; had notified the Gas Company of the leak in the gas pipes some time previously; the clerk of the Gas Company said, on Wednesday, in my presence, that the man who put in the meter stated that there was a leak somewhere about it.

James Bradley, sworn.—The first I knew of the explosion was from a dray man, who told me that the mill boilers had burst; ran down, met a lady who told me that the gas in the house had exploded and that my nephew Sammy Barker was badly injured; found the house totally wrecked; went in through the kitchen; two or three explosions occurred while I was in there, but they were not severe. The explosions seemed to be preceded by a slight flash. Before the gas attachment was made to the house, my attention was called by Mr. Seville to the strong smell of gas in the cellar; applied to have the attachment made, and the company requested that Tate & Seville be requested to make the attachment. Mr. Seville remarked that he did not think it judicious to make the attachment until the gas company was notified; did not notify them; Mr. Seville made the attachment; before the attachment was made the Company's foreman called my attention to the strong smell of gas in the cellar; the service pipe in the street which formerly supplied the church, has never been turned off since the church burned down, some seven or eight years ago. The attachment in the house was made in January. We moved into the house February 7th.

J. C. Patterson, sworn.—Came to the house forty minutes after the explosion; saw the house pretty thoroughly demolished; a few minutes afterwards another explosion occurred; while I stayed there the explosions occurred at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes; the explosions took place inside the foundation wall; they seemed confined to a space of some ten feet; the space began to heat up very sensibly and steam began to rise; we threw water in and the explosions stopped; we excavated and found the stones very warm; after digging a little while the smell of gas became very strong.

William Dierdorf, sworn—Am employed at Bradly's mill; at the time of the explosion was with Mr. Bradly, some distance away. The teamster came up and told us that the boilers had exploded in the mill. Came down and found the house wrecked; smelled the gas very strong in a crevice near the front foundation wall. Several other explosions occurred. They have been excavating for the leak; they found a small leak today in the service pipe. Yesterday they found a leak in the main pipe in the middle of the street, and when a lighted paper was applied, quite a heavy shock resulted. Had smelled the gas frequently before the explosion.

Jas. Logan, recalled.—Have smelled the gas frequently, apparently between the factory and the house; have spoke about it to persons who were with me.

At this point the inquest adjourned to be resumed on Monday evening.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

Yesterday officers Sarber and Lutz arrested Barny O'Donald, for larceny on a warrant issued by Alderman Donaldson, about the 1st, of February. On the first Mr. S. N. McClarren made information charging the prisoner with the larceny of $69. It appears that one evening Mr. McClarran was standing in front of his office, on Water street when a party of half-drunken rowdies came along, O'Donnel among the number. The latter staggered against the prosecutor, running his hand into his pocket at the same time. Mr. McC. did not discover his loss until after he had gone into the office, and it was then too late to follow him up. He made the necessary information, however and the officers succeeded in making the arrest, yesterday. The prisoner had a partial hearing yesterday and was held to bail for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

Rev. Wilson on Mixsell

I write you this note to inform you that we are pleased with the Mixsell Piano we purchased from you. In richness, fullness and sweetness of tone this instrument is not excelled by any other. When my advice is asked I say go to Mr. Kleber's and purchase a Mixsell Piano. Yours,

T. M. WILSON.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Ebensburg, Pa., is a [illegible]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—Meeting at Connellsville.

The citizens of Connellsville met Thursday evening, (February 14th,) at the Yough House, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Hon. P. McCormick.

Vice Presidents—General James C. Cummings, Samuel Freeman, J. Enos, George Nickel, R. A. McIlvaine, Aaron Bishop and Henry Walter.

Secretaries—J. T. McCormick and General R. T. Galloway.

On motion of Dr. Lindly, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

The following gentlemen were named: Dr. L. Lindly, Joseph Johnston, John Greenland, George Orth, H. D. Overholt, Major B. Pritchard, Josiah Kurtz, M. B. Stouffer and David Connell.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were ordered to be sent the Pittsburgh papers for publication, and a copy forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS, The Act of the Legislature annulling the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company has been decided by the highest Courts of the State to be unconstitutional and void, and the act itself a gross violation of the rights of the people and a monstrous fraud upon the vested rights of the Company, and as it is universally believed that the passage of said act was procured by unjust and corrupt means; therefore

Resolved, That we as a people whose rights have been violated, and whose interests have been deeply and unjustly injured by the passage of said act, do appeal to the present Legislature and demand a restoration of our rights by the prompt repeal of the unjust and fraudulent act.

Resolved, That full justice would require not only the repeal of the Act, but would also require that ample reparation should be made by the State for the great damage which the interests of the Company have sustained by reason of the fraud upon its vested rights which the State, through its Legislature, has committed.

Resolved, That we do not ask it as a favor, but we demand it as a perfect and undeniable right that the Act be repealed, and we will hold those members of the Legislature who refuse to vote for its repeal, to a strict accountability, both in public and in private, holding them up to the scorn and derision of all honest men, without regard to party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of the General Railroad Law lately read in place by Senator Bigham, and ask its passage as read.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a request that it be read before the House as an expression of the universal sentiment and feeling of the people of Western Pennsylvania, and the opinion of honest and impartial men everywhere.

P. McCORMICK, President.

J. T. McCORMICK, } Secretaries.
R. T. GALLOWAY, }

National Foundry and Pipe Works.

The manufacture of even, smooth and serviceable metal pipes for gas, water and other purposes has long been successfully monopolized by Eastern foundries, and even here in this the rightly called "Iron City" we have had to import foreign made pipes. But a new era has dawned. We may be slow in following the example and enterprise of the East, but when we arrive at the point of competition, we go into the rivalry with a double assurance of success and a certainty of outstripping competitors. In the Ninth ward there has sprung up an immense foundry which is destined ere long to relieve the East entirely of its traffic in metal pipes, and to prove the great source from whence the great Northwest and South will obtain in the future all their supplies of articles in this particular line. We refer to the National Foundry and Pipe Works of Wm. Smith, corner of Carroll and Smallman streets.

The casting of these pipes is an operation intensely interesting to the curious, and with the exception of cannon making is the most enticing sight to be found amongst our iron mills and foundries. The moulds, each twelve feet long, are placed in a vertical position, and sunk in pits, perhaps twenty or thirty occupying a single pit, and the red hot, glaring metal is poured in from small openings at the top of the moulds and level with the platforms. The sand used in the mould is baked hard to the required size, and when the casting is completed, is withdrawn easily, and leaves the interior of the pipe as smooth as polished marble, with no flaw or irregular surface, while the outer portion is equally perfect. Orders for the pipes manufactured by Mr. Smith have been received already from Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cleveland, and so soon as their durability and superiority is properly understood and appreciated, no other pipes will be as generally used throughout the country.

If the foundry could be extended several hundred more mechanics would be employed, but as the ruling in the Spruce alley vacation checks any extension of the present foundry, Mr. Smith will either be compelled to abandon that ward, or content himself with limited facilities for the prosecution of his rapidly increasing business. We invite the attention of water companies, gas companies and neighboring city authorities to the superiority of the pipes manufactured in this city by Mr. Smith. The National foundry is an institution in which we Pittsburghers should feel equally as much pride in the "piping days of peace," as we do in the Fort Pitt cannon foundry in the days of war.

Miracles.

The age of miracles would seem reinstated in the wonderful doings of the Indian Herb Doctor, of No. 194 Liberty street, whose recent visit to this city is attended by so many and such incredulous cures of bedridden and crippled patients. It is well known to hundreds in this community that in a short time he has totally removed the infirmities of months and years. We have known of his causing the limping cripple to lay down his crutches, without which locomotion was impossible, and give him full powers of easy movement. The dumb have been enabled to talk, and the helpless invalid restored at once to health and happiness.

HABITUAL COSTIVENESS.—I have been afflicted with costiveness and dyspepsia for a long time, I could find no doctor that understood my complaint or could cure me, until I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor.

GEORGE RYAN,
Boot and shoemaker, in the employ of Wm. Perry, Wood street.

SCROFULA.—To the afflicted who are seeking relief from Scrofula, try the Indian Herb Doctor, at 194 Liberty street, who has cured me.

D. F. CAMPBELL,
Mate of the Steamboat Roberts.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DISEASE OF THE BLOOD CURED.—I am now enjoying perfect health. After using the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine, I gained eleven pounds in three weeks.

DAWSON HOLMES,
No. 81 Center avenue.

The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth streets.

Another Outrage Attempted—Effort to Rob John Engler, Jr.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. John Engler, Jr., the renowned skater, was passing along Liberty street on his way to his hotel, he was met, when near the Irwin House, by two men, who stopped him and requested him to give them some tickets for the benefit last night. He replied that he had none with him, when they closed nearer to him and commenced demonstrations of a nature suggestive of highway robbery. Mr. Engler walked away from them, but they followed, still evidently bent on mischief. They came close to him again, when he drew his revolver and turned upon them. They thereupon changed front and retreated rapidly, leaving Mr. Engler still in possession of his magnificent Pittsburgh medal, which was evidently the object of their efforts.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports twenty-two as the total number of deaths for the week ending February 10th. Of the deceased sixteen were males and six were females; all were white. The diseases producing death were as follows:

Accident, 1; Unknown, 2; Congestion of Brain, 1; Suppuration of Right Lung, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Inflamation of Brain, 4; Typhoid Fever, 2; Remittant Fever, 1; Still Born, 2; Spasms, 1; Unknown, 1; Catarrh Fever, 2; Membranous Croup, 1; Bronchitis, 1.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 8; from one to two years, 5; from two to five years, 2; from thirty to forty years, 2; from forty to fifty years, 1; from fifty to sixty years, 1; from sixty to seventy years, 9.

City Poor Officers.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a meeting recently, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President—William Douglas; Secretary and Agent—George Fortune; Treas[illegible]

Confidential Again.

Yesterday morning early, a man who refused to give his name, but who stated that he was from Cresson, came to the Mayor's office and stated that he had been swindled out of $200 by sharpers at the Irwin House, on Liberty street, near Grant. He stated that he was sitting in the Union Depot, on Thursday night, waiting for the train to depart, when a "nice spoken" man came up and got into conversation with him. In the course of the conversation, the stranger ascertained what train the other man was going to take, and said that he had a friend at the Irwin House who was going to travel by the same train, would be a splendid traveling companion, etc., etc. Come right over to the Irwin House and he would introduce the two travelers; they would all take a drink and have a good time. The Cressonier went. They found the traveller busily engaged with another man throwing dice. He would be at liberty as soon as he had finished that game. The Cresson man's first friend became deeply interested and commenced betting on the dice. Would his depot friend lend him fifty dollars—just for a few moments! He would pay it as soon as the game was over and he had time to go for his money. The cash was lent, and so on up to two hundred dollars, and all lost. Then the borrower and the proposed travelling companion retired to get the money and refund to the victim. They did not return, and the victim was not reimbursed. He could not give the names of his deceivers, nor could he identify any of the money "borrowed" from him, so there seems to be no help for him. If there is no law by which the haunts of these thieves and blacklegs can be broken up, without waiting for the unwinding of so much red tape as entangles the executors of the law, worse than the criminals, the enactments should be speedily changed. There is need of some action which will make it impossible for thieves and gamblers to publicly congregate and defy the officers.

Missionary Anniversary.

The Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church has set apart to-morrow for missionary purposes. The pastor, Rev. S. F. Jones, A. M., will deliver a sermon at the morning hour, on the subject of Missions. In the afternoon (2¼ o'clock) the Sabbath School will hold its anniversary. From the character of the preparations for that occasion we look for a season of much interest. Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. W. B. Watkins, A. M., pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, are expected to make addresses. At night suitable services will be held, commencing at seven o'clock. This congregation enjoys the reputation of giving liberally towards the support of the missionary cause. Persons will do well who can make it convenient to attend one or all these services.

Coal and Where to Purchase.

Our city readers will be pleased to know that Messrs. Louis Kauffmann and R. A. Schnabel have, under the firm of Kauffmann & Co., taken possession of the popular Union Coal Yards, in the Ninth ward. The coal supplied is of the very best quality for family purposes, and is delivered promptly by careful drivers at the shortest notice. The office is at the corner of Harrison and Penn streets, and the yard is on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Carson street, in the Ninth Ward. Superior nut coal and slack is always on hand and promptly delivered to order. We commend this firm to the patronage of our readers.

Organ Sixteen Years in Use.

I most willingly bear testimony to the excellence of the Carhart & Needham instruments (the Parlor Organs and Melodeons,) as I have had one in constant use for the past sixteen years; and in that time I have not had a reed changed or repaired, and the tone is as perfect, and I think, as pleasing as at first.

WILLIAM DIGBY.

The Carhart & Needham Parlor Organs can be found in splendid variety, at H. Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street, who are the exclusive agents.

The River Again.—At about six o'clock on Thursday evening, the ice from the Oil Creek gorge began to make its appearance here in the Allegheny, and before nine o'clock very heavy ice was running out and the river rising very rapidly. It continued to rise all day yesterday, with very thick, heavy ice running out, and there were strong fears of a flood in Allegheny. At nine o'clock the pier marks showed twenty-three feet, and after that time commenced slowly falling. Several flats, rafts, &c., and portions of a wooden bridge floated down with the ice, but we heard of no serious occurrences.

At about midnight on Thursday night, the ice broke in the Youghiogheny, and the Monongahela rose rapidly for a time. We learned of no serious damage done.

More Old Butter.—A large batch of unmarketable butter was confiscated yesterday in the Pittsburgh Market House. People will eventually find out that it is more profitable as well as more decent to sell their butter when it is fit for use, even though there may be a prospect of rising prices, than to wait until it becomes so old that it cannot be sold except for cart grease.

Committed.—Jas. Kerr, the man who stole the money bag from the toll house at Hillsdale Cemetery on Thursday, had a hearing before Mayor Morrison yesterday, and was committed to jail for trial. He acknowledges the theft, but says he was drunk. Kerr is very respectably connected, but seems to be a constitutional thief.

Universalist Fair and Festival—Will be continued four days next week, ending Thursday, February 21st, the eve of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Distribution of articles and promenade every night. Grand Finale on Thursday evening. Admission 25 cents.

Confiscated.—Mr. Dallas, clerk of the Allegheny Markets, yesterday confiscated a large quantity of butter exposed for sale in the market by some of the dealers. It was sent to the Poor Farm as being too old to be of any use.

A Railroad Row.—Michael Herwin made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Robert Story and Peter McCauley with assault and battery. The parties are railroad men, and the alleged attack occurred at the depot.

Hearing Deferred.—The hearing in the case of William Woods, which was to have taken place yesterday, before Mayor Morrison, has been deferred until to-day, in order that the witnesses for the prosecution may be present.

Will Close.—We are informed that all banks in the city will close on the twenty-second instant, in honor of George Washington's birth-day.

Glass Manufacturers. Glass Blowers, order your shirts made at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

Paine & Co's Argentine.—For instantly plating all articles of copper, brass or German silver, with pure silver, where worn off, and for cleansing and polishing silver or silver-plated ware. Warranted to contain no quicksilver or acid, or any injurious article. For sale by J. Sample, Allegheny, and all druggists. del8:tf

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A tenement house on the corner of Central avenue and Malancthon streets, Cincinnati, containing a dozen of families, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. One woman was burned to death. The loss has not been ascertained.

Hanson Bumgardner was hung at Marietta, Ohio, yesterday, for the murder of John T. Aubanks, in September last.

At the funeral of Captain Joseph Scoven, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, yesterday morning, at Honesdale, Pa., a salute being fired, the cannon was prematurely discharged, and two men were fatally and another slightly injured.

The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool for Portland, put in at Halifax, yesterday, for coal.

Shortly after one o'clock, yesterday morning, at Hartford, Conn., Maj. Cranson, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, threw himself from the window of his residence, falling fifteen or twenty feet, crushing his skull and causing death.

The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., via St. John's, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday morning.

The resolutions expressing surprise at the veto of the Colorado bill, and calling upon the Senators and Representatives to pass the bill over the President's veto, passed both branches of the Kansas Legislature, yesterday, under a suspension of the rules.

[illegible]

The present strength of the volunteer forces in Canada is 63,300 men, including twenty-two troops of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery. The provincial gunboats, now in winter quarters, are to be placed in an immediate state of efficiency for service on the lakes.

Alfred Fois, of Limerick, near Portland Maine, was robbed by highwaymen, on Thursday night, of $230, and also severely beaten.

MARRIED.

McCALLAM—GILLESPIE—On Thursday evening, February 14th, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 89 Penn street, by the Rev. S. G. Fuller, Capt. A. O. McCALLAM, JR., to Miss SADIE E. GILLESPIE.

We congratulate our young friend, the Captain, upon his advent into a new sphere of life, and trust that he and his happy bride may float together down life's current without encountering a rock of woe or ripple of sorrow. We wish them much happiness.

DIED.

MIERSCH.—On Friday morning, February 15th, 1867, at 1 o'clock, after a long illness, Mr. F. A. MIERSCH, Jr., aged 40 years and months.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 St. Clair street. The friends of the family and members of Battery C, First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend.