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VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 48. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

The Nation's Opportunity.

The distinguished colored lecturer, Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, will speak in the City Hall, Pittsburgh, next TUESDAY EVENING February 26th. Subject, "The Nation's Great Opportunity." Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents each.

A part of the proceeds will be given to two charitable associations, whose mission is to help the poor, viz: The Ladies, Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny E. R. League. Doors open at 7 o'clock; the lecture will begin at 8 o'clock. The public is earnestly invited to attend.

REV. JOHN PECK, } Committee.
S. M. KELLY, }

One of the most eloquent and thrilling lectures ever heard by an audience in this city was delivered in the Franklin street M. E. Church last evening, by Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. We have heard Mrs. Harper compared, for power as a speaker, with Miss Dickinson; but, having heard both, we have no hesitation in giving the palm of superiority to Mrs. Harper. She combines, perhaps, equal vigor of thought and comprehensiveness of view, while she possesses more eloquence of utterance, and a more keen, penetrating and facile wit.—*Newark Courier.*

Bill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek-headed men—You 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, Cæsius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would become 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 sparse-boned.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 30 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 22 cents per pound.
At 119, Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. DAVIS.

At Any Price.

You can buy splendid Calf Boots, at the Opera House Shoe Store for less price than they can be manufactured to-day.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 81 Market Street, for Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, the best Worm Medicine in use.

All Goods

Selling without the least regard to cost, at the great sixty days' sale. Opera House Shoe Store.

Wonderful!

The way they sell goods at the great closing sale, No. 60 Fifth street.

You can Buy

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

Don't Stand on Profit,

But must sell goods at any sacrifice, at the great closing sale, Opera House Shoe Store.

You can Buy

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

You Can Buy

New Rye at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A committee of the Legislature have determined to report a bill ordering all railroad companies to remove their depots beyond the built up portions of the city of Philadelphia.

The residence of Aug. Hang, at Marshall and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of $20,000 worth of money bonds and jewelry. The burglars made their escape.

Arrangements are making for running another fortnightly line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The Emmets House, St. Paul, was burned down Sunday night. Loss $4,000.

The Cleveland's had celestial fireworks on Sunday night. A meteor, large and brilliant, moving in a northwesterly direction, was visible for thirty minutes—seconds pipe, baby.

The Governor of Illinois has approved the bill providing for the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield, notwithstanding the strong effort made to induce him to withhold his signature.

A locomotive exploded in Albany, New York, on the Central road, yesterday. Several persons were injured, and neighboring buildings damaged.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation announcing his determination to call out the militia to enforce the laws and protect Union men and all other citizens against evil doers.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Benefits of the Excise Law.—Descent on Concert Saloons.—Dilettes Seized—Heavy Shipments of Cotton to Europe—Change in the Collector of the Port.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1867.

BENEFIT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

The excise law was very generally observed throughout the Metropolitan district yesterday, and there were few arrests for any cause. Only four cases were before the police courts in the morning for keeping open bars, and one of the prisoners said that he had only the door to his private dwelling open when he was arrested.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.

The police, last night made descents upon a Dramatic Hall on East Houston street, and upon the Casino Concert Saloon, Broadway. In the former place several parties were taken into custody, charged with violating the Sunday law by giving a musical and dramatic entertainment; in the latter, the arrests were made on the double charge of violating the excise law as well as the Sunday law.

NO GREAT LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY.

John Day, who so dangerously shot John Daly a day or two ago, and who had hitherto eluded the police, was overtaken by them at a house on Eighty-ninth street yesterday. As soon as he recognized them by their uniforms, he drew a pistol and aimed at them. The cap failed to explode, and Day immediately placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly.

SUPPOSED FOR KENTUCKY.

The steamer Chicago, which sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, took 3,151 bales of cotton. This is believed to be the largest number taken by any one steamer in that trade, besides a large amount of corn, beef, pork, bacon and cheese.

COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT.

A special from Washington says: It is now considered certain that Mr. Smythe will be removed from the Collectorship of the Port of New York.

DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

Three unlicensed distilleries were seized in Brooklyn to-day.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.

Mr. Matt, the Belgian Consul General, died last evening.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrest of a Suspicious Character—A Large Amount of Government Bonds Found on his Person.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—A young man was arrested here today, under suspicious circumstances, on whose person were found forty-seven bonds of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, of the following numbers, 8,355; 89,532; 83,533; 72,422; also seven Seven-Thirty bonds without coupons of the following numbers, 166,402; 156,604; 136,175; 50,292; 32,333; 74,673; 10,868. As the man offered the searching officer a large bribe to say nothing about the bonds, it is believed they have been stolen, but unless police be will never be released, as the authorities have not sufficient evidence to hold him. A considerable amount of greenbacks and some jewelry were also found on the man.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reform Question Submitted to Parliament Last Night.

MR. BRIGHT OPPOSES THE GOVERNMENT PLAN.

The Views of the Ministry on the Question.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION AT CHESTER.

STEAMER WRECKED.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Noon.—The steamer Arcadian from Liverpool for Savannah, was lost on the rocks off the coast of Ireland, yesterday morning.

THE ACSTRIAN DEBT.

BERLIN, February 25.—Dispatches received here state that all the non-German members of the Austrian Diet have united.

SPANISH MOB IN CUBA.

MADRID, February 24.—The Spanish Government will immediately form a board of

vinces to be carried into the interior of the country without inspection, was passed. The bill for the construction of certain light-houses on the lakes and Southern coast, was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To establish a national school of science.

To extend the rights and remedies of the civil rights bill to the white citizens of Missouri. Referred.

Several resolutions of the Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin Legislatures were presented and referred.

A NEW FINANCIAL PROJECT.

Mr. BROOMWELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of providing for the issue of 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, payable, principal and interest, at such places in Europe as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine; to be disposed of only in exchange for 6 per cent. bonds held in Europe. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making eight hours a legal days work for Government employees. He withdrew it, on Mr. WILSON'S stating that he had already instructed to report such a bill, but withheld it because it could not be considered by the House in its present condition of business.

ALLEGED BARGAINING WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HILL offered a preamble and resolution in reference to Mr. Wentworth's Select Committee to inquire into the alleged corrupt bargains with the President, directing such Committee to report to-morrow any evidence in its possession; and also requesting Mr. Wentworth to present the newspaper paragraph upon which his resolution was based.

Mr. STEVENS characterized the resolution as a most extraordinary one, and moved to lay it on the table.

The House refused, by a vote of 30 to 63, and the resolution was adopted.

FRANCHISES IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill conferring the elective franchise, in the District of the Columbia, on all of the dealers in real estate who have resided two years in the District, and have declared their intention to become citizens.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. NIBLACK moved the previous question.

The House refused to second it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH rose to debate the resolution, and it went over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate the claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee, for property taken by the United States for forts.

The House refused to second the previous question, on Mr. WILLIAMS rising to debate, the resolution was over.

Mr. PETER also offered a resolution declaring that the compensation of officers of the war of 1812 ought to be placed on the pension roll by the 4th of March.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution declaring that the principles promulgated in Christianity, enjoined on the people and governments of the civilized world, prohibiting on the observance by belligerents from the Mosaic, the principles of international law, in mitigating the horrors of war, &c.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REMITTOR OF STATE PAYMENTS.

Mr. ROLLINS asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring the cordial concurrence in the policy of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in references to the resumption of the construction of currency, with a view to an early payment of specie payment, as the business of the country permits.

A torrent of objections answered the request for unanimous consent, and the resolution was not offered.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. DARLING, from the select Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds, reported, and Mr. THIMBLE got leave to present the views of the minority. Ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a statement in reference to the business of the House, and proposed that the Committee of Ways and Means on the Union, be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and the House concur in the amendment of the Senate, with amendments thereto reported by the Committee of Ways and Means and subsequently modified, in regard to the duty on books and marble, and that the subject be referred to a Conference Committee; when the report of the Conference Committee was received, it would be the subject of a long and elaborate tariff offered a resolution to that effect.

After the debate Mr. ASHLEY modified a resolution, so as to let it read simply, that the bill be recommitted, and so that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the tariff bill, that the House concur in all the Senate amendment and ask for a Conference Committee.

After further debate the House, by a vote of 83 to 55 refused to suspend the rules.

THE HOUSE went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, which was amended, by striking out the tax on advertisements; allowing in case of seizure for alleged frauds, bonds double the amount of the frauds, and permitting the business to go on; and exempting manufacturers of distillers to give bonds in not less than $2,000, and providing that no assessor of Internal Revenue, District Attorney or Attorney General shall be appointed in the District, must be obtained for a compromise of any claim for fraud, or of violations of the revenue laws; and permitting a citizen to prosecute a suit in his name of the United States, notwithstanding the refusal or neglect of the collector to do so.

Several amendments were rejected, including one to reduce the tax on whiskey to one dollar per gallon, by a vote of 40 to 74.

The bill was reported to the House.

Mr. MORRILL made some remarks in reference to the Senate amendments; in the course of which he opposed the abolition of the tax on cotton, and the substituted a table, showing the amounts of the cotton crop of the United States in 1859 on cotton; it was $15,015,953,; and in other years varying $4,000,000. The former amount was less than that paid by the United States on cotton, and the increase contributed through the ten States would hardly pay the expense of the collection.

The amendment striking leather from the out manufactures of tax, was rejected.

The amendment abolishing the cotton tax was rejected.

The House agreed to the amendment which reduces the tax on gross receipts, to pay their own taxes, and to the amendment taking all cigars, from the tax of a thousand.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Conference Committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. The proviso in regard to the Portuguese mission is, that no money shall be paid to the Minister, after out of any funds whatever, and that the provision shall continue in force until repealed by Congress.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill, made a report which was agreed to. The section in reference to cadets from the rebel States is that no money shall be paid for pay or subsistence of cadets after the 1st of January, 1867, and the rebel States shall be restored to their original relations to the Union.

Recess.

Evening Session.—The tax in kind was resumed. An amendment putting on the free list, fabric, the product of hand-looms, was adopted. The amendment striking out the line taxing brandy made of grapes was agreed to. The tax on grape brandy remains the same as other.

The section of the Committee of the Whole on distilleries licenses, was reversed, and the tax fixed at one hundred dollars.

The amendment permitting persons accused of revenue frauds to give bonds and continue their business, was rejected.

The bill passed.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. ELIOT made a report from the Special Committee on the New Orleans Custom House.

Mr. BOYER dissented from that portion of the report in reference to sufficient care having been observed in the appointment of officers.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House, in Committee, considered the fortification bill.

The bill appropriates for coast fortifications $1,000,000 generally; $50,000 each for permanent platforms for cannons of large caliber; $100,000 for the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes; $150,000 for the purchase of sites for permanent sea coast defenses; $50,000 for the purchase of sites for temporary coast defenses; $25,000 for barracks at Willets point, New York; $25,000 for barracks, &c., near St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, the appropriation for the construction of cannon was stricken out.

Mr. ROSS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Agreed to—81 against 44.

The Committee rose and reported the action of the House and reversed the decision, refusing to strike out the enacting clause by a vote of 37 against 89.

The bill was, under rule, recommitted.

A VOTE ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he should to-morrow move to take up the tariff bill and press its consideration till disposed of.

IRON CLAD CONTRACTORS.

The House agreed to the Senate's request for a Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of iron clad contractors.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Success of the Radicals at the Georgetown Election.

HOW NEGRO SUFFRAGE WORKS.

Report on Revenue Frauds in the East.

A PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Interest and Principal to be Paid in Coin.

MR. M'LEAN CONFIRMED AS COLLECTOR AT PITTSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1867.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

The election took place to-day in Georgetown for Mayor and Common Councils. The registry showed about one hundred and seventy-one negroes, and one thousand three hundred and fifty whites. At nine o'clock, the polls opened, and a rush of voters without distinction of color commenced. The votes of several colored men were rejected, because they could not be identified, and a riot ensued on the ground of minority; this action of the judges deterred the colored voters some what, requiring the colored men make oath as to identity and age. Great exertion was made by each party to bring voters to the polls during the entire day. There was less of riotous conduct and disorder than usual upon the streets. Chas. D. Welch, Radical, is elected by a majority of ninety-six votes over Henry Addison, present Mayor, who was the conservative, white man's candidate. A larger number of the Councilmen on the Addison ticket are elected.

INSPECTION OF OIL AND SPIRITS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted a new hydrometer and the accompanying tables, containing a correction of tables, &c., and has directed the use of the calipre and head rod system of gauging, in order to ensure a correct and uniform system of inspecting and gauging in the United States. The Secretary has appointed a special agent of the Treasury, and three experienced inspectors and gangers, J. W. Stewart of Cincinnati, Justin H. Alos, of Peoria, and Wm. H. Primo, of Baltimore, who will act, under instructions from the Commissioner in this matter. These gentlemen will immediately commence the visitation of the various districts assigned respectively, for the purpose of instructing the general inspectors of spirits and inspectors of coal oil in the use of the instruments prescribed by the Secretary; and every Collector is expected to facilitate their labors. The new hydrometers will at present be furnished at the expense of the Government only to General Inspectors who are actively engaged in the performance of their duties.

OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a letter from Grayson county, Texas, saying that the Government must do something to protect the negroes, two having been most brutally murdered within the last few days. The ruffians are continually threatening the blacks. Within a circle of twenty miles a dozen of men have been assassinated.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The report of Mr. Darling, from the Committee on Frauds, on the Internal Revenue, was made to the House to-day; is very long. It states the investigation was confined to the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and notwithstanding its extent and importance, emphasis has been elicited to satisfy the Committee that the manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars and spirits, especially the latter, stupendous frauds are perpetrated against the Government Internal Revenue. It is believed that at least seven-eighths of the entire spirits manufactured under the present law have escaped the tax, and the Committee felt warranted in the assertion that few, if any large distilleries in the United States, are doing a legitimate business. They therefore, in propriety of compromising