FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION

The Bill Further Discussed

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE MATTER.

Collector Smythe and the President's Daughters.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1867.

SENATE.

THE WHISKY RULE.

The concurrent resolution to amend one of the joint rules prohibiting the sale or introduction of malt or spirituous liquors in the Capitol building was adopted.

FRICTION MATCHES ON STEAMBOATS.

Mr. CHANDLER reported, from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the ninth section of the act to further protect the lives of passengers on steamboats, &c., so as to exclude steamboats from being compelled to carry friction matches in an iron safe. Passed.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HENDERSON asked for a committee to investigate the conduct of the printing bureau of the Treasury Department, to consist of five instead of three members.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of a joint committee. He was authorized to say that there had been no duplication of United States bonds. In all cases of presumed duplicate notes nothing was discovered but erroneous stamping, some numbers having been placed in two bonds. The amount thus erroneously stamped was $15,000.

Pending the consideration of the motion, the morning hour expired.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad, Southern branch, and telegraph line, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee the bonds of the Co., &c., being the bill of the last session revived.

Mr. POMEROY introduced the bill of last session granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lawrence, Kansas, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico in the direction of Guaymas. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

SALE OF VESSELS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill providing that nothing contained in the acts for the preservation of the neutral relations of the United States be construed to render it illegal to sell or charter any vessel built within the United States and purchased from the United States to any Government then at war with the United States or to any subjects of the United States or to any subject thereof, though such vessel be prepared for war, provided such sale or charter be a commercial transaction and there be no intent on the part of the purchaser to participate in any hostile act. It provides that all penalties incurred under the acts referred to shall be disposed of in accordance with the act regulating the disposition of penalties incurred under the laws relating to customs, approved February 9th, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL TENNESSEANS.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of paying the loyal people of Tennessee for commissary and quartermasters' stores taken and used by the federal army, in the state, during the late war, and report a bill providing for the appointment of a committee of three gentlemen, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to investigate such claims and give vouchers for the same when found correct.

The resolution was agreed to, but Mr. EDMUNDS subsequently offered a motion to reconsider for the purpose of modification.

INDIANA CLAIMS.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution to pay Indiana for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to the militia in that State when called out to repel invasion. Referred to the Military Committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The reconstruction bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. Drake's amendment, which was modified by its mover so as to read that the constitutions of the States referred to shall provide that all voting for State, county and municipal officers, shall be by ballot. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment, the effect of which he explained yesterday to be that the convention to frame constitutions should be called by upon a legal expression in favor of it being transmitted from the Provisional Government to the Commanding General. He moved to strike from the first section the following words: "That before the first day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each district defined by an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause registration, &c.," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That before the convention shall be holden for the purpose of framing a State Constitution, under and by virtue of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, the Commanding General in each District defined in said act shall cause a registration, &c." also, to strike from the second section the following words: "that after the completion of the registration herein provided for in any State, at such time and places therein and the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union," and insert in lieu thereof a provision, "that after the completion of the registration herein provided for in any State, the Commanding General shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the Provisional Governor of the State for which the same was made, and whenever the Provisional Government of said State shall, by loyal enactment provide, a convention shall be called for the purpose of forming a constitution and civil government, and shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the Commanding General. He shall direct that a convention shall be held and shall appoint a time and place for holding it."

This gave rise to a discussion which took a wide range, and was generally participated in, lasting from one to four o'clock, when a vote was taken on the first (Mr. Fessenden's) amendment, which was disagreed to. Yeas 14, nays 32.

Mr. FESSENDEN said: Regarding this as a test vote, and as the second amendment depended on the first, he should withdraw it.

Mr. DUCKALEW moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. THURMAN hoped not. He hoped the Senators in favor of this bill would continue it until passed. It was carried over from day to day, it was hard to tell when a result will be reached. The amendment today has been rejected to-day, and would be to-morrow, if the bill was kept before the Senate. If one amendment each day was to be offered and voted on, with such amendments as were understood ready to be offered, he could not tell when the bill would be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN interrupted the discussion to offer a joint resolution to remove the disability in said other from Robert W. Paxton, of Alabama, and Joseph H. Brown, of Georgia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate went into executive session, after which the resolution for a recess was rescinded and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE CORRUPTION.

Mr. HUBBARD offered a resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a Committee on Public Expenditures, and such committee take into consideration the report of the Committee of the last House on the subject of the New York Custom House, and report to the House, if any, is advisable in the premises.

Mr. HUBBARD replied at some length to Collector Smythe's card, declaring, in the course of his remarks, that the New York Custom House was, under such the admirable direction, reeking with corruption in reference to the bonded warehouse business, and more fraudulent, improper, disreputable and disgraceful transaction than that shown to the testimony had never been made public. He also declared the evidence showed that while Mr. Smythe had not a shiney dimes that he received nothing from cartage, &c., he actually did receive every month $250 from that source, which money was handed to his secretary, who kept it until the monthly cash had been taken by the Collector, and then paid it over by checks or otherwise. He would never forget the indignation he felt when a witness testified that Mr. Smythe had said to him, "I am sorry sir, I ever undertook to carry the President's daughters." Mr. Smythe, he sure, denied saying any, but the witness said to him, "I doubt if you know what you thought, I do not know what occasion you had to say such, I do know that you used those very words." Referring to the name of Mrs. Perry, he said she was no myth. Her variable presence in the Executive chamber was proved more than once, and not few words there spoken. It was in question who was to have shared sensation of the profits of the general order of the house, and one of the witnesses had not been long after he left the stand that Mrs. Perry had a written agreement to that effect, and that the President of the United States had read that agreement. He characterized Mr. Smythe as a vampire, sucking out the life blood of the commerce of New York, hampering commerce and making it subordinate to his own personal aggrandisement and to political objects.

No action was taken.

PENITENTIARY CHURCH AT ROME.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, with a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting an additional report from Minister Rime at Rome, dated February 16th, on the subject of the reported removal of the American Protestant Church from Rome. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INSURANCE AND MINISTRY AFFAIRS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, on leave, introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution for the immediate appointment of a Committee on Military Affairs, and that it be authorized to sit during the recess for the purpose of conducting into the matter of presenting Sewey ordnance for the United States service, the disbursements relating thereto, quality of rifled and smooth bore guns heretofore introduced and proposed to be introduced, with power to send for persons and papers and to employ clerks, and authorizing the Secretary of War to cause experiments to be made. &c.

After some debate the resolution was postponed till December next. Yeas 69, nays 36. This vote is regarded as an indication of the temper of the House on all questions.

Mr. LOGAN also offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House as to the amount paid by the government since April, 1865, for secret service, contingencies and small arms by the War and Navy Departments, as to contracts for same, and whether the officers of the government are pecuniarily interested in improvements, &c.

Mr. BANKS then offered Mr. Logan's first resolution, modified so as to provide for the appointment of a military committee to investigate.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Yeas, 62; nays, 56.

BILL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER laid before the House message from the President, announcing that he approved and signed the House bill making appropriations for the expenses of a Commissioner to the Indian country.

COIN OF RICHMOND BANKS.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, to which was referred a resolution of inquiry in reference to the coin of Richmond banks, now on special deposit in the treasury, reported a joint Resolution directing the Treasurer to sell the coin and bullion, about $100,000, and place the amount in the treasury, and allow the claimants to assert their rights to the same in the Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the matter chose was struck out.

Mr. CRAIG moved that instead of coin and bullion be sold, it be paid into the treasury. Agreed to.

The Joint Resolution as amended was then passed.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE AGAIN.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech, to the effect that whether criminal or not, Collector Smythe had not the capacity or discretion to fill a place of such magnitude and importance.

Mr. Hubbard's resolution was adopted.

Mr. HUBBARD's resolution was adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Expenditures inquire into the conduct of Henry A. Smythe, Collector at New York, in connection with the administration of this office. The resolution was adopted.

House adjourned.

Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Before Hon. James P. Sterrett.

This court met at nine o'clock on Friday morning, and proceeded with jury trials.

A COLORED CASE.

George Waters and Emma Clark were indicted for the larceny of three petticoats, one chemise and other articles of female wearing apparel, the goods and property of Gabriel Simpson, the prosecutor. Emma Clark, who is a white girl, put in a plea of guilty. Waters, who plead not guilty, is a mulatto-colored, and Simpson, the prosecutor, black as tar. Joseph Colson, Esq., was assigned for the prosecution, and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the defense.

Gabriel testified on behalf of the Commonwealth that the clothing was the property of his deceased wife, and that it was stolen from his house; that the defendants had been living at his house, and that after they left, about three weeks after Christmas, he missed the articles, and some time subsequently found them at the house of a Mrs. Robinson; being asked on cross-examination how he knew the things were stolen, said "I got into the house." He was asked whether he got into it by hole, feet and all. Gabe said, "I went in the door, I was made top of the trunk; don't mean the top of it trunk, mean side, but the top of the trunk inside." Other witnesses were called who testified to the finding of the clothing at Mrs. Robinson's in the possession of defendants.

On part of the defense Emma Clark, who had pleaded guilty, was offered as a witness. She was objected to by Mr. Colson, as she was the wife of George Waters, on trial, and to prove this fact Gabe was recalled. He was asked whether he had heard reputation was that they were married and that they cohabited together as man and wife. Gabe said: "That was do general talk of de neighborhood." Counsel for defense asked what he understood by reputation? Gabe said: "Dat's, confidit, colsidit, talkin' about a person taken as a husband or leder." By general reputation he meant "what I knowed myself; Emma told mestar she war married."

Mr. Colson said he had been a school teacher and would put the questions on the conductive principle. He asked Gabe: If you know a thing, and all folks know it, would that be general? Gabe said what he meant by general reputation was "when de people war sta'ed tagether into a place." Mr. Colson asked whether defendants did not live quietly together? Gabe said: "Yes, sah! very clandestinely.) Being asked by Mr. Swartzwelder what he meant by clandestinely, Gabe said he "meant by dat dey were married—dat people when dey war married always went to bed clandestinely." The Court sustained the objection.

The case going to the jury, they found a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered.

THEATRE MANAGER ON THE STAND.

John Kelly and a boy named Dunn were charged with larceny. Dunn was not present and Kelly alone was on trial. He is fourteen or fifteen years of age, and the indictment charged him in one count with the larceny of nine tickets of the value of 20 cents each, and in another with the larceny of the piece of pasteboard of the value of ten cents. Fred Aiken, late Manager of the Varieties Theater, was the prosecutor, and on cross-examination was asked what was the value of the tickets. He said they entitled the bearer to admission to the theater and he placed the value at ten cents upon them. There were "a dozen" admitted to the show, but defendant was not a "dead beat;" he had admission of the Varieties; could not say that boy was a notorious character; they had in the past peanuts, munnered apples, bestalled, &c.; he described the character of his employees. Mr. Swartzwelder, the Commanding General in each District defined in said act shall cause a registration, &c." also, to strike from the second section the following words: "that after the completion of the registration herein provided for in any State, at such time and places therein and the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union," and insert in lieu thereof a provision, "that after the completion of the registration herein provided for in any State, the Commanding General shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the Provisional Governor of the State for which the same was made, and whenever the Provisional Government of said State shall, by loyal enactment provide, a convention shall be called for the purpose of forming a constitution and civil government, and shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the Commanding General. He shall direct that a convention shall be held and shall appoint a time and place for holding it."

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PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

119 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

Domestic and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into "C," or 1867, without charge.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 15, 1867.

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 134⅞; 1881 bonds, 109¼; Five Twenties, old, 109⅝; Five Twenties, '65, 107¼; do new, 106¼; Seven Thirties, 105¼; Michigan Southern Railroad, 71¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 59¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 90¼; Erie, 50¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¼; do preferred, 87¼; New York Central, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 96.

—The amendments to the internal revenue law take effect on and after March 2, 1867, except the clause allowing extra compensation to assessors, which is to apply to the whole month of March, and therefore takes effect on the 1st instant. The reduction in taxes begins from the second of March, and all exemptions date from the morning of that day. This is as we understand it, and coincides, we believe, with the views of the department at Washington. The income tax now to be returned upon the income of last year will be paid according to the new law, the thousand dollars exemption and the reduction of taxes above that place a uniform rate of five per cent. The returns must now be made in March instead of May, as under the old law.

In understanding the secondary liability of the proposition, it is stated that the units of a broken National Bank now commands a premium, and that it is not improbable that it will be necessarily said by the Boston Advertiser to be found in the fact that the limit of circulation allowed by law has been exhausted in Boston, and that the banks are required to apportion an amount of circulation corresponding to their credit. This paper is a mistake.

A bank, however, can obtain notes from Washington upon the deposit of United States bonds to an amount of currency, which is not to be issued. The amount of circulation issued to banks in Boston differs much after by other banks, which wish to enlarge their circulation, and which, in consequence, in Boston, because is sufficient to put the usual premium, or premium, upon the currency issued to the one per cent. A very brief period or circumstance will cause the issue of a new trial to the purchasing bank, and as the new bids are very return to the bank seeing them in very soon notices a business transaction of its investments.

—The failure of Gray Taft & Co., of Providence, R. I., is announced. Mr. Gray Taft, the senior, died some time since, leaving a property estimated at from half to a million of dollars. The business of manufacturing jewelry, in which the firm was engaged, was in the same firm name of Edward T. and Lyman Taft, for a long time, and was carried largely in print cloths and other goods. They have also commenced the enterprise of manufacturing the Corliss steam engine of operatives. Their indebtedness is said to be in the main with Providence creditors to the amount of thirty-four thousand dollars, but if they were given in view of insolvency, the trustees under the bankrupt act, it is said, will be found.

—The amount made as assignment.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 15, 1867.

The general markets are steady and moderately active, and, so far as prices are concerned, there are no changes worthy of notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited supply and firm, though the demand is light; No. 2 Spring may be quoted firm at $2.20@2.25; Fall and Red at $2.30@2.35; Corn is in steady demand at $1.05@1.10; Oats are in demand, and Rye and Barley are in demand, and No. Spring oats ready to be sold at 50@55; Barley is quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a fair local demand for family and extra, and we continue to quote $5.12@5.25 for Spring Wheat, $5.50@5.75 for Winter Red, and $5.75@6.00 for choice XX Long Brands. Rye Flour, $7.25 to $7.50, and Corn Meal, $4.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and higher, being quoted 15@16c for shoulders, 17@18c for sides, and 18@19c for sugar cured hams. Primo sweet pickled hams, 20@22c, according to size. Pork is quiet and nominal.

LARD—Is firm, with a fair demand, and we quote 8½@9c for prime, and 9@9½c for leaf. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

HAY—Is firm at $20 for prime, and $19 for mixed, and $17 for Clover.

SEEDS—Are quiet and steady, and we quote Timothy at $3.50@3.75, and Flaxseed at $2.25@2.30.

WHISKY—Is in good demand, and we can report sales to the trade at $2.00 and $2.10 in small lots, and $1.95@2.00 in bulk. Fairmount is in steady demand at $2.20.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are continued good demand for prime Calf Butter, and prices have advanced, and we quote the range of prices to-day at 50@55c. Common and inferior continue very dull.

HIDES—The supply appears to be somewhat in excess of the demand, and prices have declined. We quote Green at 7@7½c, and Cured at 8@9c.

PEACH BLOW—Is held in better demand, and may be quoted at $40 to $45, on wheel and in trade.

APPLES—Are in good demand and higher, in better demand and higher, with sales at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium, and from $5.50 to $6.

BUTTERMILK—Is in good demand, small sales in store at 75c to per bush.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand and unchanged—and sales are to be for Beaches.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 15, 1867.

Oil 134.—There was an improved demand for crude to-day, and in refining the market excited a little, an advance was established. We can report sales of 200 bbls for April, seller option, at 19c; 100 bbls for April, seller option, at 19½c, and 100 on the spot, at 19. From the above it will go that, just an advance of fully one-quarter of a cent has been established, as the last sale reported was at 18½@19. We can account for one reason for this advance, and that is the fact that the Eastern refiners have begun to speculate, a good many producers having taken the speculation that it is a good investment at present prices. The accounts are encouraging, and there are no buyers in New York of Philadelphia at any price.

REFINED.—There was a fair business done in refined to-day, the demand from exports to the average fair short of those of Friday, and prices rather weaker. We quote a shade lower sales of 200 bbls standard white, to run from April to October, at 20½c for cash, 20½c for August, at 20¾c for October, at 20c and 20 cents for April, prime bulk sales to where, we presume, at 20½c, and we believe in Philadelphia the oil is quiet and unchanged; sale of 80 bbls at 19.

ARRIVALS.—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

W. Wilson, 1,000 bbls; J. Bushnell, 1,125; D. M. Edgerton, 150; Jackson & Bro., 100; Lockart & Frew, 300; Forsyth & Bro., 300.

Total, 2,675.

PITTSBURGH METAL AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 15, 1867.

The transactions in metal have again been light this week, at least we have but few sales reported, and those few, as will be seen, are in small lots. Of course, there will be no movement in Metal or Blooms until the mills resume operations, and the indications for this desirable event, we are sorry to state, are about as ominous as ever, indeed, both parties, if such a thing were possible, are more firmly resolved not to make concessions. It is reported the mill owners have sent agents to Belgium to get puddlers, but for the credit of this country we do not at this writing persuade ourselves that it seems to be credited by parties whom it is thought should know the matter. Some few of the mills are running, using muck bar iron, which requires no puddling, and is brought in from Philadelphia and other points in the eastern part of the State; but, generally speaking, the iron trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is dead—to use a common but not very elegant expression, "dead as a door nail;" with but slight prospects at present of any immediate improvement. There is some little inquiry for foundry iron, but the transactions are unimportant and scarcely worth recording. Manufactured iron is dull, and the same is true of nails, though stocks, we believe, are light for the season. The following are all the sales we have reported: 50 tons Muck Bar, ——, cash; 50 do do do 75 do do; 50 do Charcoal Iron, 50 do do; 20 do Mahoning Valley Pigs, 45.00—4 mos; 10 do do Nail Foundry, 52.00—cash; 20 do Anth. No. 2 Foundry, 50 do do; 20 do Anth. No. 2 Foundry, 46 do do; 20 do Gray Cold Foundry, 45 do do; 20 do Juniata Blooms, ——.00 do—4 mos; 10 do do do ——.00 do do.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Flour is dull but firm. Wheat is unchanged and weak, per cents. April for No. 1, $2.25 for No. 2, and $1.90 for No. 3. Oats steady at $1.50@1.62 for No. 1. Corn is firmer at $1.35 for new, also the Provisions are advancing. Mess Pork, $21.50.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Black Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,

HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.

CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 114 and 115 Water Street,

Near Monongahela House.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede rapidly at this point with twelve feet in the channel by the Allegheny marks last evening. The weather was clear and pleasant, and very favorable for outdoor operations, but business, we are sorry to say, was not very active at the levee.

The Great Republic was the chief centre of attraction yesterday. She was visited by thousands of our citizens, notwithstanding it had been announced that she would not be open for visitors until Saturday afternoon, all of whom were delighted with this Pittsburgh's last and greatest effort in marine architecture. We presume that the Republic will be examined more closely and criticised with greater scrutiny by the down river press and people, that any other boat that ever left this point, but we feel satisfied that she will be able to pass through the ordeal on her own merits, and some of victorious in every particular.

The America, Capt. Golding, will leave for Nashville this afternoon, taking all the Cincinnati and Louisville freight that offers. The McKenzie, Capt. Jesse Dush is announced for New Orleans, and all intermediate points.

The Bold Moore on her up trip from Portsmouth to Pittsburgh, broke her shaft at Ravenswood. This is the cause of her non-arrival, and we presume she will not get here until she gets a new shaft, which will take some time.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. Hendrickson, is the regular Saturday packet for Cincinnati leaving at noon. The Maggie is a staunch and commodious packet, offering superior accommodations to passengers, and is in charge of conditions and experienced officers.

The Savanna, Capt. McIlvain, is rapidly filling up for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and will be the first boat out for that point.

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We will be following from the Louisville Courier-Journal of Wednesday:

The Pittsburgh steamers continue to come down from Pittsburgh without a tow, but taken a fleet of boats to Pittsburgh from the rivers, with no wood to the landings on the rivers, with no wood to the landings, and the business is said to be very dull and very bad.

Information of the owners of the steamer Sunbeam for damages against the city of Pittsburgh, the jury in the United States Court yesterday, in the case of the Sunbeam against the city of Pittsburgh, for damages received by the Sunbeam from the Pittsburgh Corporation, in the Sunbeam's Commercial Tribune.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says: The river has fallen 2 inches in the last 24 hours, and is now 4 feet 6 inches in the channel by the Allegheny marks last evening. The weather was clear and pleasant, and very favorable for outdoor operations, but business, we are sorry to say, was not very active at the levee.

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The Great Republic was the chief centre of attraction yesterday. She was visited by thousands of our citizens, notwithstanding it had been announced that she would not be open for visitors until Saturday afternoon, all of whom were delighted with this Pittsburgh's last and greatest effort in marine architecture. We presume that the Republic will be examined more closely and criticised with greater scrutiny by the down river press and people, that any other boat that ever left this point, but we feel satisfied that she will be able to pass through the ordeal on her own merits, and some of victorious in every particular.

The America, Capt. Golding, will leave for Nashville this afternoon, taking all the Cincinnati and Louisville freight that offers. The McKenzie, Capt. Jesse Dush is announced for New Orleans, and all intermediate points.

The Bold Moore on her up trip from Portsmouth to Pittsburgh, broke her shaft at Ravenswood. This is the cause of her non-arrival, and we presume she will not get here until she gets a new shaft, which will take some time.

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