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CITY ITEMS.

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Find a Dental Establishment at 246 Penn street. Drs. Sill & Gillespie.

To Wholesale Buyers
Of Dry Goods we offer bargains in job lots of Dress Goods, Pantings, Linen Goods, and full lines of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Ticking, Checks, &c., all of which we will sell at the very lowest eastern cash prices. J. W. Barker & Co. 59 Market street, below Third & Fourth sts.

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Has always on hand a full assortment of Green, Black and Japaned Tea, which having bought for cash, he can sell at very low prices. Give him a trial; you will be sure to be pleased. Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street.

Mother,
Where did you get that Tea? Why, that is the best tea we have had for a long time. Why, at Kirk's. I can always get better tea there than anywhere else, and a great deal cheaper, too.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for Hostetter's and Drake's Bitters, cheaper than any other place.

Pure Drugs!
Pure Drugs!! Pure Drugs!!! Pure Drugs!!!! at Kain & Druit's, Allegheny.

You Can Buy
Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 185, 191, 193 and 195

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Medicinal Liquors of all kinds.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for good Sponges, at low rates.

You Can Buy
98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy
New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

—A party of Pennsylvania capitalists, numbering about twenty, are on a prospecting tour through the State of Virginia. They are said to represent some forty millions of capital.

—Discussing the Presidential question, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "There is a statesman who has been the military superior of all our Generals, and who, during the war, has been not less deserving of honor than of the bravest hero who ever slept on a hard fought battle-field. There is one such man, and but one: the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton."

—Judge Kelly, on Saturday evening last at Montgomery, Ala., addressed a large crowd, composed about equally of whites and blacks. His remarks were confined almost exclusively to a contrast between the two sections in favor of the North, from which he inferred that the institution of slavery and the prejudices of the Southern whites had been the incubus upon the Southern section. He was listened to attentively and frequently cheered.

—The Blakely Ordnance Company in England is bankrupt, and the question has arisen in the Courts as to the ownership of some guns, valued at £25,000. A contract to furnish them to the Confederate States was made by Blakely before the assignment of his interest to the Company. They are claimed by both Blakely and the United States. An order was made by Court that the claim be ascertained by an interpleader suit, some officer of the United States Government being made a party thereto.

—Excitement prevails in Philadelphia over the discovery that the new license law contains a section authorizing the police to close all drinking places on Sunday. The provision is claimed to be a trick of the temperance men.

—Thomas J. Henry, of California, has been appointed by the President as Commissioner to examine and report upon the road or roads authorized to be constructed by the Central Pacific or any other company in California, under the act of July 2, 1864.

—High mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Sunday, the first since its reconstruction. Archbishop McCloskey delivered the address.

—It has transpired (according to a special to the New York *Times*) in the impeachment investigation that pardons were sent South by express marked "three hundred dollars, C. O. D.," but it does not appear that the President was directly implicated.

—The printers of Memphis are making extensive preparations for the meeting of the National Typographical Union on the 1st of June. Rooms have been engaged for the delegates at the Overton House.

—The Mayor of Philadelphia has issued orders for the enforcement of the Liquor Law passed by the Legislature. It is very similar to the New York Excise Law.

—A banking house in Rochester yesterday forwarded over a half million dollars of compound interest notes to the United States Assistant Treasurer of New York for conversion into five-twenty bonds.

—Rufus K. Larrabee, has been convicted in the Supreme Court, at Lewiston, Maine, of maliciously mutilating and butchering horses and cattle.

—Generals Grant and Comstock, with their families, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, from Richmond. Gen. Grant left his family at Chesapeake hospital to spend summer months, and proceeded to Washington last night.

—Five thousand dollars have been forwarded to Cincinnati from Detroit, for the relief of the Southern destitute.

—The poor house of Ingham county, Michigan, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Six of the inmates perished in the flames.

—The Michigan Constitutional Convention, in session at Lansing, is now ready for business, the committees all having been appointed.

—Hon. George Bancroft has notified the State Department of his acceptance of the mission to Prussia.

—It is said the prosecution will not be ready to try Surratt on Monday next, the time fixed for the taking up of the case.

—The New York State Sportsmen's Convention assembles at Leroy to-day.

—The cotton crop of Bombay for 1867 is valued at £19,000,000.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly at Rochester—Greeting to the Old School Body at Cincinnati—General Reformed Synod in New York.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, May 20.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, resolutions were introduced sending greetings and Christian salutations to the Old School Assembly, sitting at Cincinnati, desiring and praying for the presence of the sole Head of the Church in their deliberations. The Irish delegation will be received to-morrow.

Rev. E. J. Adams, colored, from South Carolina, spoke in behalf of his race.

The Judiciary Committee reported in the matter of the appeal of Silas Miller from the action of the Synod of Illinois.

The Assembly adopted an overture from the Second Presbyterian Church of Galesburg, Ills., making April 15th a day of fasting and prayer.

The invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, to the young men visiting that city to accept its hospitality and care, was endorsed by the Assembly, and it was ordered that all pastors and laymen arrange for systematical contributions once a year in aid of the objects represented by the Boards and Committees of this Association.

NEW YORK, May 20.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to-day, Rev. Dr. Wilson, delegate from the Old School General Assembly, made an address urging the organic union. Rev. Mr. Sloan, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, also spoke for reunion. Several speeches of a similar nature were made, and a Committee on Reunion appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Allegheny this week.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

Woman Suffrage Refused.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Luxemburg Treaty Signed.

TURKS DEFEATED BY CRETANS.

Monument to Mr. Peabody.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS REFUSED NEW TRIALS.

DUBLIN, May 19.—The motion for new trials in the cases of McClure and Meeny, the Fenians recently found guilty, have been denied.

MONUMENT TO PEABODY.

LONDON, May 20.—The city of London voted five hundred pounds towards the erection of a statue to George Peabody.

CORNER STONE LAID BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, May 20.—Queen Victoria to-day laid the corner stone of the Hall of Arts in the presence of a vast assemblage. The ceremonies were magnificent and impressive, and the enthusiasm of the populace very great.

The U. S. iron clad Miantonomah is at Gibraltar.

FENIAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DUBLIN, May 20.—McCafferty, convicted of high treason, was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of June.

THE CRETAN WAR.

LONDON, May 20—*Evening*.—The latest and most trustworthy accounts of the recent fighting in Candia, appear to confirm the report that Omar Pasha was defeated by the Cretans.

DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL—FEMALE SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN.

LONDON, May 20—*Midnight*.—In the House of Commons, to-night, an amendment to the Reform bill, granting female suffrage, was rejected by one hundred and twenty-three. A division also took place on the amendment proposing a copy-hold franchise, in which the Derby government was defeated.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION SETTLED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LONDON, May 19—*Evening*.—The Luxemburg question is regarded as definitely settled. Napoleon and the King of Prussia have signed the treaty.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.—The Sultan has granted the title of King to the Viceroy of Egypt.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 20.—The opening of the Imperial Reichsrath of Austria took place to-day.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The steamers City of Paris and Malta, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 20—*Noon*.—Consols firm at 92¾; Five-Twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 42.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—*Noon*.—Cotton opened firm, but quiet; Middling Uplands 11¾; Orleans, 11¾; estimated sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn opened at a decline of 6d; mixed Western, 40s 6d. Other articles unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Pork, 75s; Beef, 137s 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 51s 6d. Cheese, 55s. Produce unchanged. Clover Seed, 50s. London market unchanged.

LONDON, May 20—*Evening*.—Consols closed at 92 5-16; 72¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 42½.

FRANKFORT, May 20—*Evening*.—United States bonds, 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—*Evening*.—Cotton closed at a decline of ⅛d; middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾d; sales of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs inactive and with a downward tendency. Corn—Mixed western closed at 40s. Wheat nominal at previous quotations. Provisions steady and unchanged. Produce firm. American rosin 6d lower; sales at 12s 6d for common; Wilmington steady at 7s; others unchanged.

LONDON, May 20—*Evening*.—The markets are unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 20—*Evening*.—Petroleum—Sales of standard white at 42 50f.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 20, 1867.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND SENSATION.

Matthew Henderson, charged with cruelties at Blackwell's Island, has been honorably discharged. The witnesses against him will probably be indicted for perjury.

SUICIDE IN A FARO BANK—LETTER OF THE SUICIDE.

Frank B. Fisher, a young ex-army officer, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head, in a faro bank. A card was found on him on which the following was written: "Done by my own wicked hand. Cause—demoralized by playing at the faro bank; and may the Almighty God have mercy on my soul." [Signed] "FRANK FISHER." Also, the following letter:

MAY 20, 1867.—*Dear Coroner*:—Please inform Norman Lo[illegible] 531 of my ungodly death, and say I request my poor wicked body to be returned to the bosom of mother earth by them, and may Almighty God have mercy on my poor soul, through Christ Jesus, our Saviour. Amen.
F. B. FISHER.

P. S.—Please inform my poor old Christian mother, Mrs. Mary E. Fisher, of my death. Iowa City, Iowa.

THE CABLE INTERRUPTION.

The officers of the Atlantic Cable Company report the trouble on the submarine cable located at a point less than three miles from the station at Heart's Content, and there will be no delay in making the necessary repairs and restoring the cable of 1866. There has been no interruption to the cable of 1865.

EMIGRATION.

Nearly three thousand emigrants have arrived here since Saturday.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis has returned to the hotel and leaves to-morrow for Canada.

THE TOMBS PRESENTED AS A NUISANCE.

The Grand Jury to-day presented the Tombs as a public disgrace and recommended the erection of a new prison in some other part of the city. Many of the [illegible] in police station houses are [illegible] ances, from dilapid[illegible] tilation and the absence of water closets.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

An utterly unfounded rumor was circulated to-day, that the steamer Villa de Paris was sunk on the night of the 18th. She was spoken on the 19th by the steamer Tripoli, which arrived to-day.

GREAT REPUBLIC SAILED.

The steamship Great Republic sailed this morning for San Francisco via Straits of Magellan and Panama.

GREEK MINISTER DEAD.

The Greek Minister to Washington, Gen. Kalergis, died last month in Athens. A letter from Paris says: He was taken ill here not long since, on his way to Washington, and was obliged to renounce his mission to the United States. The Parisian Medical Minister ordered him home and he died soon after his arrival at Athens.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Large numbers of the Baptist Clergy and others have left to attend the Missionary Convention at Chicago.

RISTORI TO RETURN.

Ristori, before her departure, made a new contract with G.au, and will reappear in New York September 15th.

Negroes for Liberia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, May 20.—The ship Golconda, cleared for Liberia, carries about three hundred negro emigrants. Many more engaged passage, but having since made satisfactory contracts here, or owing to their changed status under the reconstruction act, now decline leaving.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Presbyterian General Assembly—Washington City Next Place of Meeting—Contested Seats—Question of Selling Milk on Sunday—Delegation From the Free Scotch Church—Church Extension Report—Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, &c.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 19, 1867.

The Assembly with great unanimity fixed upon Washington City, D. C., as the place of meeting next year. This is well. That city still has need of a little more of the wholesome leaven of radicalism.

The case of the contested seats of Commissioners, from certain Presbyteries in Kentucky, is now in the hands of a Special Committee of ten. When the report is made, a warm discussion is anticipated, as it will bring up again the "vexed question" of the old "Peculiar Institution." When will the Church and the State get beyond the hateful influences of that "sum of all villanies!" which now, thank God, no longer disgraces and curses the nation. The cancer has been taken out, but some of the festering roots still remain. It may require years to remove them all, but the last one is destined to come at length.

The question of selling milk on the Sabbath in our large cities was before the Assembly to-day. It came up in this wise: A Committee was appointed by the last Assembly to make a report to the present one on the subject. The Committee was not prepared to report. A motion was made to recommit the subject for another year. After considerable discussion, showing quite a variety of opinions on the merits of the question, the motion was lost, and thus the whole subject was finally and wisely dismissed.

The delegation from the Free Scotch Church appeared in the Assembly, and, on motion, were invited to take seats on the platform. It consists of Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, D.D., Principal of New College, Glasgow; and Rev. J. Wells, pastor of the Mission Church of the same city. We shall have occasion to speak of them hereafter.

The Committee on Church Extension, through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. Brownson, made a report. The report shows an encouraging degree of success. During the twelve years of its existence the Board has assisted seven hundred and twenty-eight churches to obtain church properties free from debt, worth over two millions of dollars, and that will accommodate at least [illegible] worshipers.

But a small proportion of the churches make regular contributions to this cause. The report deplores this fact, and urges upon all the duty of giving. This urging ought not to go unheeded. So good a cause appeals directly and eloquently to every christian heart. The [illegible] the south will for years to come be fruitful fields for church extension—they must be cultivated.

Invitations were received and thankfully accepted by the Assembly from the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association, to visit and enjoy the advantages of their respective rooms. These associations are both institutions of much importance, and are exerting a very salutary influence in this city. We visited the library rooms to-day. They are in an eligible part of the city, commodious and in excellent order. The catalogue of books is large, and the periodicals and papers constitute a formidable list. We found the Pittsburgh GAZETTE in a prominent place. By the way, why is it that *Dailies* of your city are not on sale here. We have searched in vain at the news depots for them. Cincinnati Dailies are sold in your city. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

We might say many good things of the Young Men's Christian Association. It has a room for public worship—another for reading, for prayer meeting, for bible classes, &c.

It has prepared and hung up in public places in the city, a "Church Directory." This is well done. It is just what many strangers on entering a city want to see; they are thus saved the trouble of making inquiry for the church they desire to attend.

Nearly all the Evangelical Churches of this city and of Covington are to have their pulpits filled to-morrow by members of the General Assembly. We wish we could hear a score at least of those who are announced to preach. Perhaps, however, two of the sermons may prove quite enough for us to digest.

We shall see, and perhaps may report at a convenient time.
VISITOR.

FROM ERIE.

Growth of the City—Its Importance as a Business Centre—As a Place of Fashionable Resort.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

ERIE, PA., May 20, 1867.

DEAR GAZETTE:—Leaving our goodly city at 6 A. M. on Friday, we came in a very comfortable run of seven hours to this Gem of the Lakes, and are snugly bestowed in the house of our friend, and have met with greetings of welcome by the older denizens, as their fellow-citizen of forty years ago, come back to wonder at and admire the change that time has wrought on all around, [illegible] many of the old features once familiar, and raising up new ones to be [illegible] replaced by others in the onward and upward progress of this city.

Erie has enjoyed less fostering legislation than was due to her geographical position. If the policy adopted by the Legislature in 1825, of a system of canals connecting the waters of the Delaware, at Philadelphia, with those of the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, and the Lake at Erie, had at once been carried out, and then, if, when the great error of the canal was discovered, and railroads made to supersede it, if the same points, to-wit: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie, had been insisted upon and adhered to until lines of railway traversed all the counties between, what an admirable and secure foundation would this have proved on which to erect the whole future prosperity of the Commonwealth. From such base lines branches might extend and ramify until every part of the State would be penetrated by the Locomotive on its errand of development and progress.

It is noteworthy that the first great project of uniting Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie—although abandoned as a State enterprise, and delayed and baffled for many years, was so manifestly a commercial necessity, that by various devices and expedients, it is at last accomplished, and Erie, by these and other connections, is made an important centre and mart; a new life and vigor is imparted; her population rapidly grows; the mile square by which she once estimated her future is long since built up; a second and third mile square, each with a central park of ten acres, like the first are being built up. The population, now nearly 20,000, will doubtless be swollen to over 100,000, before the close of this century. The plan of the city is rectangular. The central park, reserved in each mile square, is a pleasant feature in the plan. A street, 100 feet wide bisects each, running east and west, another north and south. All the other streets are 60 feet wide. What a pity Pittsburgh has not such streets. Erie is already a beautiful young city, and contains many elegant residences—extensive blocks of stores—numerous churches, among which are the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic, very firm structures. There are also several extensive manufacturing establishments—several hotels, among which, the Reed House, to be opened next month, will be one of the finest in the State. We see no reason why Erie should not become a favorite place of residence for families of wealthy gentlemen, retiring from or engaging in business, or why it should not be the summer or winter resort of fashion. If the current would but set thitherward the votaries of pleasure and pure air, of summer breezes or winter sleighing, would find that nature has done everything for them here, except what art would quickly supply, to render this place quite as charming as any of the popular watering resorts. The beautiful bay, covering an area of five or six square miles, sheltered from all winds by the Presquisle, (almost an island,) beyond which is the whole expanse of Lake Erie, with the cities of Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, &c., accessible by easy excursions with [illegible] steam; the waters abounding with fish, and the shores with game; the roads along the shore or through the interior affording drives to rustic dells, and groves and shady nooks, amid pastoral flocks, green pastures and growing crops for coming harvests.

We advise your readers to make a trip to Erie, and see for themselves how charming a resort lies but seven hours ride away from them.
K.

Collision in Boston Harbor—Four Persons Drowned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 20.—A collision occurred in the harbor yesterday between a schooner and pleasure yacht. The latter was sunk, drowning four out of eleven persons. The names of the drowned are Mrs. Mary D. Lowry and child, Mrs. Margaret Garvin and Ellen Quinn.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, May 20.—The Ida Reese departed this morning at eleven o'clock. River three and a half feet and falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—River falling steadily. The Lee made a run to Cairo this afternoon in seventeen hours and twelve minutes.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—River is stationary with six feet four inches water in the canal.

—They say Ashley Bingham, of Westfield, Mass., has a child a few days old whose grandmother is only thirty-eight years old, and whose great-great-grandmother is now living.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Three Per Cent. Certificates—Census of 1870—Reconstruction—Freedmen in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Printing Bureau has completed the three per cent. certificates, to take the place of the compound interest notes.

CENSUS OF 1870.

Preparations are making to take the census 1870 through the Internal Revenue Department. The Superintendent of the bureau took the census of the country during six weeks in November and December, without other expense than stationery. The total was 31,505,882. In most of the Southern States there was a decrease of population, in the Eastern States a small increase, and in the Western States a large increase.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND RECONSTRUCTION.

It has generally been supposed the Attorney General's interpretation of the reconstruction acts would all be embodied in a single opinion, shortly to be promulgated; but it is said the practical operation of the measures, by developing new questions for solution almost every day, keep that officer's hands full of the subject from time to time, though the first advisory communication will doubtless embrace all the main principles. The Attorney General leaves to-morrow for New York, where he will remain only a short time. The object of his visit is to consult an oculist with regard to a disease of the eyes.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU REPORTS.

The Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina reports a satisfactory condition of affairs. There is yet much destitution, but the prospect is encouraging, [illegible] a material decrease. The crops promise a large yield. As a rule, contracts are strictly observed, and complaints of wrongs and injuries are seldom heard. The [illegible] work continues with unabated ardor.

FROM MOBILE.

Order to Prevent Further Mob Violence—City Police Administration Suspended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, May 20.—The following order was issued yesterday evening:

Mobile, May 19.—General Swayne, commanding the district of Alabama, directs the issue of the following order to prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs:

The undersigned has assumed the maintenance of public order in the city of Mobile. City police administration is suspended. Special policemen, or members of the old force, will be employed when necessary. Breaches of city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. Violations of the public peace and of the existing order will be dealt with by the military. Out of door congregations after nightfall are prohibited. When a public demonstration is intended, notice must be filed in season to permit the presence of such police force as may be essential. Individuals will be held to a strict responsibility for the publications of articles calculated to excite or inciting riot or violence, for using incendiary language, and for the recurrence of disorder in places of public entertainment.
(Signed,) J. L. SHEPHERD, Colonel commanding.

FROM MEXICO.

Imperialists in the City of Mexico Preparing to Capitulate—The Puebla Executions—Bombardment of Vera Cruz.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—Advices from the city of Mexico state that on April 28th Diaz had seventy-nine cannons playing on the Paralville gate of the Capitol, and that of San Cosmos was being attacked. Marquez's only points of defence were the gates. He had 6,000 men. The commanding officers were preparing to capitulate.

The executions at Puebla were ordered by Gen. Diego Alvarez at the moment he was assaulting a fortification, and Gen. [illegible] when he heard of it, ordered it stopped and to allow the prisoners to choose a place of refuge.

A hot bombardment of Vera Cruz took place May 5th.

The Island of Carmen had proclaimed for the republic.

A Robber's Freak—Queer and Mysterious.

One of the most singular, and, at the same time, strangest robberies which has ever come to our notice, happened last night at 128 Franklin, near Massachusetts street. It seems that the gentleman living at that place had quite a sum of gold and greenbacks stowed under his mattress, and which he considered as secure as if it had been deposited in a burglar and fireproof vault. What was his astonishment on waking this morning to find his gold scattered about the floor. He immediately awoke his wife and asked her why she left the money on the floor. She did not at first understand him and complained of feeling unwell, and immediately went to sleep again, proving conclusively that she was still under the influence of chloroform which had been administered. Upon looking around more thoroughly, the gentleman found the window broken up, and upon picking up the gold, he found the following note, which we publish *verbatim*:

"Id ta ke more i f i didn no you."

Upon counting the money he discovered with surprise, that the "cute" robber had only taken two twenty-dollar gold pieces and $50 in greenbacks. This is the most singular and unaccountable part of the robbery, together with the note picked up, for why a robber should run the risk of breaking into a house and only to take off a small amount, when he could have taken a considerable pile, is incomprehensible. The gentleman who was robbed desired us to state, and he smiled when he said it, that if the robber was so considerate, and who, it seems must know him, will call at his place of business, he will say nothing of the robbery, and will treat him to a bottle of champagne and make him a present of the money in the bargain.

We cannot imagine what plausible reason can be assigned to this strange and most unaccountable freak of the robber. That he knew the gentleman whom he robbed, is proved by the note, and that he had some misgivings and feeling of compassion about him is shown by the small amount he took. We hope some one will unravel the mystery, for we cannot. The lady has not yet recovered from the chloroform, and is still unwell, but the gentleman suffers no inconvenience from it.—*Mobile Times*.

A Lively Ball in Oregon.

At a recent ball in Roseburg, Oregon, all went on in peace and quietness until Sol. Colver, John Fitzhugh, Bob Forbes, John Hannan and Abe Crow came there, it is said, to break up the ball. When they entered the ball room they had a few words, when George Bennet struck Sol. Colver in the face with a revolver. Beranger then stepped up to them for the purpose, it is said, of stopping the fuss, when John Fitzhugh drew a Deringer and shot him through the head, after which he never spoke.

Ash Clayton, who was fiddling at the time, then drew a knife and stabbed Sol. Colver in the small of the back under the right shoulder. Abe Crow then rushed in and shot Clayton through the thigh, and another ball struck him on the forehead, the ball [illegible] the skull, but glancing over it under the skin, and passing out at the back of the head. Crow then drew his knife and struck Clayton across the head, inflicting a terrible wound. Fitzhugh, after shooting Beranger, rushed on Tom Thompson, when the latter shot him twice. Hannon then struck Thompson, when the latter shot him in the stomach, the ball passing through him. Bob Forbes then rushed into the fight, when Thompson shot him down also, the ball entering the right side, ranging the back, striking his backbone, and breaking his back, then glanced to the right, going down the hip. After the shooting was all over, Bob Woodruff went into the melee, when some man struck him over the head with a revolver, and laid him out for dead. Sy Smith also came in flourishing a revolver, when Fitzhugh, who was thought to be dead, or at least dying, raised himself, and with his bowie knife stabbed Smith, inflicting a serious wound.

Out of the eleven men who engaged in the fight, nine lay dead or mortally wounded on the ball room floor.

—The ex-Confederate Major General Ewell is quietly cultivating a farm of a couple of thousand acres at Spring Hill, Tenn. He very sensibly devotes his attention chiefly to stock raising and to the cultivation of corn, and plants little or no cotton. He is noted as being the most successful employer in that section, having no trouble whatever with the freedmen, to whom he is kind and liberal, supporting them in the maintenance of their newly acquired social and political rights. He has the best crop of growing wheat in that part of the country.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Spurgeon makes periodical pauses in his sermons to allow his audience to cough, expectorate and otherwise relieve their feelings without disturbing one another.

—The English papers announce the death of William J. O'Brien, son of the famous Smith O'Brien, "the Cicero from Shannon Shore." He died from injuries received while hunting.

—A passage in M. Emile de Girardin's new play, "La Fille du Millionaire," in which the following words occur, "War is ruin, peace is salvation," was loudly cheered at the first representation in Paris.

—The irrepressible Colenso proposes to submit himself for discussion in a new way, by putting in an appearance and a claim to recognition at the General Anglican Council, which meets in London next September.

—It is said a new daily paper is to make its appearance in London under the title of the *Little Times*. It is to be edited by Capt. Mayne Reid. The paper is to consist of eight pages—same size as the *Pall Mall*—and to contain news and comment upon news.

—It is reported that a system of slavery exists on the Society Islands, under the auspices of the French government, unequalled in barbarity by any former plantation system down South. The victims are Chinese coolies and natives of the Pacific Islands.

—At a fete given lately by the Countess ——, a new kind of amusement was introduced, in the shape of popular airs being played by a score of ladies and gentlemen on penny trumpets, whistles and drums, with accompaniment of words supposed to be verses, much in the style of nonsense.

—"One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives," and probably not one person in ten thousand had ever heard of the trade followed by a man on whose body an inquest was held lately in Marylebone Workhouse. The deceased had, for the last seventeen years, followed the profession of frog-catcher for the serpents in the Zoological Gardens.

—The *Court Journal* notes as one of the saddest signs of the times the undoubted spread of Mormonism in many parts of England and Wales. The son of Brigham Young himself is now in London on a proselyting expedition, and has been holding forth to large audiences in the tabernacle of the faithful. It is indeed startling to hear that many hundreds of women leave England every year for the Salt Lake city, but it is unfortunately true beyond all doubt.

—A new English book gives some insight into the customs of mechanics: "When an apprentice enters a shop he will, in all probability, be taught to 'keep nix' before [illegible]

—A [illegible] Dreux, photographed on the [illegible]

—Preparations are now being actively made for the marriage of Prince Amadeus [illegible] than one hundred thousand francs. On the wedding day six young girls are to be married to six workmen of Turin, and the Prince will give in each case a dowry of a thousand francs.

Physical Exercise

The Westminster [illegible] declaims against too much physical exercise, and expresses the opinion that physical development is very liable to be carried too far. It says:

Of course it is a very grand thing to be able to maintain one's [illegible] against half a dozen [illegible], or to figure as the champion of injured respectability against insolent blackguardism, as Sir Robert Clifton did a little time back in the public streets. But these are exceptional cases, and few can be pointed out who are distinguished both as pugilists and scholars. But the greatest and most dangerous abuse, and one that ought most sedulously to be discouraged among young men, is what is technically known as "training." Who cannot appreciate the indignant periods of the ancients when they decry the insane discipline of over-enthusiastic athletes? Then as now they studied to bring their bodies to a premature perfection, at the expense of both mind and body for the remainder of their lives. Those who have gone through the severest training became in the end dull, listless, and stupid, subject to numerous diseases, and in many instances, the ultimate victims of gluttony and drunkenness. Their unnatural vigor seldom lasts more than five years. It was especially remarked by the Greeks that no one who in boyhood won the prize at the Olympic games ever distinguished himself afterward. The three years immediately preceding seventeen are years of great mental development, and Nature cannot at the same time endure any severe taxing of the physical constitution. Prudence, therefore, especially at this critical period of life, must ever go hand-in-hand with vigor, for the evils of excess outweigh by far the evils of deficiency. But, as long as due bounds are preserved, athletic sports may ever be hailed as the best friends of both of mind and body. The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said, when he was looking on a cricket match, that as long as these were the sports of Englishmen, they need never fear invasion. To this we think we may add a more powerful encouragement, for we sincerely believe that, as long as athletic sports hold their proper place in our educational establishments, we need never fear the invasion of degeneracy nor the tyranny of ignorance.

Our Gold and Silver Mines.

There seems to be no end to the development of the mineral wealth of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Our exchanges from Montana, Colorado, Nevada and California are filled with accounts of new discoveries of gold and silver lodes, a large proportion of which will probably never pay for working, but enough remain to furnish steady accessions to our wealth in the precious metals.

In Eastern Nevada a new lode has been turning out very richly, and its yield for the present year is estimated at $30,000. Another Nevada district is also promising finely. It has a mild climate, and a far better supply of wood and water than the Washoe districts. The ores assay $50 to $250 a ton, while an average yield is confidently expected of from $80 to $100 a ton. The older Nevada mines are now more thoroughly worked than ever before. Deeper shafts are sinking, and there is more system in the working of the lodes. The surface ores have become pretty well exhausted, and for a time there may be a diminution in the net products of the mines, but the deep mining will eventually pay as well as that which yielded returns more easily. All the mining interests have received a vast impetus from the anticipated results of the completion of the great railway across the continent.

—In later years, if stage history be true, Catalini manifested, with all her personal vanity, a practice of piety which was not unlike that of Madame Gonthier. We are told that she never entered a theatre without earnest prayer that she might be successful, and that behind the scenes or at the Opera House in the Haymarket, she might be seen, missal in hand, repeating a prayer, and after making the sign of the cross and consigning the book to her attendant, she would pass on to the stage prepared for triumph. Madame Catalini, however, had peculiar notions touching her relations with Heaven. When she was at Hamburg, in 1819, she was treated severely by one of the critics, and she took the censure for something little less than sacrilege. "When God," said Madame, "has given to a mortal such extraordinary talent as I possess, people ought to applaud and honor it as a miracle. It is profane to depreciate the gifts of Heaven."

—The Memphis *Avalanche* is not delighted with the prospect of the visit of Judge Kelley, Senators Nye, Pomeroy and others. It wants to know if Southern pride can lower itself enough to listen to such foul brains and fouler tongues and hearts? surely, "we" have not reached this depth of degradation. In its cheerful way it also alludes to them as "political skunks," a dirty crew whose ancestors, like their descendants, were engaged in the dirtiest and most damnable part of a nefarious traffic. And it inquires with its usual amiability, why spoon-thief Butler, the old cock-eyed Beast, was not sent with them, etc., and so on for nearly a column of adjectives, epithets, and frothy abuse. The poem, "Oh! I am a good old Rebel," etc., had its origin in Memphis.

A Bold Robbery.—On Friday night last the store of F. D. Caldwell, of Washington, Pa., was entered and robbed of $1,000 worth of goods. Upon search being made, the stolen property was discovered in the house of a man named G. H. Ellsworth. Ellsworth was arrested the next day, and on Sunday two other men, one named Steep and the other John Sweeney, both implicated in the robbery, were also arrested. They were all committed for a hearing.

—An ingenious individual at Lee, Mass., lately suggested, as a means of painting one of the tall church spires there, "that the paint be mixed in one of the tanks, and the fire engines be set out to squirt it up."

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.*

Railroad Abuses and Remedies Therefor.

Senator Coleman, of Lebanon, during last Winter, got the Senate of this State to pass resolutions instructing the General Judiciary Committee during the recess to inquire into a number of alleged abuses on part of railroad companies, and how far the Legislature, if satisfied these abuses existed, could remedy the same. The Judiciary Committee was selected because of the legal questions involved, and also because Senator Coleman believed a fuller and fairer investigation could be had by that Committee than one specially gotten up for the occasion. The Committee met at Harrisburg last Monday. Senator Bigham, of Allegheny, raised the preliminary question, for the information of a dozen complainants then before the Committee, and all other persons desiring to present complaints in regard to the *extent and thoroughness* of the proposed investigation. He avowed his own unwillingness to go into the matter at all unless the Committee would undertake to do it *fully and thoroughly*. The Committee came to the understanding that it would hold sessions at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and some point in the anthracite coal district, and would give all persons who desired to come before it a full opportunity to make their complaints under oath, and also to allow all railroad officials to explain under oath these complaints against them.

The Committee has secured the services of one of the Senate shorthand reporters to take down the testimony rapidly, and we have no doubt a full opportunity will be given to investigate this whole subject, and then that the committee will endeavor to devise the best remedies it can for such evils as are found to exist. The committee was in session at Harrisburg as long as witnesses appeared before it. It will meet at Philadelphia, June 3d, to continue there one week, and will shortly meet at Pittsburgh.

The following is a brief abstract of the testimony taken:

First. Some half dozen of witnesses on the route of the Cumberland Valley Railroad complain of the extortionate charges made by that road upon all freight carried, amounting, as they allege, to seven or eight cents per ton per mile. Also that the agents of the company buy and sell country produce, merchandise, coal, lumber, &c., to the injury of the licensed dealers and merchants. Proceedings have already been commenced in the court at Carlisle, asking an injunction to restrain the Railroad Company in these respects.

Second. Some dozen of witnesses along the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad complain that the *local trade* is subjected to two or three times the rate of charges imposed upon the *through trade* upon short distances, say under twenty miles. The complaints appear to be sustained by owners of rolling mills, furnaces, grist mills, &c., [illegible] shippers, whose annual freights amount to ten, twenty and thirty thousand dollars per annum. These complainants allege that these local discriminations prevent the erection of manufacturing establishments along the route of the road and its branches, and consequently the development of the interior of the State. Several witnesses testify to projects for the erection of such establishments in the interior, that had been fully determined upon, and have been abandoned because of this local discrimination.

We may here add that the official tariff of freights upon that road given in evidence for four years last past, by its own agents, showed that the maximum rates allowed by the act of March 7, 1861, upon through freights from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and vice versa, are reached on eastern bound freight about [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh, and on western bound freight about [illegible] miles from Philadelphia, consequently all through freight is carried the last [illegible] miles without any charge, as compared with local freight, and that shipped along the valley of the Juniata in a central position pays full freight to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia each, or equivalent to double the rates charged upon through trade.

Third. The committee had numerous complaints against the Pennsylvania Railroad that its printed and official toll-sheets only regulate the charges on small transactions, and that the heavy shippers and fast freight lines have their business done at about half the published rates. Some of the witnesses believe that these special rates of freight are given to certain favorites on better terms than to other equally large shippers. Other witnesses, however, state that they are granted to all large shippers who apply for them at headquarters. These special rates do not appear to be based on any settled principle, except the discretion of the General Freight Agent. One or two witnesses also testified to a system of drawbacks granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which, as they allege, certain favorite shippers first paid the usual special rates, but at the end of each month or quarter went into the office of the Company and received back a certain per centage of what had been paid. These subjects will all be much more fully ventilated at the subsequent meetings of the committee, our object being to direct the attention of the public to the points already suggested and invite a full examination from both sides by all parties having facts in their possession. So far, much more feeling has been exhibited from Philadelphia and the Eastern portion of the State, where we have been led to believe that no dissatisfaction prevailed, than from the Western portion of the State, where most feeling has been heretofore supposed to exist.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate in charge of this subject with their Post-office address, are Messrs. Shoemaker, of Wilkesbarre; Bigham, of Pittsburgh; McConaughy, of Gettysburg; Wallace, of Clearfield, and Schall of Allentown. Any communications addressed to either of them will undoubtedly be laid before the Committee at its next session.

Destructive Fire in Allegheny—The Alpine Oil Works Destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the Alpine Oil Works, of Lafferty & Co., in Duquesne Borough, which totally destroyed the buildings of the Company and two dwelling houses adjoining. The works of the Company are situated on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and extended back towards Main street. They had been in operation for considerable time, and had quite a large amount of oil on hand stored in barrels and tanks. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed from the locality in which it was first noticed, that some oil took fire at the boilers and thence communicated to the rest of the works. When we arrived on the ground the works had been already destroyed, and the efforts of the firemen were being directed to saving as much of the oil as they possibly could. In the rear of the works, towards Main street, there is a large hollow, or rather a pond, which was full of burning oil when we visited the scene. By shoveling earth on the barrels in this region, quite a number of them were saved. The large tank of the Company, containing about eight hundred barrels, was not destroyed, but five minor tanks, with two or three hundred barrels refined oil in each, were totally destroyed. There were besides twenty-five or thirty barrels of tar or residuum in this lot, which were also destroyed, together with about one thousand empty barrels. The total loss of the refinery and still houses, together with the oil, will amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars, on which the Company have an insurance of twelve thousand, but in what companies we could not find out.

There was also a double frame dwelling house, on the line of the railroad and adjoining the works, destroyed. It was owned by the brothers Feltzheimer, and occupied by the brothers Feltzheimer, August Rahl and Mike Hirwell. The most of the furniture in this house was destroyed, although a small part was saved before the fire had made much progress. We understand that the Messrs. Feltzheimers have an insurance on their property in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, but to what amount, we are unable to say. When we left the scene in the evening, the fire was still raging, but not much further damage would be done to property in the neighborhood. The engines of the two cities were promptly on the ground, and did good service in checking the progress of the flames. We noticed one company, we think the Hope, of Allegheny, experiencing considerable trouble from the repeated bursting of their hose. It is essential that our effective fire department be well supplied with good hose, and the authorities should see that they are so. Without it they cannot do much good at a fire, be they ever so active and willing.

Best Machine in the United States.

Improved Weed Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides; it possesses a tension of superior merit, by which the operator is enabled to sew from the thinnest to the thickest substances, and over seams, and over irregular or uneven surfaces, without readjusting it, and will pass over seams without breaking the needle or skipping stitches, or breaking the thread, at full speed; it will do all kinds of family sewing and tailoring on the same machine. Its wearing parts are constructed of steel, and it is the cheapest machine by twenty per cent. In use, and will sew faster. If not superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money. Warranted for four years. Agents wanted. R. H. Long, Agent, 112 Grant street.

For reference see advertisement in another column.

We have received of John W. Pittock, *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for June.

For Churches.

Every congregation which can afford one at a very moderate expense, say one hundred dollars or more, can now secure a good organ. Until recently, such instruments have not been obtained. Large pipe organs are too costly, and occupy too much space for any but a few of the wealthiest congregations worshiping in the largest churches. The melodeon lacks power and volume of tone, and harmoniums and small reed organs generally have been so unsatisfactory in quality of tone as to be undesirable.

In the Cabinet Organ these insufficiencies and defects are remedied. Its great volume and true organ tones, with its admirable capacity for expression, better adapt it to sacred music than any other instrument, excepting only the large pipe organ. Observe, in another column, what Rev. Dr. Prime, the well-known editor of the New York *Observer*, says of it in this respect. He styles it "a glorious instrument for the temple service," and tells why it is so. Dr. Lowell Mason, than whom no one has had more experience in church music, writes:

"I regard Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs as likely to be of important service to the cause of Church Music, inasmuch as they are really very effective and beautiful accompanying instruments for sacred song; while the low prices at which they are afforded render them very generally available. After a year's experience in the use of one of them in Divine service, I can recommend these instruments with confidence for Sabbath schools, Vestries, and smaller Churches."

As in churches volume or power of tone is so important a requisite, it is better to obtain at least a double reed Cabinet Organ for this use. An instrument with four octaves' compass is sufficient for the accompaniment of church music generally, but one having five octaves is better, enabling the performer to double the bass, as it is termed, and so considerably increase the power. The larger instruments, with three, four, and six sets of reeds, have proportionately greater volume, with very much increased variety.

A single reed Cabinet Organ has considerably more power than any single reed melodeon. A double reed Cabinet Organ has at least three or four times as much power as such a melodeon. The largest sized Cabinet Organ has not less than ten times the volume of tone of the melodeon. This will give some indication of the capacity of the instruments, and affords a guide to purchasers.

Yet it must not be supposed that the largest Cabinet Organ equals or nearly equals, in volume of tone, a large pipe organ, which costs ten or twenty times as much.

It is safe to say that no pipe organ can be built for less than double the cost of a Cabinet Organ, which will equal the latter in power and quality of tone, and variety of effect. The Cabinet Organ has the additional advantage of keeping in tune vastly better, and of less liability to get out of order, in any respect, besides that of occupying much less room.

The Cabinet Organ is, therefore, not offered as a sufficient substitute for large pipe organs, costing three to fifty thousand dollars each, but it is offered as a very great improvement, not only upon melodeons, harmoniums, and all other reed organs, but also upon *small* pipe organs, as quite sufficient for churches and halls of moderate size, and in all respects better, as well as lower priced, than small, cheap pipe organs. It is within the reach of almost every congregation, because almost every one will be able, by proper exertion, to raise at least enough to buy one of the smaller instruments. It will add greatly to the attraction and usefulness of the music; will draw people to the church, and help to do them good while there; it occupies so little space that a place can easily be found for it; it is durable, and will keep in good tune; it can easily be obtained, for every one is boxed for shipping (without charge), and can easily be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs can *only* be had at C. C. Mellor's, No. 81 Wood street, who is the exclusive wholesale agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. The choicest instruments, personally selected, can always be found at his rooms, and persons are requested to call and examine them, whether intending to purchase or not. Send for a circular. Sent free.

A Pleasant Occasion.

An exceedingly pleasant experience was that of those fortunate persons who were favored with invitations to attend the "house warming" at the St. James Hotel last evening. This elegant new hotel has just been completed in elegant style, on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Union Depot, and is thrown open to the public under the experience and able control of Mr. J. K. Lanahan, a gentleman widely and favorably known in our city as a man who "can keep a hotel." All the various appointments of a first class hotel are comprised in the new house, including commodious rooms, pleasant parlors, a spacious and elegant dining hall, most admirable cuisine and well furnished bar, and under the careful superintendence of Mr. Lanahan, the guests of the establishment may rest assured that they will always enjoy to the fullest extent all the pleasures and conveniences of which hotel life is capable.

The occasion of the formal opening, last evening, was celebrated by a grand banquet, at which a large party of invited guests assisted. The tables of the dining room fairly bowed beneath the tempting weight of excellent edibles and potables with which they were loaded, and with most cheerful zeal did all present do full justice to all that the bountiful host had provided, finishing their then pleasant efforts with copious libations of champagne and other liquid deliciousnesses, poured, not out, but down. After long tarrying at the board, the reluctant guests bade their host adieu, and retired with the most pleasing recollections.

German Turner Association Celebration.

Yesterday morning the members of the German Turner Association, under the supervision of Messrs. B. A. Schnabel, A. B. Bihlman and C. Warner, went on an excursion to enjoy the beauty and the freshness of the season. With them were a number of young boys from eight to fourteen years of age, dressed in light attire, and carrying each a knapsack and a gun, like the boys at military school. Submitted apparently to the same discipline, they marched through the streets headed by a band playing national airs. Happy, and free of those cares which grown people are always laboring under, they had but one thought, that of spending a lovely day under the shade of the trees of Iron City Park. They reached there before noon. Their plays were numberless, and their joy unbounded. Under the vigilant care of the Committee of Arrangement, they were provided with a splendid feast, in which all the members of the German Turner Association partook. Every one had his share, and the excursion terminated only by the arrival of the night, when they left the park and returned to the city late in the evening.

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum Contracts.

The contracts for completing the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum on Tannehill street, Seventh ward, have been awarded to the following parties, as the lowest bidders: Carpenter work, Moore & Chambers; plastering, John Hunter; gas fitting and plumbing, Weldon & Kelly; painting, P. O'Brien. The awards for heating apparatus and lightning rods were postponed for the present. The proposals received were over forty in number, of which fifteen were for plasterers, and the bids accepted average fifty per cent. off book prices. The work will be pushed forward vigorously, and it is expected the building will be ready for occupancy in October next.

Felonious Assaults.

William Doris appeared, yesterday, before Mayor McCarthy, charging Dennis O'Brien with felonious assault. Doris stated that O'Brien went to his house with a knife, threatening to stab him for some pretended injuries received at his hands. O'Brien was arrested and subsequently released on $500 bail.

Wilson Steel and Thomas Hudson were arrested yesterday morning and brought before Mayor McCarthy to answer a charge of felonious assault, lodged against them by William Lee. They were released on $500 bail.

The Circus.—The entry of the colossal circus and menagerie yesterday into the city attracted unusual attention, the procession being very imposing. A large audience was in attendance last night and the universal verdict was that it surpasses any circus that has ever visited the city. Between ten and twelve o'clock this morning a grand exhibition will be given of the trained animals, without the circus performance, for the benefit of ladies, schools and children. To-night the regular performance will be held. We cannot advise our friends in too strong terms to visit this grand entertainment while it remains here.

On the 6th of August, 18[illegible], a flash of lightning struck a house at Swinton, near Manchester, England. The wall of the building was loosened from its foundation a foot below the ground, and raised in a mass to the surface; one end was moved nine and the other four feet from its original place. The wall thus moved was eleven feet high and three feet thick, containing 7,000 bricks, which were estimated to weigh nearly twenty-six tons. The Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with spiral flanges, manufactured in this city by Lockhart & Co., will save all kinds of building from damage by lightning.

The Black Crook remains on the boards at the New Opera House, and attracts large audiences.

Concert by the Blind.—To-night the first grand concert in this city by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institute for the blind will be held, at Lafayette Hall, under the direction of Carl Sentz, conductor. The concerts of these poor blind scholars have been given with much success in other cities and towns throughout the State, and we trust a large audience will be in attendance. To-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, a concert will be given at the same hall, and in the evening likewise.

Another of our Pittsburgh Divines Going to Cincinnati.—Rev. W. A. Snively, pastor of St. Andrews church, on Hand street, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, preparatory to accepting the charge of Christ Church, Cincinnati. The congregation is one of the largest and wealthiest in Cincinnati, and we sincerely wish Mr. Snively a long and useful life in his new charge. He has been one of our hard working preachers here, and the kind wishes of his late charge go with him.

Surety of the Peace.—Susan Young made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging Mary Catermore and her two daughters, Maria and Susan, with a breach of the peace. The parties live on Arthurs street, in the Seventh ward, and Mrs. Young alleges that defendants made an attack on her with stones and brick bats, and threatened her with bodily injury. The defendants were arrested and held for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—Polsey Neulan was arrested yesterday, and brought before Alderman H. J. Thomas, to answer a charge of assault and battery, lodged against him by Patrick Harper. The plaintiff stated that Neulan, on Pennsylvania avenue, attacked him without any provocation or warning, and struck him so as to make the blood flow. The plaintiff withdrew the charge upon defendant's consenting to pay a fine and costs.

The Boat Race.—This afternoon between two and three o'clock the sculling championship of American waters is to be decided between Brown, of Portland, Maine, and Hamill, of Pittsburgh. Both these gentlemen have been long training for the contest and are in very good condition. The race will take place on the Monongahela river between the Monongahela bridge and a point on the Ohio river.

City Superintendent.—The school directors of the city, last evening, held a meeting in the Third and Tenth ward school house, for the purpose of deciding whether they should go into the election of a Superintendent for the city public schools. After some discussion the question was decided affirmatively, and the day of convention to elect fixed for the 13th proximo.

Grand Temperance Oration.—Let it not be forgotten by the friends of the good cause, that Professor Gray of London, will deliver his brilliant oration to-night on Temperance, at Masonic Hall. His lecture has been highly spoken of by the English press, and doubtless those who attend to-night will be delighted with the rare intellectual treat afforded.

Obtaining Boarding Under False Pretences.—George Birmingham, proprietor of the Iron City Hotel, in the Ninth ward, appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and made information charging Samuel Dewitt with obtaining boarding by false and fraudulent representations. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—Francis Trainer made information yesterday, before Alderman Taylor, charging Edward Newmeyer with assault and battery. Trainer alleges that Newmeyer struck him, on Saturday evening last, on Penn street, knocking him down and injuring him severely. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

No. 28 Cliff Street at Auction To-Night.—Those who desire a valuable investment, or to secure an unusually desirable residence for themselves, will remember the sale to-night of the above handsome premises, on second floor of McIlwaine's auction rooms, see the advertisement under auction head.

A Mischievous Boy.—Charles Rudolphe, janitor of the Eighth ward School House, made information before Alderman H. J. Thomas, against a boy of the name of Andrew Timothy, for throwing stones and breaking two panes in the window of the above school house. A warrant has been issued.

A Huge Rock fell from the precipice overlooking Everson, Preston & Co.'s rolling mill in the Eighth ward, to the track of the Connellsville Railroad, on Monday morning, doing, however, but little damage. It was soon removed by a force of laborers.

John Lenox, the alleged murderer of Robert Morrow, was taken from our county jail, yesterday, to Washington borough, for trial. Sheriff Smith and officer Joseph Bashia, of the Mayor's police, had him in custody.

The remains of the man killed and terribly mutilated on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, a few days since, have been identified as those of Wm. Robb, of West Virginia. He was intoxicated and lying on the track.

Knew No Better.—John M. Knight, who put in for a plea that he knew no better, was fined by Mayor Morrison for riding his horse up the steps of the Allegheny Post-office to enable him to drop in a letter.

The Body of James Smith, mate of the steamer Gallatin, who was drowned in the Monongahela, near the mouth of Brush Run, about six months ago, was found near Brownsville recently.

James E. Murdoch's benefit was largely attended last night. The great actor remains only a few nights longer. To-night he appears in the brilliant comedy of Wine Works Wonders.

The Reports of the water committee of councils, the superintendent and engineer of water works, and the Assessor of water rents will be found on our second page to-day.

Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting this evening "to consider the proposed compromise on the horse case."

☞ Additional Local News on Third Page.

MARRIED.

IRWIN—McKEE—At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. Lea, Mr. A. W. IRWIN, of Arroyo, Elk county, Pa., and Miss AMELIA McKEE, of Lawrenceville, Pa.

DIED.

GLEADALL.—On Sabbath evening, May 19th, 1867, Mrs. ELLEN GLEADALL, aged [illegible] years. Funeral on TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. E. Flanegin, No. 12 Marion street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms opened day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

J. G. RODGERS, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, successor to the late Samuel K. Rodgers, No. 29 Ohio Street, three doors from Beaver, Allegheny City. Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins, at the lowest reduced prices. Rooms open at all hours, day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished on short notice and on most reasonable terms.

R. T. WHITE & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS, Manchester, Wood's Run and vicinity. Coffin Rooms at Manchester Livery Stable, corner Sheffield and Chartiers streets. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REAL ESTATE.—MELLON BROS., at East Liberty Station, have for sale TWO HUNDRED FINE BUILDING LOTS, of different sizes, at prices ranging from $175 to $1,000, and on long time.

☞ GRAND ENGLISH CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MONUMENTAL FAIR, AT MASONIC HALL, On Thursday, May 23d, at 8 P. M., Under the management of MR. CLEMENT TETEDOUX, And in which have kindly consented to appear: Mrs. M. A. Woodward, Miss F. Andrews, Miss M. Laughlin, Miss M. Bouter, Miss M. McCandless, and other Ladies. Mr. P. Zimmerman, Mr. W. B. Edwards, Mr. A. Chislett, and other Gentlemen. my15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES. Another Lot Just Received, Embracing some of the best styles of casing ever brought to this market. PLAIN ENGINE TURNED, ENGRAVED TOP AND BOTTOM, FROSTED AND ENAMELED. We would ask those who are desirous of purchasing anything in this line to call at once and see our stock. DUNSEATH & CO., Jewellers, 56 FIFTH STREET.

WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY, AT A VERY SMALL PROFIT, AT WILL T. WILEY'S, 6 Wylie St., 3d door from 5th.

J. W. JOHNSTON ... JAS. SCOTT. JOHNSTON & SCOTT, DEALERS IN Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC., No. 274 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Penna. ☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.

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