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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Let it not be forgotten by the members of the Republican party, that, to-night, at City Hall, will be held a grand mass meeting to ratify the nomination of our fellow-citizen, H. W. WILLIAMS, for the Supreme bench. As this will be the opening of a spirited campaign, it is a matter of no little consequence that there be large attendance on the part of the patriotic masses. Some of the most brilliant political orators of the county will be present to address the meeting, and an excellent band of music will enliven the occasion. As the "banner county" has been complimented in the selection of one of her citizens to be the standard bearer of the party in the State, let his nomination be ratified by such a meeting as will speak in no unmistakable terms in acknowledgement of the honor, and in determination to secure his election. Everybody is invited to attend, and we sincerely trust the hall may be filled to its utmost capacity.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

MR. SENATOR BIGHAM informs us that he will request the Judiciary Committee, of which he is Chairman, to meet in this city, and that it, doubtless, will meet here in the course of two or three weeks from this date. Thus, a fair opportunity will be presented for all persons who are complaining of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the matter of charges upon freight, to present all the facts they are possessed of in a formal and authoritative way. If that Company discriminates unreasonably against Pittsburgh, surely the facts can be made to appear. If our people will not take the little trouble requisite in the case, the evils they endure cannot be serious. Gentlemen do not wait to be called upon. As many of you as have facts, not at third hands, but at first hands, so as to be admissible as testimony, send your names to Mr. Bigham, and he will see that you are summoned as witnesses. Have done with mere grumbling, and put the matter in definite and tangible shape.

INCOME TAXES.

In the Twenty-second Revenue District of Pennsylvania, in which this city is situated, business men of all sorts are compelled to return their accounts as income. The meaning of the word would seem to forbid such a construction. That is income which comes in to a man's pocket; not that which stays out. In other districts, moreover, as we know from experience, the Assessors recognize this distinction. In making our return, in our proper district early in the spring, we called the attention of the Assessor to this point; and he promptly replied that there was no rule of law or of common sense by which accounts unrealized and contingent could be regarded for purposes of taxation as gains of business. He farther stated that no ruling of that sort had been exacted in the district. A taxpayer, elected to compute his accounts as cash to cash, the government did not interpose to prevent him, but it asked no one to do so. We understand that appeals have been made against the ruling of the Assessor here, on this head, and believe that ruling will not be sustained. It clearly ought not to be.

We have hitherto directed attention to the large number of new buildings now being erected in the city and the boroughs and townships surrounding. We think the number of dwellings, stores and cottage-houses going up within the limits of the proposed consolidated city will exceed two thousand—probably reach three thousand. The exorbitant rents exacted by property holders have not been without good results, driving hundreds of workingmen and small capitalists into the praiseworthy ambition of supplying themselves with homes of their own. The growth of the city can hardly be estimated, there being no statistics available, and unless the ground gone over and the number of new buildings counted, no definite result can be obtained; but that it is increasing on all sides with great rapidity is proclaimed by the most casual observer. Some attribute to the prospect of early consolidation the new impetus given to improvement in this direction, and perhaps they are right. With all the benefits and protection derived from a well managed city, the districts now improved outside of our present limits will greatly enhance in value and the surplus population will not be slow to erect new houses on sites now neglected or little thought of as places suitable for building purposes.

FROM THE following letter of General GRANT to General Ord, it will be remarked that he takes a decided stand against the President and Attorney General STANBERY in their interpretation of the Reconstruction act. Coming from GRANT the letter is peculiarly significant. Here is what he says:

(GEN. Grant to Gen. Ord, June 24.)

GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to board of registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received. I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of registers to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the board of registration to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, registers should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it, and, in my opinion, the Attorney General or myself can no more take give our opinion as to the meaning of the law. Neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the district commanders.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

We fear GRANT's chances now for the support of the *Post* for the Presidency are by no means so brilliant as here-tofore.

THE *American Standard*, of Uniontown, Pa., published by Messrs. Johnston & Miller, comes to us this week in an entire new dress. It is one of the ablest of our country exchanges, and is conducted with much care and ability. Fearlessly advocating the great principles of the Union Republican party, and invariably right on all questions of State and National politics, it is eminently worthy of the large share of public patronage it enjoys. It has a large circulation, and presents unusual inducements to advertisers desiring to extend their trade in that section of the State.

THE PRESIDENT is preparing his veto of the Reconstruction bill, and will have it ready to-morrow. After the bill shall be passed over his veto, he will probably promise to aid in the execution of it, and forthwith go to work to frustrate it.

LAST WEEK there were four hundred and twenty-one deaths in Philadelphia, ninety-nine of which were from the cholera infantum.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Princess of Wales is again ill, having suffered a relapse.

—The door of a house in Lowell street bears the sign, "Habits made and sold."

—Ben. Wood has been playing faro again and suffered to the amount of $85,000.

—The new Boston city directory contains 79,121 names, 3,637 more than last year.

—Over two hundred horses and twenty-nine asses were killed and eaten in Paris in March.

—John Clarke, of Baltimore, has left $750,000 to St. John's Methodist church, in that city.

—There is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no study.

—The average number of French conscripts exempted for stammering each year, is nearly 700.

—Bogumil Dawison, the well known German actor, has arrived in Berlin on the way to Dresden.

—A splendid painting of St. Cecelia, by Vandyke has been discovered in an old church in Belgium.

—The Shah of Persia has not refused the invitation to the Exposition, and it is not known to have reached him.

—At Pompeii a bronze money chest has just been discovered, the bas-relief carvings of which are described of extraordinary beauty.

—At a Fourth of July dinner given by General Sheridan, in New Orleans, the health of the President was proposed and drank in silence.

—Mike Hubble, aged eighty-five years, who lives in the Southern part of Madison county, Mo., lately was presented by his wife with twins.

—A methodist college is to be established at Lucknow, in India, where the Methodists now have have schools with an attendance of 3000 pupils.

—Quartz from the mines of D. & R. Stearns, of Pittsfield, which has been worked for nearly a year, yielded $40 of gold to the ton at a recent assay.

—Not one of the 500 Paris Exposition hymns sent in for competition has been adjudged worthy of the prize. Few will receive "honorable mention."

—Mr. John Kinsberly, of West Zanesville, O., is now past seventy-nine years old, and has never worn spectacles, for the reason that his sight has not failed him.

—A New Orleans quadroon has brought a suit against a white man, claiming the parentage of a colored pecuniary. It is thought to be a case of black mail.

—It is said the Union Pacific Railway has seriously weakened the Missouri River towns. Nebraska City is one of the places damaged by the diversion of travel.

—Considering the way directors squander the money of their shareholders, *Punch* thinks public securities would be far more rigidly called our public insecurities.

—When the lightning, on the night of the 4th instant, struck the flag-staff on Meeting-house Hill, Dorchester, the gas in several residences, some of them more than half a mile distant, was instantly extinguished.

—A New Hampshire Yankee, who remembers the comfort of the old-fashioned bucket-seat chairs, has gone to Springfield with a load of them for sale to the citizens. He has arm chairs and ladies' rocking chairs.

—A Massachusetts paper says: "The silver wedding of Thomas Allen, of Pittston, will be celebrated on Friday evening. The invitations bear the unusual but sensible announcement, "presents not received."

—The Redemptorist Fathers in New Orleans, on Tuesday morning, offered up a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Maximilian. All the foreign consuls, and the principal civil and military officers were present on the occasion.

—Corn has been injured about ten per cent. by grasshoppers in Kansas, and ten per cent. by the floods; yet there will be an abundant yield. Wheat is being harvested, and all through Southern Kansas there is an unusually large crop.

—At the Land Office in Traverse City, Michigan, during July, there were entered 2,649 acres of land with cash, and 1,012 acres as homesteads; with land warrants, 160 acres; with Agricultural College scrip, 15,962 acres, a total of 27,067 acres.

—Recent English papers were much excited at the prospect of a sentence of the wife of a duke and the wife of a baronet as public performers. The ladies are the Duchess of Newcastle and Mrs. Elliott, and they were to sing in Exeter Hall on the 5th of July, in behalf of a charity for children.

—A case is now before the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska, involving claims to a very large amount of property in that State. The question is whether the deed given by the party who pre-empted the land before receiving the patent from the United States, is valid.

—The reward of $1,000 offered for the apprehension of the West Auburn (Me.) murderers will not be paid, it is said, as the parties have succeeded that a town has no right to offer a reward for detection of crime or of criminals, and that in such cases only the Governor and Council are authorized to act.

—It is asserted that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is the owner of a fine cuticle, which was suddenly destroyed of a fine egg, received the following telegram from his steward: "My Lord, *a gone Leprechaun of the Government* has procured the biggest goose I could find to sit on the ostrich's egg."

—It is related as a curious fact that M. Monnier, tutor to the Prince Imperial, received instructions to teach merely the facts of history and dates of the principal events, reigns, &c., to his pupil, as the Emperor undertook to explain the historical events to his son according to his own interpretation of them.

—A Texas correspondent says that State has all the advantages of the Northwest in cheap, rich lands, and all the advantages of the South in a genial climate. Many million acres are now to be had at actual cost to settlers, and yet there are at which fifteen bushels of wheat, a bale of cotton can be grown every year.

—A gang of thieves have been plundering along a railroad in Kentucky for over two months, and have purloined more than twenty bold robberies, but the telegram says, "no arrests have yet been made." But, says the Louisville *Courier*, "there is no other State in which the laws are so well obeyed or enforced!"

—The Tiffinite *Journal* tells a story of a dying man at whose request a dance was held the night previous to his decease, in the building which he occupied, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a decent funeral. The receipts were fifteen dollars. "Glory to God," said the dying man, "now I'll have a decent burying, and the children can ride in a hack."

—In cleaning out a reservoir at Saint Louis, used for supplying the city with water, the bodies of thirty-three children were found. They varied in size from those a span long to those of twenty-three inches in length, and in age from those of no age at all, relative to those of six to 20 months. There was likewise a great variety as to preservation. Some were pure skeletons, and others were fresh as if just thrown in; and between these two extremes were found all possible stages of decomposition.

—A London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: For two days the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton has been pleading her own case before the House of Lords, the court of last appeal in England. She has a strong case, and she has presented it strongly. Within twelve months Mrs. Yelverton went into three churches, knelt at two altars, and solemnly promised to be the true and faithful husband of two women. First she went into a Catholic Church and was married to a Catholic, Miss Longworth, in Ireland. Next she went into a Scottish church and was married to Mrs. Forbes, a Protestant. An Irish Court and jury declared the first marriage valid. A Scottish Court declared the second the true marriage. The Lords now are called upon to decide between them. The question is to compel Major Yelverton to come upon the stand and say, under oath, Did you or did you not marry Theresa Longworth?

—The *Troy, New York, Times* says: "Within thirty miles of this city there is a fountain throwing a stream of water higher than any other on the continent, probably in the world. We allude to the one recently completed and put in operation by Mr. S. B. Hunt, at his beautiful country seat, Maple Grove, Bennington. Mr. Hunt had tapped a mountain spring about three and a half miles from his residence, at an elevation of three hundred and seventy-five feet, and conducts the water through pipe six inches in diameter, and four feet and a half deep. The water may be let on through a variety of jets. The one in use on Wednesday was a plain one and a quarter inch nozzle, and the height of the column of water thrown was one hundred and fifty-four feet. It is truly a magnificent sight to see that body of water continuously rising or rather maintained at that height. Mr. Hunt has expended $20,000 in the construction of the fountain."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN took his seat.

The Chair presented an invitation to the Senate to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Antietam Cemetery on the 17th inst.

After Executive session, the Senate took up the House Joint Resolution appropriating $1,075,000 to carry out the Reconstruction Acts.

It was considered and amended, on motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, by reducing the amount to one million dollars, and then passed.

The House bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion was debated and referred to the Military Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting all orders, opinions, &c., still to District Commanders, and estimating the amount necessary to carry on the work of reconstruction.

DEBTS OF REBEL STATES.

Mr. HOWARD, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of debts of rebel States incurred before the war, said it was all moonshine, designed for party purposes.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. He merely made the suggestion that when the Southern States, which had been conquered provinces, the United States would have to pay the debts of those States. That doctrine had been laid down by Governor Seward, of Illinois, two years ago, in a speech condoning the President's acts.

Mr. SUMNER said, that as a question of law, the United States is no more than the United States were responsible for all just debts of the United States, and that just obligations incurred in them, and they would have to be met.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it was not admissable for the President to express an hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time, when she of his was so large and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He did not believe the President was correct in his assumptions that the Southern States still existed as a State, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not think the Government could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States, contracted before the war. The object of the message was not to propose to Congress, was not the compact of these States, at the expiration of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great interest, whether the obligations of those states would rest on the Federal Government.

Mr. HOWARD again took the floor in opposition to the views of the President, which he said were calculated to alarm people all over the country.

Mr. WILSON said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had, during that time, lost no occasion of claiming to be a bonded aristocracy, and to say what he could in disparagement of Congress and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction. The policy of the President would increase the value of the national debt and decle of the rebel debt.

Mr. FESSENDEN was glad the message went into the hands of the members of the Senate. He regretted that the President had sent it in such a form as it might have been a bad effect, were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. It had been made on the conquest of the Southern States, to the detriment of the Government could not be made applicable.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that the President favored assumption of the rebel debt. He was simply suggesting that to the Congress and directing that prevailed in the Congress such a state of facts must be brought about.

Mr. THAYER condemned the position of the President, as asserted in the message, as another attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. He thought the Senate should treat it with the utmost dignity.

The Message was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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By Mr. KELLEY: Declaring valid and binding the decisions of military courts and commissions made in civil cases, when the United States lately in rebellion, where no civil courts were in operation.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the judges of the Supreme Court and other Courts, authorizing the removal of Judges by the President on the recommendation of a majority of the branch of the Legislature.

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By Mr. JULIAN: Instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the forfeiture to the United States of swamp lands heretofore granted to the States lately in rebellion, which have not been disposed of by such States. Adopted.

By Mr. DAVIS: SCHENCK: A resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he actually did or expected to be constituted in the city of New York, a board of commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Revenue, or by any other name or style, and, if so, under what authority or provision of the law, and for what object, for what purpose, &c. A debate arising, the resolution went over.

By Mr. COVODE: Directing the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the impeachment of the President to be printed, and any portion of the Committee be allowed to report thereon at any time.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Wilson rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. KELLEY: Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have ceased to be Governments Republican in form.

The previous question was seconded—forty-seven to forty-seven, the Speaker voting aye—and the resolution was adopted—seventy-nine to thirty-eight.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to return to the House the bill, as in its enrollment some words were omitted, so that the appointment of the office shall stand until disapproved by the Senate and House.

By Mr. RANDALL: A resolution declaring that the Speaker of the House no National Banks should be selected as depositories of Government money in any city where is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and that all moneys collected and received for the Government in such cities should be deposited with the Treasurer, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any particular to those of its 20 months. There was likewise a great variety as to preservation. Some were pure skeletons, and others were fresh as if just thrown in; and between these two extremes were found all possible stages of decomposition.

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THE SURRATT TRIAL.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE CONTINUED.

Offer to Show Surratt was in the Employ of Confederate Government to Gain Information Concerning rebel Prisons and How Guarded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.

Judge Fisher decided the register of the Webster House, at Canandaigua should not be allowed to go to the jury for the present, the book having been at the mercy of anybody for over two years. If the defense had proved by any creditable witness the entry of the name of John Harrison, in the regular course of business, on the 15th of April, the book might go in evidence as a fact made at the time of its occurrence.

Mr. Bradley stated he was in a condition to show by evidence that Surratt was not in the United States between the 20th of April, 1865, and September of that year; that he remained in Canada, and it could be shown he was in charge of friends—here all the time and never left until he went out of the country. He proposed to offer that evidence; witnesses were on their way here who would state these facts, and were persons of the very highest respectability.

Wm. Farling sworded—Nothing important elicited.

Jas. N. Dalmeny, residing at Harrisburg, and General Superintendant of the Northern Central Railroad, testified—No train passed Harrisburg from Baltimore April 15th, 1865, that could have reached Elmira that night.

Francis Fitch, Assistant to previous witness, at Elmira, but residing at Williamsport in '65, gave the same testimony about movements of trains about the time of the assassination.

Colonel Patrick M'Donough, of Philadelphia, testified that John Lee's character was very good as a peaceable man.

Colonel D. A. Cooke and Jno. Donnell testified to the same effect.

B. G. Lewis, Brigadier General in the Confederate army, testified that he was in Canada on the 15th of April, 1865, on which day he saw Surratt. Saw Surratt in April, 1865. He brought a dispatch to Winnipeg.

Mr. Ferrepont objected to the dispatch.

Mr. Bradley said the prosecution had shown that Surratt was the bearer of a dispatch to General Lee, and he intended to establish here, but was stopped by General Lee on business at Elmira, and was there on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, 1865; that he was not in that place to assist in the conspiracy, but on a secret mission to the Confederate government, and he proposed to show that the Southern States still existed as a State, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not think the Government could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States, contracted before the war. The object of the message was to get Congress, was not the compact of these States, at the expiration of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great interest, whether the obligations of those states would rest on the Federal Government.

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The previous question was seconded—forty-seven to forty-seven, the Speaker voting aye—and the resolution was adopted—seventy-nine to thirty-eight.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to return to the House the bill, as in its enrollment some words were omitted, so that the appointment of the office shall stand until disapproved by the Senate and House.

By Mr. RANDALL: A resolution declaring that no National Banks should be selected as depositories of Government money in any city where is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and that all moneys collected and received for the Government in such cities should be deposited with the Treasurer, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any particular to those of its National Banks to the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Adopted.

By Mr. ELIOT: A resolution that the Secretary of War have leave to withdraw from the files of the House a private letter from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated 1st June, the same having been communicated to the House by mistake. Adopted.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH: A resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the question of the impeachment of the President, and ordering the testimony already taken to be printed.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. FIKE, rising to debate the resolution in reference to swamp lands, it was rejected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: A resolution concerning the allegation in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the expenses of wine and liquors consumed at the banquet given to the loyal portion of Congress last winter are unpaid, declaring that they should at once be paid out of the funds raised for evangelizing the colored race, now in the hands of the Republican Executive Committee.

[Laughter.] Rejected the resolution, and it was rejected.]

Mr. WASHBURNE: A resolution declaring the Rock Island Railroad bridge a nuisance, and directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings to abate it.

Mr. COX objected, and the resolution was not received.

The House took a recess till three o'clock.

Afternoon—recess. Supplementary Reconstruction bill, as correctly enrolled, was presented and signed.

The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for carrying out the Reconstruction acts from $1,075,000 to $1,000,000, was concurred in.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to repeal the law of last session providing for the making of treasury notes without interest.

A debate ensued and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

Alleged Bank Embezzler.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 15.—George E. Goodrich, of Pittsfield, has been arrested for the embezzlement of $5,500 from the Berkshire county Savings Bank.

Arrived From Europe.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HALIFAX, July 15.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, via. Halifax, arrived this morning and sailed for Boston.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PARIS, July 15.—*Evening.*—The great regatta at St. Cloud, during the past week, and which closed on Saturday, the Western Club, from St. Johns, New Brunswick, rowing four oared boats, won two international prizes. They did not compete with the three Oxford and two London boats of the same class.

THE POLISH ASSASSIN CONVICTED.

PARIS, July 15—*Evening.*—The trial of Berezowski for the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia has resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and he has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

In the course of debate in the Corps Legislatif, Minister Rouher declared that France was indifferent to the question of German unity.

UNITED STATES OFFICER ARRESTED IN PARIS.

A man named Sitterin, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, was recently arrested in Paris, at the request of the Portuguese government, and sent to Lisbon. The American Minister at that place has made a demand on the government of Portugal for the release of the prisoner and his return to France in a Portuguese man-of-war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PAMINE IN IRELAND—GREAT SUFFERING.

DUBLIN, July 15.—Reports from the county Mayo and the adjoining district of Connemara, continue to represent great suffering of the inhabitants becoming extreme, in consequence of famine in that island.

PROMINENT FENIAN ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 15.—A prominent Fenian, supposed to be General Farrell, was arrested in this city last night, and has been sent to Dublin for trial.

LONDON, July 15—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons to-night the Reform bill was carried to a third reading.

The government denies that any troops have been sent to Abyssinia to rescue English captives, but admits that it has asked for authority to employ sepoys for an expedition.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 15.—The Russian government has sold the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Hottinger.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 15.—*Evening.*—The Prussian Government is taking steps for the formation of a fleet in the Baltic.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—*Evening.*—Cotton closed with a fair business doing—middling uplands at 12½d. Orleans 12½d. Sales to-day of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators at an advance of 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 62s. Cheese firm at 60s. Bacon steady. Tallow quiet and nominally unchanged. Rosin firm. Spirits petroleum 1-2d per gallon. Pork steady at 80s. Corn 1-2d. Lard 1-2d. Cut meats 1-2d. Bacon unchanged. Tallow 6d. Petroleum at 2d. Spirits 1-2d for standard white.

LONDON, July 15.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93½ 3-8 for money and 93½ for account. Illinois Central, 84. Erie, 39. Atlantic and Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—*Evening.*—London market generally unchanged from the opening quotations; sales old at 12½ pence.

FRANKFORT, July 15—*Evening.*—United States bonds closed at 77½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1867.

ON DUTY.

Secretary Browning was at the department this morning engaged in his office duties.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The senate confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Mrs. Hattie C. Fay, Rochester, Minnesota; Saul Saylors, Tecumseh, Michigan; Seth Greenleaf, Portsmouth, Ohio.

United States Army Inspector-General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major Nelson H. Davis, J. Fulton and Rufus Jones.

Navy Department—Captain Henry A. Wise, to be Chief of the Ordinance Bureau; to be Captains—Commanders Thomas Jefferson, Edward L. Nichols; to be Commander, Lieutenant Commanders, Philip Johnson, John Waters, J. C. Howell, Lucien Guerard, Henry Wilson, A. E. K. Benham, and Joseph S. Skerrett; Commander Jas. K. Murray to be Captain Lieutenant Commander, A. W. Gilman and R. H. Henry; to be Commanders, Lewis S. Ritchie, of Michigan, J. Worth Hank, of Pennsylvania, and C. Thatcher, of Pennsylvania, to be Surgeons.

Surveyor of Customs—Thos. Gernedan, Michigan City, Indiana.

Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans—Jno. S. Walker.

Consul—Eugene Schuyler, of New York, at Moscow.

Collector of Customs—John B. Billings, ham, Michelinacanac, Michigan.

Minister to Berlin—George Bancroft.

Secretaries of Legation—John Hay, of Illinois, to Vienna; Alex. Bliss, of New York, at Berlin.

POLITICAL MEETING.

The Conservatives of the Executive Committee held a business meeting at the Capitol last night. About sixty members were present, and reports made regarding the political aspect at the South, which were quite cheering. A large travelling committee according to the statements of members, will render all aid in their power in furtherance of the work.

REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

The Senate rejected, as of Postmasters, Samuel Neel, Vanwert, Ohio; Elijah P. Smith, Ionia, Michigan; Charles B. Cole, Collin, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Orgin S. Rose, of Illinois, as Consul at Tecumseh.

NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

A committee of fifty employees of the Washington Navy Yard called on the President to solicit his influence for their employment in the various yards. The President was decidedly in favor thereof, and enclosed their petition to Secretary Welles, who promised to do all in his power in the matter. There is no fear of a sudden reduction in the present force.

ACCOUNTANT DEAD.

Florant M. Bailey, Chief of Accounts Office of the Treasury of the United States, died on Sunday evening. He was a native of New York, but adopted Ohio as his adopted.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Ferd. Willike, Consul General to Russia, at St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were over $1,100,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

BISHOP BY GERSON DEAD.

Bishop Scott, of Oregon, died in this city yesterday, after a brief illness.

The laborers employed at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, about a thousand in number, this morning demanded an increase of wages, and refused to work longer unless complied with. No disturbance occurred, and the men were assured by the men agreeing to work until Wednesday, when the matter will be decided.

COUNCILMEN INVITED TO ST. LOUIS.

At a meeting of the New York Aldermen, a committee was appointed to invite the City Council of St. Louis, inviting the several members of the New York Common Council and other officials who intend taking a trip west this season, to visit St. Louis.

HAD HIS NOSE PULLED.

The *Express* notes some excitement on Broadway to-day in consequence of Gen. Jones, of the *Times*, pulling Cyrus W. Field's nose, for having neglected to apologize for calling Jones a liar at the dinner to the press last week.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Merchants Exchange Opened—Mining Shares Panic—Markets, &c.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The new Merchants Exchange, on California street, was formally opened to-day. The building is an ornament to the city.

The steamship American, for San Juan, sailed to-day.

There is considerable panic in the mining shares market, which affects nearly all descriptions. Savage sold at $45,00 and the market declined Yellow Jacket, $5,00.

The ship Ellen Austin, for Liverpool, with 37,000 sacks of