

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

THE CAPITAL.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—Two Men Fall From a Church Steeple—Both Killed.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN reported the tax bill and amendments. Ordered printed. A tax bill and funding bill shall be the special order at one o'clock Monday and continue such until disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN reported a bill providing that when a soldier's discharge is not complete, he shall be held to have completed the full term of his enlistment, and be entitled to bounty accordingly.

NEW YORK.

Delegates Nearly All Arrived—Pendleton Keeps the Inside Track—Chase of Chase-Improving—Edictment—Running High Between the Belmont and Pendleton Wings on the Financial Question.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Chronicle's special says: The delegates to the National Convention have nearly all arrived, as well as thousands of outsiders, who come either to see the struggle or to assist in pressing the claims of one or the other candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. COBB gave notice of a bill from the Finance Committee to construct a canal of pay of private as to entitle each to the allowance of \$100.

Mr. BUTLER made a report from the Finance Committee on the bill for a Postoffice building at Madison, Wis., and \$10,000 for a Postoffice and Custom House at Cairo, Illinois.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment to increase the pay of a Senator which was lost. The Committee rose and the two bills went over until Monday.

Mr. BUTLER made a report from the Finance Committee on the bill for a Postoffice building at Madison, Wis., and \$10,000 for a Postoffice and Custom House at Cairo, Illinois.

SECOND EDITION.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

President Johnson's Proclamation. WASHINGTON, July 3, 1868. By the President of the United States: A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of the civil war which was waged by the States which constituted the United States, the two houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the Government of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the Government should cease;

And whereas, the President of the United States has authority, and with the view of securing for its ultimate and complete effect, and to the end of the 23rd day of December, 1868, on the 23rd day of March, 1868, on the 23rd day of May, 1868, on the 7th day of September, 1868.

And whereas, the said amendment civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the Federal Union, and the restoration of the Union, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a danger to the peace of the United States, and whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination the military operations, and to restore to the people the full enjoyment of the rights of free speech and of the press, and to the full enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and to the best interests of the nation.

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and permanent peace, and to restore to the people the full enjoyment of the rights of free speech and of the press, and to the full enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and to the best interests of the nation.

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and permanent peace, and to restore to the people the full enjoyment of the rights of free speech and of the press, and to the full enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and to the best interests of the nation.

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and permanent peace, and to restore to the people the full enjoyment of the rights of free speech and of the press, and to the full enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and to the best interests of the nation.

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and permanent peace, and to restore to the people the full enjoyment of the rights of free speech and of the press, and to the full enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and to the best interests of the nation.

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and permanent peace, and to restore to the people the full enjoyment of the rights of free speech and of the press, and to the full enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and to the best interests of the nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 3.—General Napier is in Windsor to-day, where he is the guest of the Queen.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 3.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the Budget was resumed. A brilliant speech was made by M. Thiers, the burden of which was that the only cure for the financial crisis was to increase the duties on wine and spirits.

GREECE.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch from Athens states Mr. Fickermann, newly appointed British Minister to Greece, has just arrived and presented his credentials to the King.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—Prince Napoleon dined to-day with the Sultan. The Treaty of Egypt and all Ambassadors of foreign powers were present.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 3.—London, July 3.—Reports from the North state the Rebels had met with recent successes and Peking is seriously menaced.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 3.—Exchange—Globe, money, 95 1/2; account, 95 1/2; bonds, 70 1/2; Erie, 45 1/2; Illinois Central, 45 1/2.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The steamer Japan from New York via Panama, arrived this morning.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON, July 3.—Cotton 87 and unchanged; flour and bound to this port are 22 1/2; wheat, 1 1/2; corn, 1 1/2; sugar, 25 1/2; rice, 25 1/2.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, July 3.—In the Senate to-day the bill for the re-organization of the Arkansas State Government was referred to the Committee on Investigation.

MISSISSIPPI.

Memphis, July 3.—The Advocate's Little Rock special says the inauguration of Powell Clayton, Governor elect of Arkansas, took place yesterday about ten o'clock.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 3.—The North Missouri Railroad, which was chartered by the State of Missouri, is now being organized.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta, July 3.—In Congress with a telegraphic order from General Grant, a bill was passed for the re-organization of the Georgia State Government.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, July 3.—The Alabama State Government is now being organized.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, July 3.—The Louisiana State Government is now being organized.

FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, July 3.—The Florida State Government is now being organized.

MISSISSIPPI.

Memphis, July 3.—The Advocate's Little Rock special says the inauguration of Powell Clayton, Governor elect of Arkansas, took place yesterday about ten o'clock.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House Whisky, Tobacco and Banking bill was to-day reported from the Senate Committee on Finance with numerous amendments. The sections relating to banks and bankers are stricken out.

According to the house bill tobacco may be sent from the manufactory to an export warehouse only to be exported, but the Senate amendment provides if the manufacturer does not choose to export he can withdraw from a bonded warehouse another amendment changes the number of inspectors to twenty, and the Commissioner provides for fifty special agents to be employed during the pleasure of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON TOPICS AND GOSSIP.

Senator Hendricks says he has written no letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill will be the special order for Monday in the Senate, and will be considered until it is a law.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

President Johnson will issue a proclamation of general amnesty, including all classes excepted in the proclamation of August last. The amnesty will not affect Jeff. Davis and other ex- Rebels now under indictment before the Courts, but will embrace all other active participants in the rebellion.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

General amnesty will be proclaimed by the President of the United States, and will embrace all classes excepted in the proclamation of August last.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House Whisky, Tobacco and Banking bill was to-day reported from the Senate Committee on Finance with numerous amendments.

WASHINGTON TOPICS AND GOSSIP.

Senator Hendricks says he has written no letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill will be the special order for Monday in the Senate, and will be considered until it is a law.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

President Johnson will issue a proclamation of general amnesty, including all classes excepted in the proclamation of August last.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

General amnesty will be proclaimed by the President of the United States, and will embrace all classes excepted in the proclamation of August last.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House Whisky, Tobacco and Banking bill was to-day reported from the Senate Committee on Finance with numerous amendments.

WASHINGTON TOPICS AND GOSSIP.

Senator Hendricks says he has written no letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill will be the special order for Monday in the Senate, and will be considered until it is a law.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

President Johnson will issue a proclamation of general amnesty, including all classes excepted in the proclamation of August last.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

General amnesty will be proclaimed by the President of the United States, and will embrace all classes excepted in the proclamation of August last.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—Two Men Fall From a Church Steeple—Both Killed.

Thursday morning, near noon, a frightful accident occurred at the new Catholic Church, St. Michael's, now in the course of construction at the top of the hill on Washington street, West side. The walls of the structure are complete, and about seventy feet of the steeple have been constructed. The carpenters were yesterday preparing to raise the beams that are to support the roof in position, and for that purpose had erected a small derrick at the top of the steeple. The time for taking up the beams by strong guy ropes, and as to all appearances secure in every respect. The derrick at the summit of the steeple was erected for the purpose of hoisting the heavy timber of a large derrick in position in the center of the church. These timbers were from seventy to eighty feet in length, and the lower end of one of them rested on a pile of timbers. A strong line had been lowered from the small derrick and the work of raising the heavy stick commenced. The upper end had nearly to the top of the steeple while the lower portion was being guided by a party of workmen down a incline plane to the ground, by the aid of bars. By some means the great stick slipped from the plank forming the plain and dropped about four feet to the ground. The bar and spring at the upper end caused one of the guy ropes of the derrick to slip and give way and almost the same instant the feet of the derrick spring apart, forcing out a portion of the walls of the steeple, and the workmen down a incline plane to the ground, breaking with it two men named Enos Laffer and Dirk Henzink.

Henzink fell head foremost and died almost instantly. His skull was completely broken up, and he scarcely moved after striking the ground. Laffer died during the afternoon, after being conveyed to his home near the engine house on Huntington street. His leg arm and ribs were broken in addition to sustaining frightful internal injuries. Both men were carpenters, the latter having the contract to do the carpenter work of the church, and was assisting Henzink in moving the timbers of the derrick when the accident occurred. The latter went to work on the building that morning for the first time, and was engaged in storing away the slack of the line when the accident occurred. He was a married man, and leaves a family at No. 53 Linden street.

About five feet of the brick wall of the steeple and a window was torn out by the accident. The steeple was in the act of falling lodged against the side of the steeple and was shivered into shivers by the force of the concussion. The wonder is more persons were not injured by the falling bricks and timbers, as several men were struck at the base of the steeple at the time of the accident.—Cleveland Leader.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT—Man Killed.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, as the down freight train on the Western Maryland Railroad was approaching the bridge undergoing repairs at Rockland, about two miles from the Relay House (where the above road forms a junction with the N. C. R. R.), the repairs failed to stop or flag the train, in consequence of which the train and four cars ran into the bridge, a distance of fifty or sixty feet, and the engineer, Thomas Spurrier, was shockingly scalded and bruised, and, of course, almost instantly killed. Spurrier has a family consisting of a wife and nine children, who reside at Union Bridge, the western (present) terminus of the road. The fireman and conductor of the train—more persons were unable to learn—escaped with slight injury, and were shortly after the accident. The engine was a heavy "Haldwin," and is described to have turned "over and over" in the frightful descent. The carpenter who completely loosened or "unscrewed" one portion of the steeple, and their neglect to warn the approaching train resulted in the above terrible accident. So we learn from a gentleman residing on the line of the W. M. R. R.—Harriburg Telegraph.

THE N. Y. Evening Post of the 29th.

The N. Y. Evening Post of the 29th says: "The rumor of a combination in favor of Brevard Johnson, of Maryland. His friends, indeed, it is said, to spring his name upon the Convention while the members are still unable to agree upon a candidate; and they hope to carry him through by an impetuous rush."

ORATORIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour is still talked of as a candidate, and his friends make a pretense of asserting his claims. But it is very well known among those who are conversant with the subject that he will not accept a nomination, and that he intends for a year or two, to retire somewhat from the excitement of public life. Those, therefore, who urge his name as a candidate, with the intention to carry over another candidate, at a critical moment, the votes they can collect for Seymour.

THE NATURALIZATION TREATY.

The naturalization treaty which Mr. Bancroft has concluded with the Governments of Prussia and Bavaria does not satisfy those Prussians who live or have lived in the United States. The German press in disapproving some of its provisions, has published several pamphlets have been published against it, and we now learn from Wurzburg that several Americans have issued a protest against it.—N. Y. Tribune.

JULY THE FOURTH.

JULY THE FOURTH has latterly been an anniversary of ill omen to the Democracy. On that day, in 1860, at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, they inflicted disastrous overthrows; and, from present appearances, we opine next Saturday will result in fatal discomfiture. It will be a happy coincidence if the anniversary of the birthday of Independence should also be the death-day of Disunion.

MR. PENDLETON.

MR. PENDLETON said in Congress, in 1862: "You send these notes out in the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth." And now the hands to pay off the debt with are in the vaults. Certainly it is a vagabond proposition.

The President's action in removing Gen. McDowell from command in the Mississippi and assigning General Gilliam to duty in place, grows out of McDowell's course in reference to the capture of Vicksburg. He removed the Governor and Attorney General, and this proceeding gave great offense to Mr. Johnson.

The Jackson, Miss., influx has returned from nine counties in Mississippi, which indicate a Republican majority in the State of from 15,000 to 20,000. The influx says that the dispatch sent to North, giving the Democracy the victory, are entirely false.