(From the London Family Herald.)

The Stolen Casket of Jewels.

In the winter of 18—, while attending the Nile with a Frenchman named Gardet, in pursuit of adventure, we had occasion to stop at the town of Ossiut. Gardet was a Frenchman by birth, and had been my companion for three years, through all my Asiatic wanderings; and a mutual attachment having arisen, he now considered himself an inseparable constituent of mine. He was a man shrewd by nature, of undaunted courage, but so garrulous that I never breathed to him my plans until they were ready for fulfilment. Of myself, all the reader need know is, that I had been traveling in Egypt and Asia; spoke the language fluently, and flattered myself that I understood Oriental manners and character pretty thoroughly.

As we always made it a point to pay our respects at head quarters, we at once went to see the Governor, Achmet Bey, a fine-looking Oriental, a Turk by birth, although, as he told us, a resident for twenty years of Egypt. We found him at his palace, about half a mile from the river, seated on a divan of beautiful needle work, before which was one of the finest and most gorgeous of Persian mats. On his right was a long narghile. He rose as we entered, received us with cordiality, and bestowed on us every attention that inherent politeness could devise.

After an hour with him for some time, and conversing on Egyptian topics, he showed us many curiosities, and tell us his measurements; among them was a candle, richly mounted with silver, which was presented to him by the Pacha of Egypt. While examining his workmanship attentively, I noticed a small pocket on one side, which seemed to be filled with coin. Observing that it had attracted my attention, the Governor, who had worn an anxious countenance through out our visit, notwithstanding his cordiality, remarked that he had lost the key to it, or he would be pleased to show me the contents, which he also valued as being the Pasha's gift. He then handed the saddle to an attendant, and, making a sign to my companion to follow with our dragoman, he linked my arm in his, and, after glancing at my face, as though to read in it the probability of my being trustworthy, said and apparently concluding that I was, emboldened to me that *he had been a robber!*

After pausing to note the effect produced by this announcement, he said, "About a week ago my brother, who resides at Stamboul, sent to me a small iron safe, curiously bound with Damascus steel, and studded with brass. It was a gift long promised me, and I prized it as my very beard. I showed it to many persons, but opened it before few, least they should so envy the contents as to steal it from me."

"And what did the box contain so precious that you so carefully guarded it?" I asked.

"That which I most valued," he replied, "was a signet ring, set with the most beautiful opal ever beheld. There were also jewels of countless value; some of them I presented to my harem, but far more than I *gave* remained. There was also the key to the saddle pocket, at which you were just now looking. What was my consternation to find this morning that it was gone; stolen from beneath my head while I slept! And now," he continued, dropping his voice still lower, "I want you, who are famed for your shrewdness, (alluding to an occurrence at Cairo,) to discover the thief; if you try and fail — But I know you will succeed; and if you do succeed, one-third of the jewels you are the means of restoring to me shall be your own."

He paused as we reached his palace, and entered. I determined to undertake the recovery for him; the reward would enable us to continue our wanderings for at least another year in my dearly-beloved East.

"I consent," said I, when we were again seated, "to try my powers to have returned to you the treasure you have lost."

Achmet rubbed his hand with delight, and already congratulating himself on his success, bade me ask anything of him I needed.

"I want," I replied, "a permit to go anywhere I please through your town, and to enter any house through your domain; and, finally, that you say not a word to any one concerning your loss."

He readily promised secrecy; he had been too much chagrined to mention it before, and gave me the paper I wanted. I told Gardet that I should remain in Ossiut for a few days, and requested him to leave with the boat at night for Upper Egypt, and remarked that I would overtake him on horseback in four or five days at the most. I further requested him to give out that I was on board, and to make any excuse he pleased for my non-appearance. I rejoined Achmet Bey, and desired him to show me the room from which the safe was stolen. It was in the second story, and could be reached only by passing through two smaller chambers. Having reached it, I desired to be left alone; and now began a survey.

The room was sixteen feet square—on the east and west sides there were no openings. The walls were wattled, and hung with red tapestry; but for economy, this was stretched tightly along the wall. The ceiling was composed of beams, on the upper side of which planks were fastened. There was apparently no opening communicating with the loft above. A lounge, covered with damask, occupied one portion of the room, while cushions of various patterns were deposited in the corner. On the north side was the door of entrance. This I examined carefully, and found upon the wooden bolt, which could be drawn only from within, no mark of violence, not even a fresh scratch. On the south side of the apartment were two windows—small, it is true, but still of size sufficient to admit the ingress of an ordinary sized man. One was latticed—the other had the lattice removed. I examined both the sills—there was no rubbing of the paint, and no sand remaining which could have been brought there by the foot of an intruder.

I was puzzled. The door yet remained to be examined. It was of red and blue tile, and appeared solid throughout; there were no marks of footsteps upon it; and in some places the dust had accumulated undisturbed. I now descended and was met by Achmet. I put on an expression of intelligence, but declined conversation; and to his question, "Any trace yet?" I simply replied, "Wait! Allah will not let wickedness go unpunished."

It was now nearly dusk, yet I began to reconnoitre the exterior of the palace. It was of an oblong form, and its greatest length was from east to west. There was but one tree very near it, and that was a gigantic palm, which towered twice the height of the palace, at about a yard's distance from its walls. I next examined the windows of the chamber from below. There was a blank wall to their very sills. I then searched the ground for indications of the use of a ladder, and in stooping found the marks of feet. There was a deep indentation, as from a jump, beneath the window, which had no casement, and from this mark a single track led off to the village. But in these marks there was no peculiarity, which was particularly observable from the many roll; all the heel prints were deeper than those of the toe. It now became dark, and I re-entered the palace. To avoid questioning, I immediately retired—not to sleep, but to think!

And now let me trace the conclusions to which I came. I argued that the thief was one of those to whom the treasure had been shown; that he must have been courageous, to have taken that which an armed man most prized from beneath the pillow on which he slumbered; he must also have been athletic, to place sufficient confidence in himself, in case of discovery. I further reasoned that he must have been of the higher order, to know that a few shining stones were of immense value, and to have been permitted to view them by Achmet Bey. Next, to the question, "How did he enter?" I argued after this manner: He assuredly did not get in at the window, for the foot prints all pointed away from it, then as the heels were deepest, he must have taken those steps backward, to mislead any observer from his true mode of exit; and he made the concentric of a leap, to further that impression; *ergo*, he must have been a cunning man.

I now returned in fancy to my scrutiny of the room; all was examined except the ceiling, and it was next to impossible that he had entered from the walls, floor or window—he must have come from the roof. But one other suggestion presented itself, and that I at once dismissed. It was this: could he have been hidden in the room? There was no place for concealment, except behind the tapestry, and this, as previously stated, was so closely connected with the wall, as to make the hiding of a man impossible.

I now summed up the result in these few words: The box was stolen by a cunning fellow; he entered by the roof, and probably departed by the same way; the thief must be of the higher rank. After which conclusions I dismissed all further thought from my mind and slept.

[CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.]

—Lent's Circus will exhibit in Cleveland, on July 3d and 5th.

—It is said that Mrs. Susan Denin Huntingdon and Mrs. Matilda Heron Stuart are to retire from the stage, temporarily, to add to the census.

The corner stone of the first Catholic church in Kansas was laid in Wyandotte City on the 12th inst.

The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:::::::::JUNE 26, 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT—ILLEGAL ASSUMPTION OF POWER.

Some months ago, in an article entitled "Personal Liberty," we made some strictures upon what we deem a gross infringement of the right of the citizen, in the manner in which the Mayor and Aldermen of our city were accustomed summarily to commit persons to jail upon the not easily defined charge of "disorderly conduct"—a term which has been stretched so as to cover a "multitude of sins."

We are glad to learn that the attention of the President Judge of the Criminal Court has been called to the matter, and hope that the powers of the Mayor and Aldermen in such cases may now be clearly and distinctly laid down. Although the particular question brought before the Court in the case disposed of on Thursday, was rather for the purpose of testing a matter of jurisdiction between the Mayor and Aldermen, still the general question whether the Mayor or any other Magistrate has the legal right to imprison for disorderly conduct, except in default of the payment of a fine, without granting the right of appeal, may now with great propriety be decided.

The custom has been for the Magistracy to commit defendants to prison for disorderly conduct without inflicting a fine, and in some instances refusing to name the amount of a fine, or to accept a pecuniary commutation for the offense when requested to do so. We hold that such a course on the part of any magistrate is an unwarrantable and arbitrary assumption of power—a tyranny, sustained by no law—and a most dangerous infringement of the personal liberty of the citizen, not to be tolerated in a free and enlightened country.

In the case disposed of on Thursday, a report of which has already been published in our local column, the City Solicitor is said to have claimed that the Mayor alone had jurisdiction in cases of disorderly conduct, and the Judge intimated that he thought his position correct, and that the Aldermen had no jurisdiction in such cases. In this opinion, in our estimation, both the learned City Solicitor and learned Judge are clearly wrong.

The Act of 21st Feb., 1767, which is still in force, and which particularly defines who are "idle and disorderly persons," makes it lawful for any Justice of the Peace to commit such persons to jail for a period not exceeding one month, but expressly gives the right of appeal from the judgment of the Magistrate to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Act of 24th Dec., 1774, against the "disorderly practice of firing guns" on certain days, expressly gives jurisdiction in such cases to Justices of the Peace, Mayors, or other head officers, who may fine, and in default of payment commit to prison for five days "without bail or mainprize."

The Sunday law of April 22d, 1794, which covers several kind of disorderly conduct, and the act of Feb. 26, 1855, which increases the penalties of the act of '94, also give Aldermen especial jurisdiction in these cases. The 6th section of the act of 1855 is in the following words:

"Sec. 6. Any person violating the provisions of the first section of said act for the suppression of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation, approved April 22d, 1794, within the County of Allegheny, being summarily convicted hereof before any Mayor, Burgess, Justice of the Peace, or Alderman, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $25 with costs, and in default of payment, or of goods to levy upon to satisfy the same, shall be committed to the county prison not less than ten nor more than thirty days."

Indeed, we think it scarcely requires an argument to prove that the Alderman possesses all the Magisterial powers of the Mayor.—He is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace, and is empowered to perform all the functions which the laws devolve upon that office.

Previous to 1833, the law required that the Mayor of the City should be elected from among the Aldermen, and up to that time the powers of the Aldermen in all cases of summary conviction under either acts of assembly or ordinances, were undoubted and undisputed. The fact that the Mayor is now elected from the citizens at large, certainly does not detract from the duties and powers of the Aldermen. Until that time the Aldermen had "all the jurisdictive powers and authorities of Justices of the Peace and Justices of oyer and to reminer and jail delivery."

On the 10th of May, 1833, previous to which time the functions of our Aldermen had been confined exclusively to criminal matters, an act was passed by a two-third vote of the Legislature over Simon Snyder's veto, giving them jurisdiction in civil cases. The Aldermen were originally criminal magistrates only, and it is rather late in the day to claim, even in cases of disorderly conduct, that they are to surrender their authority to the Mayor alone. We think Judge M'Clure, when he comes to examine the question, will regard it in this light.

But again. It seems that the city ordinance empowering the Mayor to act in certain cases of breach of the public good order, [See Layng's Digest, page 310,] after defining who are disorderly persons, requires all such persons as may be apprehended to be "brought to the Mayor," and upon conviction of "disorderly conduct calculated to disturb the peace," he may fine them not less than one, nor more than twenty-five dollars, at his discretion. Nothing is said about imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, but that power is given under a general ordinance.

This ordinance is based on the act of Assembly of 1771, in regard to the Philadelphia night watch, which, as well as other enactments relating to the municipal government of Philadelphia, was extended to Pittsburgh by the original charter granted the city in 1816.

The wording of the ordinance would seem to give the Mayor exclusive jurisdiction in the cases which it designates, as the Aldermen are not mentioned. Nor was it necessary that they should be, for the supplement to the city charter passed April 15th, 1835, empowers the Councils to "confer upon the Mayor and Aldermen of said city the jurisdictive power and authority, to recover summarily or by penal action, as the case may be, any fines and forfeitures for the violation of the provisions of any ordinances which shall have been or may hereafter be enacted and ordained by said Councils for the government of said city," the right of appeal being reserved.

The second section of the same act gives "the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of every city, incorporated township and borough in this Commonwealth, power to hear and determine all actions of debt, for penalties for the breach of any ordinance, by-law, or regulation of such city," &c.

This would seem to grant Aldermen a plain enough power under penal ordinances, such as this one against disorderly conduct undoubtedly is, but for fear of mistakes, on the 23d of July, 1835, the Councils, in pursuance of the power to do so, granted them by the first section of the act, passed an ordinance reaffirming the jurisdiction, power and authority to the Mayor and Aldermen as expressed in the act of Assembly, to recover either summarily or by conviction, or by penal action, all fines and forfeitures for the violation of city ordinances.

Thus it is apparent that in cases of disorderly conduct, whether under the old, but still existing, acts of assembly, under the more recent enactments known as the Liquor Law, or under the ordinancies of the City Councils, the Aldermen have authority equal with, if not superior to, that of the Mayor.—It is the use, or rather abuse, of this authority both by Mayor and Aldermen, of which the public complain.

Neither the Mayor nor any Alderman has a right to commit summarily for disorderly conduct without imposing a fine, or granting the right of appeal, and in the almost daily convictions for this offense, an unwarrantable range is taken. A man sleeping on a cellar-door, too drunk to move, is not guilty of disorderly conduct, yet such customers are frequently committed without fine and for this offense. A man who knocks another down, is guilty of assault and battery, and has a right to be tried by a jury, yet, if the party injured declines to prosecute, a "disorderly conduct" commitment settles his case and secures the costs.

A houseful of prostitutes are arrested on complaint of a neighbor, who does not like their proximity to his abode. Off they go without "bail or mainprize" to jail for disorderly conduct, and yet, degraded as they may be, they are entitled to a jury trial for keeping a disorderly house. But the magisterial outrages which have been committed in this city under the sweeping charge of disorderly conduct, have at last aroused the attention of the public, and magistrates will find that it will be more to their credit hereafter to confine themselves within their legal powers, and send up malefactors for drunkenness, when that is their crime; to bind them over for other offenses they may have committed, or, if they come within the legal definition of disorderly conduct, to fine them first and imprison them in default of payment, and not assume the power of judge and jury, except in such cases as the law has expressly granted them summary power. A few indictments for false imprisonment will soon settle the question.

We have neither room nor inclination today to speak of the charge that Aldermen illegally retain the fines which they collect. If the charge is true, there is certainly law to reach them, and it is somebody's duty to enforce it.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Our readers will remember the terrible Railroad accident at Alliance Ohio, when a train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail road ran into the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by which a number of lives were lost, on the 9th of December, 1856. With one exception all the persons killed, were at the time of the accident standing on or near the platform in front of the Alliance Station House. The exception was an old lady from Indiana, whose heirs at law brought suit against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in the Court of Common Please of Stark County, Ohio, and which resulted in a verdict for the Company.

This is the first of these cases that has been tried, and as the Company obtained a verdict in its favor in this case, where the person killed was a passenger on the train, we suppose the Company have a good reason to expect a similar verdict where the persons were not on the train, and more especially in the cases where they had not been brought to Alliance on the train.

"The Happy Union."

The *Journal*, in speaking of the delegates appointed by the People's Convention, to attend the Harrisburg Convention says: "Let not that Convention know that a contest of which reasonable men ought to be ashamed, exists in this county." The *Gazette* meanwhile congratulates its fellow sufferers upon "the happy union of those who were formerly separated." Even, the political doctors of the mongrel opposition cannot agree.

Remains of Mr. Monroe.

We understand that the family of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, have expressed to the Governor of Virginia an earnest wish that the removal of the remains of the venerated patriot and statesman from the city of New York to Richmond, may be effected with as little display as possible and without any unnecessary cost to the people of Virginia. A simple ceremony, it is thought by them, would be more in conformity with the simple habits of the deceased, and with those feelings and wishes which he would have expressed, if he could have anticipated the occasion.

More Republican Corruption.

The condition of the Iowa Treasury has recently been inquired into by a special commission, and a deficiency of $108,771 88 has been found to exist. This large sum was taken out of the treasury, and the treasurer has nothing to show for it, but unsecured and valueless drafts, checks and certificates of deposit of certain private sham Republican bankers and individuals. It appears from the transaction that it was necessary for the success of Republicanism, and especially for the personal profit of leading wire-workers, that over one hundred thousand dollars of the people's gold and silver, should be taken out of the Treasury and distributed among the corruptionists, and it was accordingly done.

In Allegheny county, the money is not taken out of the Treasury because there is scarcely ever any in it to take, for the reason that Republican Tax Collectors do not pay it in, until they are nominated for popular offices, such as County Commissioner, for instance. It amounts, however, to the same thing. The tax payers are equally the sufferers, whether their money is taken out of the Treasury for banking purposes, or kept out to shave warrants. Both the county and the city have been compelled from time to time to negotiate temporary loans at heavy discounts while thousands of dollars of the people's money has been "earning something" in the hands of the tax collectors, many of whom have been known to deposite the funds collected by them on interest with private bankers, the treasury meantime in a state of collapse.

Charles Dickens.

Charles Dickens has separated from his wife, "on the ground of an unconquerable incompatibility in their respective characters." His daughters will remain with him, whilst Charles Dickens, Jr., will live with his mother. The stories to the effect that this unfortunate step is due to Dickens' criminal intercourse with a London actress is denied most positively by a correspondent of the New York *Times*. In a card in *Household Words* of June 9th, Dickens himself—in his own name and that of his wife—gives the lie flatly to these rumors. They have lived together for over twenty years. They separate, we are given to understand by Dickens, because they cannot agree. It is a strange, sad affair, we want to believe as will the numberless admirers of the author of David Copperfield all over America, that these stories defamatory of his good name are wholly and wickedly false.

In his card Dickens says:

Some domestic trouble of mine of long standing, on which I will make no further remark than that it claims to be respected as being of a sacredly private nature, has lately been brought to an arrangement which involves no anger or ill-will of any kind, and the origin, progress, and surrounding circumstances of which have been, throughout, within the knowledge of my children. It is amicably composed, and its details have now but to be forgotten by those concerned in it.

By some means rising out of wickedness or out of folly, or out of inconceivable wild chance, or out of all three, this trouble has been made the occasion of misrepresentations, most grossly false, most monstrous, and most cruel—involving not only me but innocent persons dear to my heart, and innocent persons of whom I have no knowledge, if, indeed they have any existence—and so widely spread that I doubt if one reader in a thousand will peruse these lines by whom some touch of the breath of these slanders will not have passed like an unwholesome air.

Those who know me and my nature, need no assurance under my hand that such calumnies are irreconcilable with me, as they are in their frantic incoherence, with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who no doubt know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly shrinking from taking the usual means to which I now resort of circulating the truth.

I most solemnly declare, then—and this I do, both in my own name and in my wife's—that all the lately whispered rumors touching the trouble at which I have glanced, are abominably false, and whosoever repeats one of them after this denial will lie as wilfully and foully as is possible for any false witness to lie before Heaven and earth.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Portrait of Governor Packer.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday, says: "On Saturday, at Messrs. Earles' picture galleries, in Chesnut street, we had the satisfaction of seeing a very fine work of art—the portrait of Govern or Packer, painted by Mr. W. Conarroe, of this city, for the Capitol at Harrisburg. It is admirable as to resemblance, and it is equally worthy of praise as it regards the *pose* of the figure, the naturalness of the flesh tints, the management of the *chiaroscuro*, and (what makes the especial value of the portrait) the expression of the features. As a work of art, this will be a valuable addition to the portraits of gubernatorial personages in the Capitol at Harrisburg."

In Town.

Judge Gillis, member of Congress, from the Jefferson District, Hon. John Covode, present member from the Westmoreland district, and Hon. Henry D. Foster, who *will be* the next member from that district, were all in the city yesterday, stopping at the Scott House.

The Atlantic Cable.

The Niagara is expected at Trinity Bay about the first of July. The Government will dispatch a steamer to pilot the Niagara to a point for winding the cable. The office at St. Johns is to be placed in connection with the office at Trinity Bay, thus forming a complete connection between London and New York, and all other offices throughout the country. Look out for European news on the Fourth of July in "one hour from London."

The present Black Republican Legislature of Connecticut, passed a bill proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes the unrestrained right of suffrage, and that they also propose to require twenty-six years residence from white men born on foreign soil to entitle them to the right of citizenship.

The political firm of Todd, Flanigan, Thomas, Swope, &c., which, on the 14th of July, is to make the grand attempt to unite the piebald forces of the opposition at the Harrisburg Convention, will brave all the elements of a political ollapodrida to mingle. Each portion distrusts the other, and we can see no bond which can unite them. The Erie *Constitution*, a Black Republican journal, "warns Republicans to beware of the scheme." It says:

The Republicans can set it down as an established fact that the Sanderson, Flanigan, Swope faction will never keep faith in any political arrangement. They are partisan guerrillas, unfit for association with men who are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three campaigns, and it remains to be seen whether Republicans will allow themselves again to be gulled by such tricksters.

General James Keenan.

We find in a late number of the San Francisco *Globe*, an extract from a British paper, published at Hong Kong, China, which speaks in terms of merited compliment of Gen. James Keenan of this State, who has represented our country at Hong Kong for several years. The *Globe* after speaking highly of General Keenan, personally, and expressing its gratification at the circumstance that he has never hesitated for a moment, even though it did sometimes bring him in to a collision with the British local authorities, to "take an invariable and uncompromising stand to support and maintain the rights and privileges of the flag entrusted to his charge," proceeds to quote from the English journal as follows:—

We never have had but one incumbent since the system of the Mercantile Consuls was abolished, and he has never quitted his post, unless for very brief intervals, since his first arrival. Mr. Keenan, our readers generally may be aware, is about to proceed home on leave and will carry with him the respect and esteem of the whole community. Notwithstanding his having fallen into collision, upon several occasions with our local authorities, and maugre the uncompromising stand he has invariably made to support and maintain the rights and privileges, whether real or imaginary, of the flag entrusted to his charge, he has always had the good wishes of the British community, from the determination and consistency he has invariably evinced, when undue interference was attempted in the exercise of what he considered his evolusive functions. At the same time, his urbanity and never-tiring spirit of accommodation, have so identified him with the interests of the whole mercantile community, and have formed so strange a contrast with the dogged in efficiency of our own officials, as to cause him to be looked upon as a permanent appurtenance of the Colony, from which his absence will create a positive blank.

—A negro named Benjamin Scott was publicly flogged at Warren, Trumbull county, on Monday. The charge against him was that he had aided the arrest of a fugitive slave.

—A daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen, writes that the General was buried at Bennington (not at Burlington,) and that his remains were never removed.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Masonic Celebration--Serious Accident.

WELLSVILL, N. Y. June 25.—The celebrated St. John's Day yesterday and after an ovation adjourned to a large hall for dinner. About 700 persons had entered the room when about half the floor gave way, precipitating about 300 to the floor beneath. At the same instant the floor above came down, with a quantity of cutlery, fanning mills, lumber, &c., burying the mass of people in ruins. Fortunately, no one was killed, but from forty to fifty were wounded, about twenty seriously. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, of Wellsville; Mrs. Daniel Dexter, of Independence; Mrs. Johnson, of Friendship; Mrs. Colour, of Bingham, Pennsylvania, are reported as dangerously injured. At noon to-day all the injured were alive and most of them comfortable.

From Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 25.—An arrival from Buenos Ayres furnishes advices to the 13th inst. The quarrel between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres is in *statu quo*. Urquiza had been detected in trying to influence the municipal election in the province. The affair caused much excitement. A Buenos Ayrean schooner had been wrecked: 12 out of 36 persons of good family had perished. All business was prostrated.

Reform Convention.

RUTLAND, Vt, June 25.—At the Reform Convention, in session here, resolutions were introduced relating to spiritualism, anti-slavery, marriage, the Bible, land reform, free trade, the Sabbath, and divine worship. A thousand persons were present, the spiritualists predominating.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 25.—This has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer stood at ninety-one degrees at two o'clock this afternoon. Two deaths are reported by the heat.

Maine Republican Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., June 25.—The Republican Convention, in session at Augusta, has unanimously nominated Lot M. Morrill for Governor

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The river is falling, with seven and a quarter feet water in the canal. Weather cloudy. Mercury ninety degrees.

Afternoon Telegraph Report.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The subject of protecting the rights of the citizens of the United States over the Nicaragua transit route occupies the attention of the Administration, and measures will doubtless be taken to prevent any improper interference with them by foreign powers.

Two Executions.

MONTREAL, June 25.—Jean Baptiste Desfanges and Anna Belisle were executed to-day for the murder of Catharine Prevost last winter. This is the first execution that has taken place in this city for twenty years.

BOSTON, June 25.—James McGee was executed at noon to-day in the jail yard, for the murder of the deputy warden, Mr. Walker, in the State prison eighteen months since. Three or four hundred persons were present. He remained perfectly stolid and indifferent, and made no remarks. He died without a struggle.

Steamer Rocket Sunk.

BELLE AIR, June 25.—The steamer Rocket struck a rock in the river last evening about six o'clock, and sunk. All on board were saved.

Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHN, N. F.—The weather continues fair and favorable for the completion of the submerging of the Atlantic cable; wind south-west.

A New Currency.

Some months ago, a boy, the son of a poor laborer, living in the southern part of the County near the mountain, was the subject of criminal prosecution in the Quarter Sessions of this county, convicted and sentenced to a short imprisonment and pay of costs. The father importuned the commissioners to release the costs. They took the father's bond, telling him in a joke that they would take three live Rattlesnakes in the month of June, in discharge of the son's liabilities, which proposition was assented to by the father, and the boy discharged. One day last week, the father appeared in the commissioner's office with a pine box, about 24 by 12 inches in which were caged three moustrous large rattlesnakes in full life and vigor, and demanded his bond. The commissioners were for some time puzzled to know what to do in the matter. They were sold. It was finally concluded to deliver them into the custody of Jailor Kline, who has them safely caged in the jail. What disposition he will make of them we are not advised.

Rheumatism!

A Case of Three Months Standing Cured.

George W. Henderson, of Pittsburg, says:—"After suffering for three months with Rheumatism, a part of the time so severely as to confine me to my bed, I have been entirely cured by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters. I have had one attack since, but found instantaneous relief in the same medicine. It is, in my opinion, a sure cure for Rheumatism."

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

DIED:

SON, Thursday evening, June 24th, at 7 o'clock, after a lingering illness, MICHAEL AYNS, consort of James H. Lutshaw, in the 3rd year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 40 Chatham street, four doors below Wylie street, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Blairsville, on Thursday evening, June 24th, by Rev. J. A. Stillinger, Mr. J. McMANUS, of Woodstock, Illinois, and Miss SARAH BARR, daughter of the late Daniel H. Barr, Esq., of Blairsville.

SALE OF DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

RUSSELL, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1859.

MESSRS. FLEMING BRO—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Ely, and I prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, etc. SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented. PORTER & DUGUS.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

(:44:) je25:1wdaw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 65 MARKET STREET,

SELLING OFF AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK OF

Embroideries and Trimmings.

To insure a ready sale, the undersigned will

SELL HIS STOCK WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

And invites the Ladies, as they will find great bargains at

J. BUSH'S,

NO. 65 MARKET STREET,

Between Third and Fourth streets.

je24

W. S. HAVEN'S Elastic Steel Pens just received, and for sale at the Stationery Store, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Market street. je26

TYPE METAL, just received and for sale, by W. S. HAVEN, Stationer and Printer, Corner Market and Second streets. je26

500,000 ENVELOPES, Buff and Canary, just received and for sale of W. S. HAVEN, the Stationery Store of Corner Market and Second streets. je26

MEMORANDA—A large stock of MEMORANDUM BOOKS, Large and small—fine and common, selected especially for the retail trade, and for sale cheap, by ROBT. A. LOOMIS, je26 Post Building, 41 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMBROTYPES.—These beautiful and durable pictures on glass; in all their perfection and loveliness, singly or in groups, may be obtained at WALL'S, Jones' Building, Fourth street. [je22:1w

THE SUMMER RUSH FOR WARM WEATHER CLOTHING,

For gentlemen and boys is now at its height.

NEW STYLES, NEW GOODS.

And low prices, takes the peop'e to

CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL, Corner Wood street and Diamond alley. je26

CUTLERY—

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,

IS TO BE FOUND AT

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG'S,

No. 86 Wood street. je26

FISHING TACKLE, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, Gun Furniture, Dog Muzzles,

And in short, everything necessary for a complete sportsman's outfit, can be had at BOWN & TETLEY'S No. 136 Wood street. je26

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR making Beer, a healthy beverage. It is peculiarly efficacious in scorbutic affections, eruption of the skin, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It is one of the most popular articles in the market, wherever it has been introduced. One bottle, which costs 25 cents, will make ten gallons of Beer. For sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., je26 No. 60, Corner Wood and Fourth sts.

1 GROSS WOODS' HAIR RESTORATIVE, for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. je26

5 GROSS BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL, for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. (je26)

$3,500, LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A two story brick house of hall, good cellar, wash house, stable, carriage house, wood house, etc., choice fruit trees, apple, pear, plum, cherry and quince. Great variety of flowers and shrubbery. The lot has a front of 83 feet on Ewalt street by 140 deep to Chennet street. Terms easy. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 61 Market st. je26

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES—On THIS, (Saturday,) MORNING June 26th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, 1 four wheel, two seat Coach; 1 Lady Washington Top Buggy; 1 New York Chaise; 1 plain Double Chaise. 1 Steel Spring Chaise; 2 Brussels Carpet Camp Stools. (je26) P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, June 29th, 1858, at eight o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:—

40 shares M. & M. Bank of Pittsburgh.
30 do Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer. je26

OUR ASSORTMENT OF Linen and Marseilles Coats and Vests, Is now complete, and embraces all the LEADING STYLES of the season. L. HIRSHFELD & SON, je26 No. 83 Wood street.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK IN OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT Choice Linen Pant Stuffs, LINEN AND LIGHT WOOLEN COATING, MARSEILLES VESTINGS, Which we will make to order in a fashionable manner. L. HIRSHFELD & SON, je26 No. 83 Wood street.

BACON—1000 lbs. Country Bacon, Shoulders, Sides and Hams, just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, je26 Corner Market and First streets.

EXHIBITION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES—COLLINS PARK—A Premium of a beautiful SILVER CUP, worth $40, will be given to the owner of the Best Blooded COLT, 4 years old, and under mile heats,

On Saturday, the 26th inst.,

AT COLLINS PARK, NEAR EAST LIBERTY.

Trial of Speed to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. Entrance, $4.

N. B.—Members of Collins Park Trotting Association will please show their Tickets to the Gate-keeper on days of exhibition.

A Special Train will leave the Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 2 P. M., running to the Park, and returning at 7 P. M.

Four entries now made.

FOOT RACE—also same day, there will be a premium of $10 given to the fastest runner in a Foot Race. Distance half a mile—entrance $1. Free to all amateur runners. je25:2t

LIME—200 bbls. Louisville Lime, for sale by (je25) HENRY H. COLLINS.

AWNING RODS—1 set Awning Rods, for sale by (je25) HENRY H. COLLINS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

An additional stock of Piano Fortes from the celebrated factories of STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK; ALSO, NUNNS & CLARK, NEW YORK, Has just been received, and the attention of purchasers directed thereto. H. KLEBER & BRO., Sole Agents for the above celebrated Pianos, je25 No. 53 Fifth street.

FLOUR.—40 bbls. choice superfine for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, je24 Corner Market and First sts.

FISH—Having made thorough arrangements with the most extensive fisheries, for a constant supply of all kinds of LAKE FISH. I am prepared to fill all orders at the following prices:—

White Fish ½ barrel	$7 00
" " ¼ half barrel	3 50
Trout ½ barrel	6 50
" ¼ half barrel	3 25
Herring ½ barrel	6 00
" ¼ half barrel	3 00
Salmon ½ barrel	8 00
" ¼ half barrel	4 00

All warranted Fish, and of the best quality. HENRY H. COLLINS, je24:1w—2p No. 25 Wood street.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME NEAR THE CITY.

PUBLIC SALE OF FIFTY BUILDING LOTS. IN THE TOWN OF ETNA, NEAR SHARPSBURG, ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE CITY,

On Saturday June 26th, 1858,

The undersigned will sell upon the premises, at the North end of the Sharpsburgh Bridge, in the Borough of Etna, adjoining Sharpsburg,

FIFTY BUILDING LOTS

Beautifully situated on the bank of the Allegheny river.

The property is known as WALLACE'S EXTENSION OF ETNA, and is in all respects as suitable and desirable for building purposes as can be had around the city. It is easy of access by means of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Line of Omnibuses, which leave the city every hour, and is surrounded by a brisk and thriving community.

The Lots are 25 by 100 feet, requires no grading, and the materials for building are more readily obtainable than in the city.

The Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road runs directly to the property, which is also easily accessible by the Butler Plank Road and the canal from Duquesne Borough and Allegheny City. The Allegheny Valley Railroad has a Station at the end of the Bridge, where the trains stop twice a day. The property will be sold in fee simple, and the title is unexceptionable.

The location is well adapted either for residences or manufacturing purposes.

Plans of the Lots may be seen at the office of the undersigned, who or persons who may wish to select and purchase at private sale will be one commodated.

The Public Sale will take place on SATURDAY, June 26th, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy, and will be made known at the sale. JAMES O. HERDEY, je22:1d Real Estate Agent,