THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

The President
Will be sustained by the people, so will Sayers Barber's Soap.

Call Immediately
At 139 Wood street, if you wish to purchase Furs at a bargain.

Peterson's.
Pittock has received Peterson for March.

All the Latest Books,
Papers and Magazines at Pittock's.

Save your Greenbacks
By carrying one of Pittock's new pocket books.

Prince & Co.'s Automatic Organs
and Melodeons. "Over forty thousand now in use." Charlottee Blume, No. 43 Fifth street, sole Agent. Send for an Illustrated Catalogue.

All the March Magazines,
At Pittock's.

Prints, Ginghams &c.
New and handsome styles on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

All the Irish
Papers and song books at Pittock's.

Heavy Cotton Duck
For Steamboat decks, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

New Dry Goods.
Suited to the season, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Popular New Songs.
"Come Sing to me Again," "The Noontide Dream," "Sunlight within my Heart." For sale by Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth street.

Julia Daly, Laura Keene,
Ada Monk, Sophie Kuhn, Emelie Melville, Jean Hosmer, Carrie Moore, and others photographs at Pittock's.

A Few Left.
Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, still has a few sets of Ladies Furs, which he offers at a reduced price, in order to close out.

Bulwer's Celebrated Play
Of the Lady of Lyons, this afternoon, and Miss Laura Keene and the splendid success, the Wives of Ireland, to-night.

A Person
Found asleep to-day on Penn street. On arousing the gentleman it was found that all of his teeth had been taken from his upper jaw. Dr. Sill is supposed to be the perpetrator. From all we can learn, the person had experienced no pain. 246 Penn street.

Yard Wide Sheeting 25 Cents.
Fine Shirting 25c.; extra quality and wide do, 31½c.; good fast colored prints, 16½c., all of very best makes 25c., at Barkor's & Co., 59 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season at such prices as will command their immediate sale at Barkor's & Co., 59 Market street.

The Magic of Success
Galvanizes rebels into patriots, speculation into enterprise, and impudence into genius, and made its magical influence, vice is mistaken for virtue, and ignorance sometimes passes for knowledge, offered as a short cut, from which we would like to hear sermons, from all the pulpits in the country, thus—"Do not drink, do not smoke, do not murder, do not lie, do not cheat, do not steal, do not gamble, be just, be generous, fear not, love your fellow men as well as God, love truth, love virtue, use Robacker's Bitters and be happy.

A Lady.
Coming on from Monongahela to Portland, had bought a love of silk at the former place, and after entering the cars, a custom-house officer asked her if she had anything that required examination. Very innocently she produced the value the said silk lying in her lap all the while done up in coarse brown paper, and asked the officer to hold that parcel while she exhibited the contents of the valise. The innocent victim, not suspecting that common looking parcel of being an offender, allowed her to go on her way rejoicing. The lady afterwards determined to patronize Pittock, whose goods she knew were the best and cheapest in the city.

Give Nature a Lift.
People expect too much of Nature. They rifle with their health and their constitutions, no then they are surprised that they fall sick. The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor upon the animal powers is tremendous. Very few systems and conditions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the artificial heat with which we endeavor to chase away the cold and harrow-searching moisture of winter, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health at this rigorous season without reinforcing the physical energies.

But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, or in the atmosphere of furnace heated rooms, or workshops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-burning fluids. Why use them, when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable. Nothing has ever been offered to the fee le and debilitated so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as it isceleb rated

STOMACH IC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army nd the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a

PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE,

with the most gratifying results.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 68 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Pearls and Rubies.
Write teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations. To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Leighbin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused sufficiently to get out.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORSMAN.

CITY ITEMS.

Death From Laughing Gas.

DR. C. SILL THE VICTIM.—This gentleman, of late so renowned for his skill in the use of this popular agent, has been taking it frequently himself to exhibit the (as he supposed harmless) agent, and has been sacrificed to the cause he espoused. Large doses of the gas have been taken by the doctor every day, for the purpose of seeing what effect it would have on his system; but he little dreamed in his scientific pursuits, of any fatal termination.

At a meeting held by the Pittsburgh Dental Association, (of which Society Dr. Sill was President at the time of the sad occurrence,) the members adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association has lost a valueless and disinterested member in the Dr. Sill, and that we deeply regret that he ever came to the city of Pittsburgh to practice dentistry.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends, who were rich (but respectable,) that they were ever so meanly associated. And as Dr. Sill has introduced the Laughing Gas in this community, turning the heads of the people wild, that we (this vigilant body) will let no other person take the gas again.

Resolved, That we mention the ruination he has brought upon our craft. Before he introduced the Gas, our patrons would set down and have a tooth extracted without taking anything, it did not matter how much pain was given; and though there is not more than nineteen out of twenty for whom it can be said have no pain under the bewitching Gas, still they leave us and go there. That the Gas is a bad agent will be seen by the action of this august body, who expelled Dr. Sill from the society without giving him a hearing to defend himself.

Resolved, That in case these deliberations do not effectually do away with laughing gas after having expelled the only one in our society who advertises it, that we will administer the gas in order to save our business, though it is our honest conviction that we should never be put to that trouble, believing, as we do, that this agent is but one step in science beyond chloroform and ether, though we have never used it nor seen it used.

Resolved, That we regard ourselves as having been very stupid or short sighted in allowing Dr. Sill to get so far in advance with this gas, but since he has, we will throw all the available stones we can find at him. And if by publishing the names of the persons who have experienced pain, while under the influence of the gas, does not, turn their heads in the right direction, we will do something more.

Resolved, That the publishing committee shall take a copy of these proceedings to the family of Dr. Sill to show that our sympathies are with them in their suddenly blighted and disappointed hopes, in the loss of position as President, and standing in the dental profession.

Resolved, That all railroad cars driven by steam shall cease to carry human passengers lest some person might be hurt and no one to blame. And much more—the people shall support us since we remain in the society because we are worthy of support, whether we give laughing gas or not.

Resolved, As this is the first meeting for six months at which we have had enough to do business, that we be unanimous, and when we have turned the schin from the camp that we will adjourn in peace, until some other disturbing cause.

Judge Meigs,
Secretary of American Life, New York, says: "Tnero is emphatically but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. I am thoroughly satisfied of the fact, and have recently purchased one for my own family.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Diaries, Almanacs, Serpents,
At Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Indiana Union State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Union State Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace was elected temporary President. His address deprecated a division, and urged harmony. After the appointment of committees on permanent organization and resolutions, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock P. M. The Committee on permanent organization reported Governor Morton President. The Convention then nominated the following State ticket: R. W. Thompson, Attorney General; C. Fronzer, Secretary of State; D. McCarty, Auditor; Major General Mathias Kimball, Treasurer; N. Pew, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The resolutions adopted declare full faith in President Johnson and his Cabinet, and the Union members of both Houses of Congress, in the sincere desire of all for the speedy return of the affairs of the Government, in such a manner as to secure the best interests of the whole people, and we truly declare that we will sustain them in all constitutional efforts to restore peace, order and permanent union.

The second resolution declares that in andrew Johnson we recognize a patriot true and tried, and will assist him in all constitutional efforts to restore the authority, law and order among the people of the States lately in rebellion on a basis of equal justice to all; that we pledge to the Administration, executive and authority, our united and hearty cooperation in all wise and prudent measures devised for the security of the Government against rebellion and insurrection. Let it come, and while endorsing the President, expressing confidence in the Union majority in Congress.

Resolved, That it is the province of the Legislative branch of Government to determine the question of reconstruction, and in the exercise of that power, Congress should have in view the loyalty of the people of these States and their devotion to the Constitution and obedience to the laws, and that the people of these States prove themselves loyal to the Government they should not be scourged to the rights enjoyed before the rebellion.

Resolved, That no man who voluntarily participated in the rebellion ought to be admitted to a seat in Congress, and under the Constitution of the United States the power to determine the qualifications requisite of electors rests with the States respectively.

Resolved, That the Union of these States has not and cannot be dissolved, except by successful rebellion.

Resolved, That justice and duty demand the equalization of bounties to our national defenders.

After the adoption of the resolutions the Convention adjourned.

The Missouri Legislature and the Veto

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature passed the following resolutions under suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the conflict which has existed for the last five years between loyalty and disloyalty is still pending; and that the safety of the nation demands that the Government shall be resolved in loyal hands.

Resolved, That in the thirty Senators who voted to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau bill, a majority of the House of Representatives, who recognize true men and mostly representatives of principles which saved the country in the late rebellion, and we tender such representatives the hearty support and sympathy of conservative and our constituents.

The resolutions passed the House by a vote of 77 to 25; Senate, 22 to 6.

Both Houses adjourned in commemoration of Washington's birthday, after which speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor Smith and several members of the Legislature, taking strong grounds against the President's veto.

From San Francisco—President Johnson's Course Condemned—Affairs in Northern Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Colonel Hawkins addressed one of the largest meetings ever held here, last night. The sentiment, that if President Johnson's recent action had been correctly reported by telegraph, he was unfit for the chief magistracy of the United States, was greeted by long and continued applause. Governor Low, in introducing Colonel Hawkins, in the course of his address, said of the President's veto, that he felt it to be a source of anxiety and alarm, when he saw every traitor in the land singing praise to Andrew Johnson. This sentiment was also greeted with long and continued applause.

Maximilian dates to the 15th are received. That port was opened by imperial decree. Advices indicate Maximilian's prospects still depreciating. The Consul of the Mexican Republic here received advices from Juarez at El Paso to the 9th of January, representing affairs very promising. The Imperialists are fortifying Chihuahua, but there is no probability of their going to El Paso.

Railroad Accident.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Feb. 23.—The night o'clock, through Washington train on the New Jersey railroad, being detained by fog this morning, run into a wood train which was switching across the track, out of time, at East Newark. The locomotives were both demolished and two cars of the Washington train were badly smashed. Three brakemen were seriously injured, one having both legs shockingly injured, and another, it is feared, is injured internally. The Washington and other trains were delayed several hours.

Murder in Steamboat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—S. Murray was shot and instantly killed last night by H. A. Edwards. The affair had caused considerable excitement, both parties being well known here. Edwards gave himself up.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Meeting at Washington City.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There was a mass meeting at Grover's Theatre to-day, in support of the President's policy. The edifice was crowded to its fullest capacity. A large number of persons were addressed from the stands. Among the speakers were Montgomery Blair, S. S. Cox, Judge Kinney, Representatives Smith and Trimble. The principal meeting was presided over by Phillip A. Fendall, the oldest member of the Washington Bar.

A series of resolutions were passed, strongly approving the course adopted by the President, and calling upon the citizens of every State, of every shade of political opinion, to stand by the policy adopted by him. At the close of the meeting, a procession was formed and proceeded to the mansion, upon spaces in front of the North portico of the Executive Mansion, and the resolutions adopted by this meeting.

The President soon made his appearance and was met with an enthusiastic reception. He addressed the assemblage as follows:

Fellow citizens—for I presume I have the right to address you as such—for the committee of this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and approbation they have manifested in their personal address to myself and in the resolutions they have adopted.

I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted; and is intended to be carried out. To restore the glorious union of the States, and their original relations to the Government of the United States.

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation; the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government, the Father of his Country; of him who stood at the head of this Government. When these States entered their Union. Then, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to inform the citizens of these States, founded by the Father of his Country, George Washington—embalmed in the heart of all who love free government—Washington, who was first, first in war, first in the hearts of his country men—no people can claim, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is the inheritance of all who love free government.

To-day, had the pleasure of attending the National Washington Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could give them my humble influence. The monument is rising rapidly within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. It is to be completed. Let the pledges which all the State authorities and corporations have placed in that monument of their faith and love for Washington, be preserved. Let it be completed; and at the time connection let me refer to the motto upon a stone, sent from my own State. God bless a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and the councils of the nation. A motto is inscribed on that stone. I stand by that sentiment and she is willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson. The Federal Union it must be preserved.

Mr. Johnson then referred briefly to the conduct of General Jackson in 1833, denounced as traitors all who attempted to destroy the Union, and, and reiterated his determination to stand by the Union and the Constitution.

He thought, in considering the question of reconstruction, we should not deal with all the people in the mass, as if they were all traitors. The South had acknowledged its allegiance to the Government, and it was ready to open the doors of the Union, and restore the political relations. He said there is no one who has laboured more than I have to have the principal conscious and intelligent traitors brought to justice, and to have the law vindicated. While conscious that these traitors are to be punished, should whole states and communities be made to submit to come into and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious state and union, as the Constitution of our country. Let their leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, suffer the penalty of the law. But for the masses, who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by those who should be their benefactors, kindness, trust and confidence, in this rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the Government, but we are scarcely out of one rebellion before we are almost in the midst of another. There is an attempt under cover of the powers of the Government to concentrate all the political power of the Government in Congress, which is a dangerous consideration, with separation. Sometimes revolutions most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood—the substance of a form taken away, leaving only the form and shadow. Without that, the life, for an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed, without consulting the Legislature or Executive departments of the Government. By a resolution reported by a committee upon a portion of the legislative power of the Government, it has become a question, which I think transcends all the legislative power of the Government, which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department to be judges of the election and qualifications of its own members, been virtually taken away, by a committee, who met in secret, before the Congress met, under the Constitution and allow members only elected to take their seats. By this process we assume that there cannot be a loyal man, and there must be a recognition in respect to States in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the representation of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. You have been struggling for four years to put down rebellion. You denied in the beginning that any State had the right to go out, and it has been decided that no State has the right to drive or the power to go out of the Union; and when we have settled that by the force of military power of the Executive and judicial judgment, you turn around and assume that they are not and shall not be organized in. I am free to say to you as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn round and say that I direct in to all I profess, and have done in the last five years, and then say you must comply with the Constitution, when they yield obedience to the law; I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

I say that when these States comply with the Constitution; when they have given sufficient evidence of their fidelity that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law I cannot extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union not follow. It is not that, gentlemen, as we sing round their circle, we want people of treason in the South. I opposed the Davis and Toombs, the Mallorys, and a long list of others, whose names I need not repeat, and now when I turn around at the other end of the line I find men I came out by your side, you call them, (a voice, call them traitors,) which I resisted and opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and at the close I call on you, that I am still for the preservation of this Union. I am still for the restoration of the Union. I am still in favor of this great government of ours going on and following out its destiny. (A voice, "Give us the names.") A gentleman calls for their names. Well, suppose I should give you a dozen votes. (A voice, "We know them.") I know you do them. I repeat, as President of my country, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them as were the men who fought against us. (A voice, "What are the names?") I say Thadeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. (Tremendous applause.) I say Charles Sumner. (Great applause.) I say Wendall Phillips and other of the same stripe, are amongst them. (A voice, "Give it to Forney.") Some gentleman in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only just to say that I do not want the ammunition upon dead ducks. (Laughter and applause.) I stand on my platform. I stand for the constitution, where I placed my feet when I came into this public life. They may traduce me, they may slander, they may misrepresent me, but let me say to you, that it has not effect upon me, for I know I am right in my position that I do not intend to be bullied by traitors. (Applause and a cry, "the people will sustain you.") I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated but said directly, my intentions has been given in high places, that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a certain individual it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? What is the usurpation? I have been guilty of just always from standing between the people and the encroachments of power, and because I differed to my friends in a conversation with a fellow-citizen, and a Senator too, that I thought the amendments to the constitution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would lose all its dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a small time; because I supposed to say that if it was amended, and such and such amendments should be adopted, it was an usurpation of power that would have cost a King his head a certain time. (Laughter and applause), and in connection with his subject, it was explained by the same gentleman that he trembled and could not yield. (Laughter.) Yes there is an earthquake coming. There is a grand swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. (Thats true.) The American people will speak by their interests and they will know who are their friends and who their one minute men. Beginning with an Alderman and going through all the branches of the Legislature, (a voice, "from a ladder up.") Some gentlemen says I have been a tailor. (Tremendous applause.) Now that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and making close fits; (great laughter) always punctual with my customers, and always did good work. (A voice, "no patch work.") No, I do not want any patch work. I want a whole suit; but I will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends may say you are President, and you must not talk about such things." What principles are involved; my country men, when the existence of my country is imperilled, I will act as I always have, and speak. I have held nearly all positions from Alderman up to the Senate, and I defy the world to say that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or a promise he did not fulfill. Who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about beheading and usurpation; but when I was beheaded, I want the American people to witness, I do not want by intendos, by indirect works in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom, forgotten out of the way. I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination; and so get out of the way the obstacle in the road. There are traitors in this Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood which has been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Are they still unsatisfied? Do they still want more blood? Have they not got honor and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? No, my friends, I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise—his footsteps noiseless. I am enough to strike like man. I know they are willing to wound, but they are afraid to strike. (Applause.) If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and preservation of this Government in its original purity and stability, let it be shed. Let an altar to Liberty, take me and lay me upon it, and the sacrifice will be powerful and animates my existence more than ever. I am as true to the Union as my life. (Great applause.) I remember when it is poured out the blood of martyrs will be the seed of the church. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will continue to increase in strength and power. Although it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. Gentlemen, I have talked longer now, than I intended. I thank you for the honor you have done.

Let me say one other word in reference to the amendment to the Constitution, of the United States. When I reached Washington, for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State. I said that we had called a convention, and amended our Constitution, abolishing slavery in the State—I think I received the approbation of all in countenance, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution, he said when the three-fourths of the States, we have all pretty nearly all. I am in favor of amending the Constitution if there was any thing adopted. Said I, What is that, Mr. President? Said he, I have ignored the preserve this Union to us for four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation; yet, my great desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact under the Constitution, as it is. Gentlemen, But, said I, Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to? He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. "Mr. President, said I, that is in mind and purpose, yes, comprehension." The Senate ought to be the purpose of getting into a political tangle with the Supreme Court of the United States. The Judiciary Committee at the last session reported adversely, unanimously, similar resolutions. A proposition of the House of Representatives, already passed the Senate, and there is no necessity, I am for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution, but I say that the adoption of it will be of no use, it will amount to nothing, as each house would be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, and would exclude, if right to do so, I am say it.

Mr. Fessenden said he called up the motion because he considered it of the greatest importance. He did not think the nature was any desire to get up a quarrel between the President and Congress, and said he thought now was the time to discuss the question. He thought there could be no more important subject than the Senate and Representatives were too much excited to discuss the question calmly.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, thought the events of the last few days were too fresh in the memory of the Senators not to have some influence upon their votes. He would prefer that the discussion of the past few days has disappeared peculiar circumstance and passions, and influenced by the disturbance of the serenade upon the debate. Mr. Doolittle arose to correct a statement that had been made, that seemed to deny to Congress the right to judge of the qualifications of members, and the right of representation from the Southern States. He did not infer any such thing.

While pleased with his remarks he was called to order by Mr. Trumbull, who stated that a Senator opposed to taking up the resolution could not discuss its provisions. The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Fessenden was then taken on proceeding to the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. Carried: Yeas 36, Nays 19.

Mr. Fessenden then moved on the resolution, as follows: Resolved, That the Senate adhere to its position, that it is the exclusive right of each House of Congress to judge of the qualifications of its