THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,

TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,

One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.

The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail runs.

TERMS:

Single copies.....$1 50
In Clubs of five.....1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards.....1 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

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

See Advertisement
Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

New Dry Goods
Opening every day on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO

Tennessee.
The members from this State are admitted, and so is Sawyer's Harber Soap, to be the best article for Shaving and the Toilet, now in use

See Advertisement
Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Trimmings and Embroideries
At Auction. The stock of trimming store, (Mrs. Wallabe's) 185 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

See Advertisement
Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Reduction in price.
Cotton goods purchased since the late decline in price will be sold lower than you can buy them elsewhere, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO

Wholesale Buyers
Of dry goods will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember, we are on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

See Advertisement
Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Corns, Bunions.
And Diseased Nails instantaneously cured without pain or bleeding. Dr. Tyndall has revisited this city, and can be consulted, as heretofore, at No. 20, Fifth street. Office hours, from 12 to 5 p. m. He can be consulted during this week. Mar24:

See Advertisement
Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

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 FORREST.

See Advertisement
Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Reader.
Are your children troubled with worms? If so, procure a bottle of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, they are infallible for expelling worms, and the youngest child can take them with perfect safety. old in Pittsburgh, at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street

Messrs. Editors;
In the issue of some of yesterday morning's papers we notice an article headed, "Another strike among the drivers." The article does them a great wrong. The action of the drivers is called a strike for higher wages, which is not the case. The drivers struck manfully for their own rights and self-protection. They did not strike for higher wages nor the misunderstanding of collecting money and putting it in the box. The cause was simply this: The drivers, knowing the feeling of a portion of the Company and the sentiment of the community on Sunday's car running, thought that by running half of the cars on Sunday they could accomodate the church-going people and give some rest to themselves and stock, taking a turn about every other Sunday, thus meeting the approbation of the community and affording themselves a little rest.

Some papers assert that the drivers were discharged for neglecting their duties, or rebelling against the rules of the Company. The patrons of the road can bear us witness that never were more attentive and dutiful drivers on that road, and they have left it for no other motive, but because they wanted their rights respected.
ALL THE DRIVERS.

A Card.
I desire the public to understand that I being the starter on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway Company, informed them some time ago that I would not run on Sunday, and no arrangement having been made with me to this effect, I went to the office and informed the clerk that I wanted to settle and quit. This was done and I was not "discharged," as published.
EMANUEL FREDERICK.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin'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. Roofs made for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.
White sets cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the fleet. 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.

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 Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 149 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 Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made 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. Weler a call.

A Broken Down System.
There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want, is *vigor—vital strength*, and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a general invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feeble sex as to those of man.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Death of an Old and Respectable Merchant—Dr. Jayne Seriously Ill.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—James Martin, formerly of the firm of Thorne & Martin, one of the oldest and most respected Philadelphia merchants, died on Saturday, aged seventy-eight years.
Dr. David Jayne, well known as the proprietor of the many large granite and marble buildings in this city, is lying at the point of death. He is suffering from pneumonia.

The Trial of the Rebel Major Gee.
NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Tribune's* special reports the trial of the rebel Major Gee, at Raleigh, N. C., and says at the rate the examination is going on, a month or more must elapse before the trial is concluded. The counsel for the defense have notified the Judge Advocate to issue about one hundred and twenty subpoenas for witnesses, in behalf of the prisoner.

Fire in Chicago.
CHICAGO, March 5.—This morning a fire destroyed the sylor mill of Packer & James, No. 113 Furman street. Loss about $10,000. Insured $4,000.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Clymer Nominated for Governor.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 5, 1866.

Clymer has just been nominated for Governor on the fourth ballot, receiving 72 votes and General Cass 36.

THE HARPER'S FERRY GOVERNMENT WORKS.

Total National Bank Currency.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS.

American Land Bonds for Europe.

BUSINESS OF THE PERUVIAN BUREAU.

Discharge of Treasury Clerks.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE.

Smuggling from the Canadian Provinces

MINISTER TO EQUADOR APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: A strong effort is being made for the establishment of Government gun shops and arsenal at Harpers Ferry. It is estimated that two million dollars or thereabouts, will replace the government property at that point destroyed during the war, and the Shenandoah people are anxious that the same should be appropriated. Meanwhile orders have been issued from the Ordnance Department for the removal of the small remaining portion of machinery and other armory property at the Ferry to Springfield, Massachusetts.

The *Tribune's* special says that the 11th U. S. Infantry, Col. Erastus D. Keyes commanding, have been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Auger, commanding the Washington Department.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department last month, amounted to $47,927,228.11 during the same period, redemptions of matured fractional currency were made amounting to $2,858,000. The total amount of National Bank currency issued by the Treasury Department up to date, is $256,252,780, of which amount $133,988 was issued last week.

The office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, which has the settlement of all military and naval claims against the government, last month revised accounts involving the sum of $37,357,469.

The gas monopoly of Washington, having sent in a bill of six hundred dollars, for the gas used in the Postoffice building during the month of February, when the whole building, except the City Postoffice, is closed at four o'clock, the Postmaster General has ordered that the gas be cut off and kerosene and petroleum used instead.

The *Herald's* special says: A proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by a German named Sturz, for the issue of land bonds or land scrip of the United States in Europe, each bond to represent the value of so many acres here, to be taken up by the holder of the bond upon his arrival in this country. Mr. Sturz states that the desire to possess a piece of land, however small, is universal among the lower class of Germans, and that the United States land bonds would be eagerly bought up throughout the whole Germany and that the sale of land bonds would enormously increase emigration to this country.

In view of the probable increase of National Banks, a number of institutions have filed their applications with the Comptroller of the Currency.

The recommendation of the Internal Revenue Commissioner to reduce the tax on whiskey is not likely to be adopted as Congressional elections are close and a bill is made in the tax.

General Grant, accompanied by Colonel Rowlett, is expected in Washington. His several children are in boarding schools in Georgetown, preparatory to entering that institution next fall, which commences on the 15th.

The *World's* special says: The case of Detective L. C. Baker has been set for trial in the Criminal Court on Tuesday next.

The monthly report of the Pension office for the month just passed, exhibits an addition to the pension roll of 1,623 new names. Of these 236 are widows, mothers and minors, and the remaining 1,387 were invalids. During the same length of time 646 claims were rejected, 46 were suspended and 188 widows dropped from the roll, 1,387 invalids were stricken off, leaving a net increase of 236. The number of applications received during the month was larger than for any previous month since the date of the act of July 4, 1864, and the number of claims now pending is larger than at any previous period. Nearly 30,000 circulars and letters were dispatched from this office during the month, the larger proportion being relative to business connected with the widows' branch, in response to inquiries made at this office by agents, claimants and others.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing notices of discharge for about seventy-five clerks. Hundreds of applications for positions are still being made, though the force is being reduced.

The Treasury Department has received from Charleston, S. C., a new counterfeit on the fifty dollar compound interest note.

The Commissioner of Customs has received advices from Montana Territory, stating that large quantities of goods have been and are now being smuggled into Idaho, and that the mines from the Canadian provinces, goods have been seized to the amount of three thousand dollars, and the collector of that district reports that he is bending every energy to the breaking up of the smuggling now carried on in that quarter.

The *Times'* special says: The President has appointed T. Coggeshall, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador, in place of F. Hassurek, resigned. The appointment is made upon the recommendation of Postmaster Dennison and Gov. Cox, of Ohio. Mr. Coggeshall was for a time assistant editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, afterwards, librarian for the Ohio Legislature and is now clerk of the Ohio Senate.

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

Ecuador Joined the Alliance.

DISASTER TO THE PERUVIAN NAVY.

Spanish Fleet at Valparaiso.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult., has arrived.

Ecuador has joined the alliance of Chili and Peru against the Spaniards, and there is a prospect that other republics will follow the example. Disaster has befallen the Peruvian navy. The steam frigate Amazonas, of forty guns, and the ironclad Huascar, having been run on shore and proved a total loss.

The American steamer Uncle Sam has been seized at Panama on suspicion of being engaged in loading supplies intended for the Spanish squadron, and a guard of fifty Panama soldiers has been placed on board of her during the pendency of an investigation of the matter.

All the Spanish fleet remained at Valparaiso except two screw frigates—Villa de Madrid and Blanco. These vessels are after the allied squadron. They looked into the Bay of Talcahuana, and were last seen off the island of Juan Fernandez. It is thought that the Spaniards may establish a depot of coal and provisions at the latter point. Commodore Nunez, commander of the Spanish squadron, had declared that all Chilian coal, no matter where found, will be considered contraband of war, and has also notified the foreign consuls at Valparaiso that the blockade of Callera has been raised.

A serious fight had occurred at the Chincha Islands between Chinese coolies and their overseers. The military was called out, and a large number of rioters were killed.

The trial of Bradley and Joke at Panama for the robbery of Paymaster Rittenhouse was concluded, and both were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Steamer Lockwood Burned.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES REPORTED LOST.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—J. M. Waskone, President, and A. T. Smith, Secretary, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, are expected here from Texas during the week. A general meeting of the stockholders takes place here during the present month. Direct railroad communication between here and Memphis will be speedily completed, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad having loaned the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad $300,000 for that purpose.

The Memphis *Dispatch* says, The steamer Lockwood exploded her boiler twenty miles from Memphis and was burned. Twenty-five lives are reported lost. Particulars hereafter.

Joe Johnston in Washington—Sommes Paroled—Decision against a Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special Washington despatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says: The ex-General Joe Johnson is here to testify before the Committee on Reconstruction.

The parole of Capt. Sommes has been decided to be with the high legal authorities, so he will not probably be tried.

Judge Daly decided, to-day, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of George W. Clarke against the Sixth Avenue Railroad company, that the present rate of fare is illegal. The ground of this decision was that the company having its charter on condition that the rate of fare shall not exceed five cents, cannot increase the rate unless authorized to do so by some paramount authority, and that the imposition of the internal revenue tax of one-eighth of one cent, which tax the company may add to its fare if possible, confers no right whatever to collect the other one-eighth.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

Memorial of its Representatives

U. S. SUPREME COURT CASES.

Treaties with Indian Tribes.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The report and joint resolution in relation to the admission of Tennessee, from the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, were accompanied by various papers, including a memorial of the Representatives elect, Cooper, Leftwich, Stokes and Morgan, of that State, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, in which they say the government of Tennessee is republican in form as well as in spirit, and asks that the same be recognized and properly guaranteed as the true State of Tennessee, and entitled to such immunities, franchises, and prerogatives as States enjoyed by act of Congress of 1796 until her relations were disturbed by the action of portion of her citizens. They set forth the reasons for this practice. The report gives testimony of Brevet Brigadier General Hatchler. He says that leaving out the eastern portion of the State he should think it was largely opposed to the general government; that there is no good feeling toward the government, and little good feeling except in East Tennessee. Public sentiment in the latter is in main loyal. He considers West Tennessee as disloyal as Mississippi. East Tennessee, is the only portion of the State from which troops can be withdrawn with safety. Maj.-Gen. Geo. L. Thomas testified that he has studied the condition of Tennessee carefully, and it is his opinion that if protected and encouraged by a small union force the loyal sentiment would gain complete ascendancy in a year or two. He does not think it would be safe at this time to remove troops or withdraw martial law, or restore the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to its full extent. East Tennessee is safe, because the Union element, which preponderates in Middle Tennessee is disturbed by personal enmities and hatred much more than by the disloyalty of persons against the Union. Since the close of the war, the Union element in the minority, but the Union sentiment is gradually approaching a good loyal standard, and the Union men on both sides of the Mississippi River are improving. General Fisk testifies that he has half a million of freedmen under his charge, and the great mass are in good condition and improving, but need the protection of the government now complained of. Many outrages are committed against them, as in justice to the negro. Those who evince their loyalty to the government are the ones shot and driven from their homes. The state, and opposed to educating the negro and fitting him for a place before the law. All the freedmen in Tennessee who are able desire employment, but need some power to enforce the law. Martial law, or martial law combined, the writ of habeas corpus at present restored. As to loyalty, the majority of the people in Tennessee are opposed to the Government. If every man should vote who ought to vote, the State would be manifested. Col. Wm. Spence testifies that the poorer classes in Tennessee were loyal if proper steps were made to protect them. He thinks the disloyal sentiments is much greater in West than in Middle Tennessee, and that the admission of Senators and Representatives from there would have a good effect, as it would give the loyal men courage to act in unison, and the people would become better satisfied.

Editor States Senator elect, D. Patterson, testified that the sentiment of East Tennessee is very much loyal, but there are quite a few rebels there, and there was nothing to fear from rebel influence. He doubts whether there would be three votes in East Tennessee where public candidates for office would present themselves. The trouble is in Middle and Western Tennessee. He thinks there is more disloyalty in Western than in Middle Tennessee, but less substance in it. Speaking of the Representation being in Senate and House, he thought it would be a good advantage to the loyal sentiment of Tennessee if it were admitted to representation in Congress. The national Union party would do us good at home.

Mr. Hogg represented a minority report with the following resolutions:

First—That Tennessee is now, and has been, at all times since her admission, one of the States of the United States of America.

Second—No State can by any act of its people be so withdrawn from the Union without the consent of every other State.

Third—The people of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the compact of the Union, claim of the right to withdraw from the Union, and to confederate with the States of America, but a portion of her people in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the United States, made the attempt to withdraw the State from the Union, and to form a new Union with the States of the Confederate Government, and that the conflict created by the action of the people of Tennessee, with the aid of the so-called Confederate Government, became a war between the States in a conflict of arms. That conflict declared that the claim of the people of Tennessee that the Union of the States was dissolved, and that the State was by the federal government, and that it was a violation of the constitutional relations of Tennessee within the Union was prevented by the arbitrament of the sword.

Fourth—There is no such thing as a State being out of the Union, and consequently no local and domestic legislation, without absolute right to demand representation in Congress, and the constitution is based upon rights of States.

Fifth—This joint resolution does not admit the people of Tennessee to take their seats in this body upon their qualifying by oath as members of Congress.

Sixth—There is no question in the minds of the committee as to the loyalty of the members-elect from Tennessee, but they find the fact that the State of Tennessee is now one of the United States of America, and that the joint resolution contained ought to have the oath of office administered to them at once by the clerk, and be admitted as members of this House; and therefore it is recommended, as a substitute, for the said joint resolution the following resolution, which at once adopt the following resolutions, or one of similar character, to wit:

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Several cases of much interest were before the supreme court today, among others that of Milligan, who, in New Jersey, tried before a Military Commission in Indiana, on charge of conspiring against the State, in behalf of Indianapolis, seized upon by the State government, convicted, and sentenced to be hung. The present application for his release, imprisonment for life, and they now apply for a release, on the ground of non-jurisdiction. The argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, for the petitioner. Gen. Blair followed by Judge Black and General Garfield on the same side, and they will be followed by Attorney General Speed, Mr. Carter, and W. M. Stanbury, for the government. David D. Field will close the argument for petitioner. Six of the counsel is allowed three hours for his argument.

The Court will render its opinion on an appeal from Iowa, reaffirming one heretofore pronounced, that the county or municipal corporation has no control power to subscribe for railroad stocks; they can exercise no such power unless express authority be given by the Legislature for that purpose.

Two cases, one from Michigan and the other from Minnesota, involve the question of intercourse with Indian tribes, and involving the legality of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians. The action of Congress of 1862, prohibiting such sales, were for their better protection. Congress claims the right of control over the exchange of commodities. This is the essence of commerce.

The Government claims that the laws were warranted by a clause in the Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce with Indian tribes.

The treaty with the Creek Nation was signed on Saturday afternoon, as the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The treaty, among other important stipulations, cede the west half of their domain to the United States, emancipated negroes to equal and civil rights, and to grant the right of way for the construction of a railroad through their country, and also agree to such legislation on the part of Congress as may be necessary to establish a judicial system in Indian Territories, and a General Council, with definite legislative powers, composed of two delegates from each nation. A new treaty was consummated between the United States and Seminole nations, of their principal chiefs, Charles and Blue Jacket, headed the delegation. Treaties are also being prepared, and will soon be completed with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and two bands of the Chippewas, of Lake Superior, of Fort Band, and those of the Lac De Thambeau.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has issued a circular directing that each Assistant Commissioner and Consul state the laws with regard to the marriage and divorce of white persons, and embody them for the benefit of freedmen. He says it is desirable to prevent, if possible, the freedmen from being led into illegal and domestic legislation, without absolute regard to demand representation in Congress, as the constitution is based upon rights of States.

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Mr. Bingham said he had no objections provided there would be no lengthy debate.

Mr. Conness said he desired to call up, unless the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague, wished to debate it. He hoped it would be brought to a vote.

Mr. Sprague said he considered it his duty to fight this measure step by step, under all circumstances and upon every occasion, and to organize it with any measure that might be before the Senate. He would take occasion to express his disapprobation of it as often as it was presented to the Senate. New reasons occurred to him every day for opposing it, and he did not mean that these reasons should be forgotten. He would take up all the time he had leisure to express, or memory, at all times when this bill was up, whether it was this morning or at any other time. He hoped an attempt would not be made to press it to a vote in the five minutes remaining of the morning hour.

Mr. Conness said it was not fair that the Senator from Rhode Island, after he had occupied so much time in discussing this bill, should try to prevent the Senate from coming to a vote. He was astonished at the position taken by him. He (Sprague) ought not to be concerned in the bill after he had discharged his duty in opposing it in several speeches. He hoped a vote would now be taken.

The morning hour expired, and the President pro tem. said the special order, which was the proposition to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation, was before the Senate.

Mr. Conness asked the postponement of the special order to permit a vote to be taken on the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses.

Mr. Fessenden objected, as he was sure it would lead to debates, if the proposed amendment to the Constitution was taken up.

Mr. Pomeroy took the floor and made a lengthy address, on the question of slavery and its influence upon American institutions. He took the ground in favor of universal suffrage, secured by the Constitutional amendment, that no other such a measure could be passed by the requisite number at the present time. We conquered in the late war, said Mr. Pomeroy, and we are entitled to the rights of conquerors. We are entitled to a full security in the future. We ought not to hesitate about the affair. It ought to be full and ample. If suffrage in the rebel States was now placed in the hands where it was before the war, what reason have we for believing there will not be a future war if the leading and voluntary rebels are not disenfranchised, and all loyal men enfranchised there. While the author, Sir George Grey made the motion in the Commons, John Bright protested against the suspension and relaxed the government for its mismanagement of affairs in Ireland. Mr. J. S. Mill considered that the occasion was one of great grief and humiliation, if Ireland the former years had been a victim of this government of late years, there could be no doubt of a loud and deep response on the other side of the Atlantic that there would be no cause for that humiliation, if Ireland by the action of the present ministry, and the great mass in good condition and improving, but need the protection of the government now complained of. Many outrages are committed against them, as in justice to the negro. Those who evince their loyalty to the government are the ones shot and driven from their homes. The state, and opposed to educating the negro and fitting him for a place before the law. All the freedmen in Tennessee who are able desire employment, but need some power to enforce the law. Martial law, or martial law combined, the writ of habeas corpus at present restored. As to loyalty, the majority of the people in Tennessee are opposed to the Government. If every man should vote who ought to vote, the State would be manifested. Col. Wm. Spence testifies that the poorer classes in Tennessee were loyal if proper steps were made to protect them. He thinks the disloyal sentiments is much greater in West than in Middle Tennessee, and that the admission of Senators and Representatives from there would have a good effect, as it would give the loyal men courage to act in unison, and the people would become better satisfied.

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Mr. Pomeroy took the floor and made a lengthy address, on the question of slavery and its influence upon American institutions. He took the ground in favor of universal suffrage, secured by the Constitutional amendment, that no other such a measure could be passed by the requisite number at the present time. We conquered in the late war, said Mr. Pomeroy, and we are entitled to the rights of conquerors. We are entitled to a full security in the future. We ought not to hesitate about the affair. It ought to be full and ample. If suffrage in the rebel States was now placed in the hands where it was before the war, what reason have we for believing there will not be a future war if the leading and voluntary rebels are not disenfranchised, and all loyal men enfranchised there. While the author, Sir George Grey made the motion in the Commons, John Bright protested against the suspension and relaxed the government for its mismanagement of affairs in Ireland. Mr. J. S. Mill considered that the occasion was one of great grief and humiliation, if Ireland the former years had been a victim of this government of late years, there could be no doubt of a loud and deep response on the other side of the Atlantic that there would be no cause for that humiliation, if Ireland by the action of the present ministry, and the great mass in good condition and improving, but need the protection of the government now complained of. Many outrages are committed against them, as in justice to the negro. Those who evince their loyalty to the government are the ones shot and driven from their homes. The state, and opposed to educating the negro and fitting him for a place before the law. All the freedmen in Tennessee who are able desire employment, but need some power to enforce the law. Martial law, or martial law combined, the writ of habeas corpus at present restored. As to loyalty, the majority of the people in Tennessee are opposed to the Government. If every man should vote who ought to vote, the State would be manifested. Col. Wm. Spence testifies that the poorer classes in Tennessee were loyal if proper steps were made to protect them. He thinks the disloyal sentiments is much greater in West than in Middle Tennessee, and that the admission of Senators and Representatives from there would have a good effect, as it would give the loyal men courage to act in unison, and the people would become better satisfied.

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Mr. Hogg represented a minority report with the following resolutions:

First—That Tennessee is now, and has been, at all times since her admission, one of the States of the United States of America.

Second—No State can by any act of its people be so withdrawn from the Union without the consent of every other State.

Third—The people of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the compact of the Union, claim of the right to withdraw from the Union, and to confederate with the States of America, but a portion of her people in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the United States, made the attempt to withdraw the State from the Union, and to form a new Union with the States of the Confederate Government, and that the conflict created by the action of the people of Tennessee, with the aid of the so-called Confederate Government, became a war between the States in a conflict of arms. That conflict declared that the claim of the people of Tennessee that the Union of the States was dissolved, and that the State was by the federal government, and that it was a violation of the constitutional relations of Tennessee within the Union was prevented by the arbitrament of the sword.

Fourth—There is no such thing as a State being out of the Union, and consequently no local and domestic legislation, without absolute regard to demand representation in Congress, as the constitution is based upon rights of States.

Fifth—This joint resolution does not admit the people of Tennessee to take their seats in this body upon their qualifying by oath as members of Congress.

Sixth—There is no question in the minds of the committee as to the loyalty of the members-elect from Tennessee, but they find the fact that the State of Tennessee is now one of the United States of America, and that the joint resolution contained ought to have the oath of office administered to them at once by the clerk, and be admitted as members of this House; and therefore it is recommended, as a substitute, for the said joint resolution the following resolution, which we adopt, and adopt the following resolutions, or one of similar character, to wit:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, That Representatives elect to Congress from Tennessee, are hereby admitted to take their seats in the House as members thereof, upon their taking the oath prescribed by law.

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