THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

P. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } Editors.

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CITY ITEMS.

Muslins

At less than market rates, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Grenadines.

New and beautiful styles, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Ginghams.

The best goods in the city for the money, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Colored Alpacas,

All shades, very cheap, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

I hereby challenge any person to question my right to manufacture the above, and offer the same for sale at my new Stores, 107 Smithfield street, and opposite the Postoffice.

J. M. FELTON.

It is an Exploded Idea

That consumption cannot be cured, for we have the evidence daily that persons in the last stage are being cured and restored to health and vigor by using the Rev. A. Wilson's Great Consumptive Remedy. Many persons have been cured by it. Call and procure, or it will be mailed to you, a pamphlet giving a full history of this remarkable medicine.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

It is said by those who have the best right to know, that most kinds of goods are selling at less than the cost of production or importation, and that desirable goods are scarce with the exception of Sheetings and Shirtings, and that as a consequence of this prices cannot go lower, and may advance. If this be so it is the part of wisdom for those who are wanting to make purchases at once, and especially so, as the Messrs. Barker & Co., 56 Market street, are offering a mammoth and unusually varied stock at very low prices. Buyers, both at wholesale and retail, should make a note of this.

The Virgin Gold Mining Company.

As will be seen by an advertisement of this Company on another page, the large and valuable properties which constitute its basis are offered to the public on such conditions and accompanied by such fair and equitable features, that the Company will at once commend itself to the confidence not only of the man of moderate means but to the capitalist.

Already a large number of subscriptions have been received. The list is rapidly filling up, and it is expected in a very short time to issue notices to subscribers for their first meeting for organization. Those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing one one or more of the remaining $100 "original interest" in this large and already powerful Company, should at once send in their subscriptions.

25 Cents! 25 Cents! 25 cents!

What 25 cents will do.
What 25 cents will do.

63 Fifth street.
63 Fifth street.

Admission free.
Admission free.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and as a matter of course,

Everybody is delighted.
Everybody is delighted.

A specialty,
A specialty,

Our Groceries.
Our Groceries.

The best of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Mustard, &c. Call and see how we sell them

New Goods.
New Goods.

Arriving daily.
Arriving daily.

A large line of goods for the ladies. Remember the number, 63 Fifth street, opposite the Opera House.

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The Grand Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN AND REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches as the answer

BUILD UP YOUR MAN.

Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs as a Tonic is iterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency.

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the reviving and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There is no substitute for or successaneum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonics,

AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent Invigorator and Corrective. Sold everywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 27, 1865.*

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

War Statistics—The Death Record of the Loyal States—Loss of Life in the Regular and Volunteer Armies.

The following table shows the total casualties in action and from the effects of wounds and disease, in the volunteer troops furnished by the several States and Territories, in the regular and colored troops, and other organizations, raised directly under the authority of the United States, and the aggregate number of troops raised under all calls reduced to the three years' standard:

States.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Killed and died of wounds.	Died of Disease.	Aggregate.	Aggregate number of men enrolled under all calls, reduced to standard of three years.
Maine	2,801	5,544	8,415	56,995	64,410	.....
New Hampshire	1,661	5,220	6,881	30,967	37,848	.....
Vermont	1,592	2,993	4,591	29,022	33,613	.....
Massachusetts	6,929	9,009	15,933	123,944	139,877	.....
Rhode Island	476	1,073	1,549	17,878	19,427	.....
Connecticut	1,902	2,309	4,211	50,514	54,725	.....
New York	11,445	17,407	31,852	381,026	412,878	.....
Pennsylvania	10,194	11,089	21,274	95,795	117,069	.....
Delaware	310	314	624	267,58[illegible]	268,212	.....
Maryland	718	853	1,571	10,321	11,892	.....
Dis. of Columbia	55	244	299	10,021	10,320	.....
Ohio	11,237	14,208	25,435	11,501	36,936	.....
Indiana	5,917	12,202	18,119	127,076	145,195	.....
Illinois	8,908	19,034	28,942	152,283	181,225	.....
Michigan	3,927	8,429	12,356	112,624	124,980	.....
Wisconsin	3,818	6,806	10,624	80,865	91,489	.....
Minnesota	691	1,670	2,361	18,595	20,956	.....
Iowa	3,144	8,642	12,086	19,075	31,161	.....
Kansas	1,226	2,154	3,120	68,182	71,302	.....
California	92	220	301	15,654	15,955	.....
West Virginia	1,315	1,842	3,025	7,451	10,476	.....
Kentucky	1,964	5,245	7,149	27,053	34,202	.....
Missouri	2,255	7,546	9,711	70,348	80,059	.....
Tennessee	2,222	5,853	8,075	36,192	44,267	.....
Mississippi	166	469	635	13,077	13,712	.....
Alabama	65	250	355	.....	355	.....
Florida	102	169	271	.....	271	.....
Texas	83	278	311	.....	311	.....
North Carolina	54	349	403	.....	403	.....
Louisiana	22	769	991	.....	991	.....
Arkansas	304	545	929	.....	929	.....
Nevada	10	225	235	.....	235	.....
Oregon	67	667	734	.....	734	.....
Colorado	108	207	315	.....	315	.....
Indian Territory	374	416	790	.....	1,792	.....
Washington Ter	29	107	136	.....	.....	.....
Dakota Ter	.....	10	10	.....	802	.....
Nebraska Ter	14	123	137	.....	141	.....
New Texico Ter	23	160	183	.....	183	.....
U. S. V. (Pontiac Rebels)	14	352	366	.....	1,011	.....
Hancock's Corps of Veterans	9	406	415	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi Marine Brigade	248	185	433	.....	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps	114	1,320	1,394	.....	.....	.....
Regular Army	2,947	2,423	4,870	.....	.....	.....
Colored Troops	2,597	23,201	25,798	.....	.....	.....
Total	86,089	184,351	270,440	2,194,511	.....	.....

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 108. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Merchants' National Bank Failure.

AFFAIRS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAUS.

Cotton Suits at Savannah.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The doors of the Merchants' National Bank continue open, and the officers remain there making promises of future redemption, but with no prospect of being able to fulfill them. It appears that there was no deposit from the Interior Department on account of Indian funds $2,657, Postoffice Department, Dead Letter fund, waste paper fund and Disbursing Clerk, $9,000; Treasury Department five thousand dollars, and other Paymasters and Quartermasters, $64,153; total, $87,810. General Spinner holds above the amount necessary for the redemption of the notes of the bank, about $140,000, leaving a loss for the Government of $52,000, without having recourse to stockholders or counting upon the probable non-return of a large portion of the notes of the bank, or the bank recovering or having any. The official inquiry now going on will soon demonstrate the amount of the private deposits, their liabilities and assets.

Information from Baltimore indicates that nothing of any account will be received from Bayne, or Bayne & Co., of Baltimore. The failure of the Merchants' National Bank has caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction among depositors in other institutions, and to-day quite a run was made upon some others. Some depositors in other institutions, and a large amount of deposits have been removed to Jay Cooke's, the First National, and the United States Treasury. There are no other suspensions, however, and it is announced by Maury & Co. that they will resume to-morrow.

On May first there was in the various public depositories, $24,223,730.39. There are Government securities held by General Spinner amounting to $25,114,500.

The Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has just reported to the Assistant Commissioner at Richmond, for an official, a thorough investigation of the affairs of the freedmen in the State, of which he has just completed an inspection. His report on his whole is comparatively favorable. He represents the various colored schools as generally well attended, and the prejudice existing against the freedmen, slowly but surely diminishing. The sanitary condition of the freedmen has so far improved throughout the State, that all bureau hospitals have been abolished, the employers, in compliance with the terms of their labor contracts, furnishing the requisite medical attendance. The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. The wages of the freedmen average about twelve dollars per month, including food, quarters and medical attendance.

Dispatches from North Carolina reveal further acts of malfeasance on the part of the agents of the Freedmens Bureau in that State. Colonel Whittlesey, the Commissioner for the State, and several of his subordinates, with headquarters at Raleigh, are charged with the assistance of some Massachusetts philanthropists, in running plantations on private account, and working delinquent or disorderly darkies on them for punishment. Several arrests have been made and more will be, it is reported.

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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a letter of reply to a gentleman of Buffalo, New York, upon the decision of Judge Smalley, of Vermont, while sitting in equity in the western part of New York, says: The rule laid down by Judge Smalley as to the cases in which he thinks the Judge ought not to sit in the assessment, may, I be supposed, be taken as the rule of that District, as Judge Hall, Smalley, as to the right of making a second assessment. The Commissioner does not agree with Judge Smalley's opinion, even in his district, either as a matter of law or policy.

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ANOTHER CANADIAN SCARE.

Fenian War Vessels Reported in Georgian Bay.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special to the *Herald* from Owen sound, on May 6th says: There was a panic here last night over the Fenian reports. Parties have arrived from the lake coast and made affidavits before the magistrate that they had seen seven Fenian war vessels in Georgian Bay, heading for this port. Intense excitement followed. As all the volunteers are on the frontier duty, volunteers from the interior towns were sent for. Messengers turned out, and the entire population paraded the streets all night and to-day. Some are so badly frightened that they have buried their valuables.

A DISTINGUISHED ODD FELLOW DEAD.

Reported Cholera Case Untrue.

NEW YORK, May 8.—John J. Davies, G. M. of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, died in Brooklyn this morning. He was also at the time of his death Grand Scribe of Grand Encampment, and representative of that body in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He had been a member of the Order a quarter of a century.

The rumor which prevailed yesterday to the effect that an unknown person named Allan, had died of cholera at Bellevue Hospital, proves, on investigation, to have been without foundation, the person in question having died from hernia.

The health authorities are of the opinion that there is no appearance of the epidemic yet in this city.

Judge Clark, of the Supreme Court, has granted the application made by the Corporation Counsel to open a judgment for thirty-seven thousand dollars, given in the case of George Law, against the city, for work alleged to have been performed in the battery enlargement.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Estimated Loss, $200,000.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The buildings Nos. 256, 258 and 262 South Water st., were destroyed by fire last night. The principal losers are, McCormick & Cornender, oil, paints, &c., $100,000; Samuel Sickerson and Walter S. Gurnee, owners of buildings, $200,000. The insurance will cover the loss.

Cholera Ship Report—Bark Sunk—Consectient Politics.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The health officer's report shows three new cases and three deaths from cholera, since the last return. Sixty-five convalescent patients have been transferred from the hospital ship to the ship saratoga, leaving number of deaths by cholera is fifty.

The bark Anthrop from Clenfugo for Portland, sunk at sea on the second from the ot, were picked up by the schooner Walter Raleigh and brought to this port.

The Legislature of Connecticut will meet this week, probably on Wednesday evening, to elect a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, governor for the last seven years, Congress, and the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, incumbent are the rival candidates.

Americans Visiting Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The number of Americans visiting Europe is shown by the amount of passports issued by the Department of State to be largely increasing. More have been issued in 1866 than in any previous year.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia with an additional section as an amendment, requesting the President to forward a copy of the resolution to the Emperor of Russia. The resolution as amended by the Committe on Foreign Affairs was passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States with an amendment as a sub-titute, viz: The Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Ramsay as an amendment by the Committee.

The substitute reads as follows: Joint resolution providing quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of the Asiatic cholera.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of War, with the co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Treasury, whose concurrent action shall be directed by the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, to an efficient and uniform system of quarantine against the introduction into this country of the Asiatic cholera through its ports of entry, wherever the same may be threatened by prevalence of the said disease in countries having direct commercial intercourse with United States. 2d, that he shall also enforce the establishment of sanitary cordons to prevent the spread of said disease from infected districts adjacent to or within the limits of the United States; third, that said secretaries are hereby authorized to use the means at their command to carry out the foregoing provisions; fourth, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to open correspondence with foreign powers whose proximity to the United States will endanger the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country through their ports, or territory, soliciting their co-operation with this government in such efforts to prevent the introduction of said disease; provided this resolution shall continue in force from its passage until the second Monday of December, A. D. 1866, and no longer.

The morning hour expired and the pending subject went over.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance committee, reported the legislative appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed. The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from internal revenue tax was received from the House, taken up on motion of Mr. Cowan and passed.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which pending amendments on Mr. Trumbull's amendment, relative to appointments to offices, the amendment was then open to amendment.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the result of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the freedmen in the State, of which he has just completed an inspection. His report on his whole is comparatively favorable. He represents the various colored schools as generally well attended, and the prejudice existing against the freedmen, slowly but surely diminishing. The sanitary condition of the freedmen has so far improved throughout the State, that all bureau hospitals have been abolished, the employers, in compliance with the terms of their labor contracts, furnishing the requisite medical attendance. The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. The wages of the freedmen average about twelve dollars per month, including food, quarters and medical attendance.

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HOUSE.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved to postpone the special order, being the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, said it would be a national calamity to have the tax bill delayed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, hoped that no such disposition would be made of it. He had no idea that the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment would occupy two or three days, and it was not the purpose of the Committee to have the other two measures acted on until it was seen what disposition the Senate would make of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Garfield's motion, saying he wanted to see who were in favor of giving the negro the preference over the important interests of the country. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas, 51; nays, 82; so the motion was lost.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking, to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, and other banks, and to report money deposited in such banks, and by whom, the cause of their failure, and also what further legislation is necessary in relation to the national banks, to protect the public and the government, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution reported by the Reconstruction Committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The debate was opened by Mr. Stevens in support of the joint resolution.

Mr. Stevens said that the proposition before the House fell far short of his wishes, but he believed that it was all that could be obtained only Congress, but the several States, were to be consulted. On careful survey of the whole ground, the Committee did not believe that nineteen of the loyal States could be induced to ratify any proposition more stringent than this. He repeated nineteen States, for he utterly repudiated and scorned the idea that any State not actually in the Union was to be counted on the question of ratification. It was absurd to suppose that any more than three-fourths of the States which proposed the amendment were required to make it valid. Believing, then, that this was the best proposition that could be made effectual, he (Mr. Stevens) accepted it. Referring to the other constitutional amendment passed in the House this session, and which waited in the Senate, he said it was slaughtered by a puerile and pedantic criticism. Its death, produced by self-righteous Republicans and unrighteous Copperheads, had postponed perhaps for ages the salvation of the colored race, but it would not do for those who had for thirty years fought the battle of liberty to be frightened at the fangs of modern catamounts. He (Mr. Stevens) adjourned until next Congress unless the constitutional validity of the third, and if he should be allowed to live, he would be heard in favor of equal rights. Amid applause, he said that when he had been made vice President of the United States, he was overcome the belief that such sentiments should stand as part of the United States Treasury. There he supposed that there was a difference of opinion upon the wisdom of policy between the President and the great body of his party which had been instrumental in making him President, upon some subjects, but he thought, which he now think, and which I for one, am willing to stand on fundamental, if there are any vital and fundamental questions in the national politics. He found that he was in no danger of being overwhelmed by opposed his election, and at variance with those who had given him the election.

Mr. Doolittle said that his colleague, Mr. Howe, had recently presented to the Senate, on the occasion on which he (Doolittle) was absent, resolutions of the Wisconsin legislature, condemning him (Doolittle), and requesting him to resign. The resolutions were not addressed to the Senate, but to them the Senate could take no action. He was called upon to vote on the question of the policy of the President for the reorganization of the Union, and he had exercised the right of opinion? Did his colleague, Mr. Howe, endorse that?

Mr. Doolittle, referring to the subject of reconstruction, said that the Special Committee in its report, had abandoned negro suffrage, and it had also abandoned that other idea that the States of the South were not States, but territories.

Mr. Conness rose to a question of order. The debate was taking too wide a range. The Senators were not confining themselves to the question before the Senate.

Mr. Wilson was surprised that the senator from California, (Mr. Conness,) who occupied more time than any one else in the Senate, should raise such an objection.

Mr. Cowan said that Mr. Wilson had accused the President of a design to betray the Republican party. He (Mr. Wilson) had revealed the secrets of the Executive session. So far from betraying the Republican party, the President to-day stands firmly upon the platform of the Republicans. He (Mr. Cowan) would undertake to show that all the divergence had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) and his party, who never really belonged to the Republican party, and when the Republican party had been compelled to drag along with it.

Mr. Doolittle continuing, said: The position of Mr. Johnson towards the Republican party was similar to that of Mr. Lincoln towards the same party after the Baltimore Convention. The Chicago Convention cemented the Union party together in favor of Mr. Lincoln. He (Mr. Doolittle) believed that the next fall elections would show a majority in favor of the present Executive. The President would not be driven out of the Union party, no matter who might leave it. Or who might come into it. The Democratic party had been vanquished with the rebellion, and now avowed Was the Union party in 1864, victory! If the President had erred at all, it had been in being too lenient in tolerating the vilest of personal abuse from newspapers whose editors or proprietors hold office under his administration.

Mr. Howe replied to the remarks of Mr. Doolittle in relation to the presentation by him of the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature. The resolutions were sent to him and he presented them. He did not present an opinion for or against them.

The Senate, pending the consideration of the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, at five o'clock, adjourned.

Wendell Phillips Speech.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following are the more noticeable points in the speech of Wendell Phillips at the anti-slavery anniversary meeting to-day: He read a resolution setting forth that but the scene of the late war was changed; that it was transferred from Lee in arms, to chicanery from Richmond to the White House. He believed in universal enfranchisement and universal amnesty, although he was not opposed to punishing rebels. Disfranchisement, which Congress is now discussing, but blinds men more together, and by the tenderest of all ties, a common misfortune. Why disfranchise them? We can overcome Jeff. Davis and a thousand like him, by our great weapon, Justice. He did not quite believe that the south feared negro suffrage. Voting once a year would not frighten them. President Johnson knows that when he took office, comprehending the underlying principles, he betrays the people by his conduct. He knows that if the great Republican party remains as one man until 1868, but one man can be President, and that is General Grant themselves against this, and endeavored to break up the dominant party in the hope that some of the fragments might float around them.

Religious Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—In addition to the religious Convention called by Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, which will meet here on the 16th inst., the Presbyterian General Assemblies, both the Old and New School, will convene here on the 17th. Over one thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance, for whose accommodation ample provision has been made. All the railroads in this state, two or three Mississippi packet companies, and several agreed to convey the delegates for half fare.

The sanitary condition of the city was never better.

U. S. District Court in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 8.—The United States District Court, for the Southern District of Georgia, opened to-day, Judge Erskine presiding, and announced that it adjourned until next Thursday, when the constitutionality of the test oath will be argued. Among the leading representatives of the Georgia bar present was ex-Gov. Brown.

Mail Miscarried.

ALBANY, May 8.—The southern mail, made by many last evening, has not reached here, and the telegrams to points east and west have failed to gain any trace of it.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—River falling with six feet water in the canal. River falling the forenoon. Wind east. Weather cloudy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Truth Stranger than Fiction—Rare Devotion of a Wife.

The facts of a very affecting case of devotion, on the part of a wife, came to our knowledge yesterday, which we think will interest our readers, withholding, from prudential motives, the names of the parties. It seems that some two or three years ago a well dressed lady and gentleman came to this city and took lodgings at a prominent hotel in the city, and became generously provided for. The lady lavished her wardrobe to satisfy the husband, who had in the meantime obtained a position as a clerk, took to drinking very hard, and of course spent much of his salary to satisfy his appetite for liquor.

The devoted wife, in order to aid a helping one long away, undertook to procure a boarding house, and succeeded, by the kindness and attention she might wean her husband from the habit of drink, started out in search of employment. A delicate, slender lady of a beautiful woman, unaccustomed to labor of hard character. She at length got a place to do plain sewing for a leading house, and if her testimony were chaste, would probably have bit pardon, thereby showing her competency.

Mr. Blaine understood that if that was the proper construction to be given the section, it should be amended. As it stands there is no such construction. He had consulted with and he should, at the proper place, offer an amendment to that effect.

The point made by Mr. Blaine and virtually admitted by Mr. Stevens to be well taken, seemed to create considerable stir in the Republican ranks. Members were seen in the hall of the House busily engaged in discussing the propriety of the grant interest, as it stands, or of the proposed amendment, recognizing the possibly fatal character of the objection.

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Garfield stated that he was pleased with the proposition of the proposed amendment. He regretted that the Committee on Ways and Means had not been found such as to justify the presentation of the plan, an unavoidable proposition that every small sum of money should be taxed, the moneyed of crime, the poor man's earnings, the poor man's property, the right to exist, the natural rights of all men, it was necessary for the protection of those natural rights, to impose a tax upon the different States from their respective representatives. He (Mr. Garfield) was not prepared to say that he would be willing to impose a tax upon the property of