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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

MR. COFFROTH has introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington, a resolution for the appointment of Commissioners, to ascertain what damages were sustained by the citizens of the Sixteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania by the various rebel invasions of the district, with a view to legislation for the payment of such damages. The people of Pennsylvania have an unpleasant recollection of a similar application to the Legislature last winter, for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers. Men who repudiated all thought of participating in the bounty of the State, not only did present bills to the Commissioners for the full amount of their losses, but induced their fellow sufferers to pay them twenty thousand dollars for all legal services in procuring the passage of the Relief Bill. The affair is absolutely scandalous, but is precisely what the public ought to have expected from the reputations of the men prominently concerned in it. Before any more money shall be voted, the people demand guarantees that common swindlers do not have an opportunity to "toll the grist."

We have heretofore remarked that the professedly conservative journals exceed in violence and coarseness all other sorts of newspapers in the United States. Take a specimen, in illustration:

"It is understood that Mrs. Lincoln is about to purchase a residence in Chicago for the sum of $14,000, and that Robert Lincoln is about to be admitted to the bar, and to enter upon the practice of his profession in that city."

[The question is, where did Mrs. Lincoln procure money sufficient to pay such a price for a residence in Chicago. When her coarse joking and vulgar old rail-splitting husband left Springfield for Washington, he had barely funds enough of his own to defray his expenses thereto.]—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

A NEW GAME.—A Southern paper thus refers to a new game in use in the South. We have not seen it in the North:

A new and interesting game for young people has lately been invented, and entitled "Green's Line." The configuration of the board is something like that of a fox-and-goose board doubled, but the addition of circles of diagonal and straight lines gives complexity to the movements. Washington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, City Point, Petersburg, Burkeville, and Five Forks, are strategic points on the board. The object is to corner the single piece, Lee, which has the power of moving in a circle, diagonally, and direct, and the game is so constructed that it can only be done in flank movements, the preservation of an unbroken front upon the rear, with which the reserve in supporting distance. It is said that the game is not less intricate than chess, requiring as high powers, analyzation and combination, and may be made equally as interesting.

HEROIC.—The St. Ygacinthe (C. W.) *Courier*, of May 28th, has the following:

As a train of the Grand Trunk was passing through this locality during the night, a young gentleman, Mr. Bachand, perceived that a house was on fire, while all the people seemed not to have wakened up. He quickly ed the conductor to stop the train, but at least to slackenit, he met with a refusal. The courageous young man leaped, however, from the cars, broke his leg, and yet crept to the burning house, which was that of Mr. Urgele Desmarais, merchant. The family were all asleep, as Mr. Bachand had supposed, and he roused them in time to save their lives, with one exception, that of a young lady twenty-two years old, a niece of Mr. Desmarais.

WOOL—THE—WOOL.—It will be a great wool fair shortly to take place at Springfield, Illinois. The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society is in receipt of fleeces from various parts of the State, preparatory to the test of scouring them for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of clean wool in each, and awarding premiums thereon. It promises to be an interesting affair to both growers and manufacturers. All fleeces should be in the hands of the Secretary by the 1st of July, as the committee who are to superintend the scouring will be called together very soon thereafter.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON POLITICIANS.—On a recent visit to the Northwest, General Sherman made a pleasant little speech at the town of Minneapolis, and was about to retire when the customary cries of "go on," arrested him. In response to the invitation to continue, the General added—"I have studied politicians, and have learned, by imitating them, to talk a few minutes without saying anything at all." General Sherman, it appears, has, like the rest of the world, found out one of the little tricks of professional politicians.

THE Lancaster (O.) *Eagle* reports that localities in Fairfield county are much infested by Norway rats. Entire fields of corn have been destroyed by them, and in other instances scores were taken in a single night. Gardens suffer in like manner. They even stand and kill pigs, chickens, other fowls and small animals. Many farms are said to be swarming with them. As many as five hundred have been killed on a single farm in one day, by the usual force on a farm.

A SENSIBLE YOUNG PRINCE.—It is stated that Prince Humbert, son of Victor Emanuel, was recently offered the command of a corps of the Italian army, and declined it. "If I command a corps," he said, "and am defeated, people will say this comes of giving important commands to inexperienced Princes. If I am victorious, my chief of the staff will get all the credit. I prefer commanding a division, and doing what I am ordered."

THERE is a new bonnet on the horizon. It is made of a large full blown rose, which lies flat on the top of the head, sewn on a scarf of dew bedropped tulle, which is crossed under the chin, where another small rose peeps forth. The whole is called "chapeau puff." In less than three weeks it will be in struggling rivalry with the *Lobsolator*, discussion was desired.

New Haven has 1000 children for whom there is no room in the public schools.

CITY ITEMS.

J. A. Robinson & Co., No. 61 Market Street.

Are selling an excellent article of Lady's Congress Gaiter, at two dollars.

Ladies, Misses, and Childrens,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, and Slippers, of the best quality and at the lowest possible prices at J. A. Robinson's, 61 Market street.

Mens, Boys and Youths

Calf, Kid, and Lasting Congress Gaiters, Balmorals, Oxford Ties &c., at 61 Market street, J. A. Robinson, & Co.

Prints,

Of the very best brand, now opening on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market sts.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Muslins,

Of all the leading brands—bleached and un bleached—on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Grenadines, Organdies,

Mozambiques, Berages, &c., now opening at the north-east corner Fourth and Market sts.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Black Silks!!

On the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Humphrey's Homeopathic

Medicines for sale at Fuller's Drug Store, No. 166 Smithfield street.

We Call Attention

To the advertisement, in another column, of the Church Home Festival, to be held this afternoon at the Home and grounds of the Home.

This institution has been established some eighteen nine years, and for that time it has been the means of affording shelter and protection to many a destitute and needy soul. Its object is to provide a home for aged and indigent women, and for helpless children. There are at present several aged women and twenty-five children who are receiving the benefits of this institution, free of all cost. In order to afford this relief and protection to the helpless, the Home depends entirely upon the free-will offerings of the benevolent. We hope, therefore, that the Festival to be held this afternoon and evening for the benefit of this institution, may be largely and liberally patronized by the good people of the city and vicinity, so that the managers of the charity may have their hearts cheered and their hands sustained in carrying on their noble work.

Money Loan Office.

Persons frequently desire obtaining temporary loans of money upon articles of personal property, and it is a great benefit to them to know where they will be treated fairly and honorably. Emanuel De Roy, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, is the proprietor of a pawn office that enjoys an excellent reputation. He does not take advantage of others' poverty or pressing circumstances, but is always prepared to make fair, reasonable advances upon all articles left with him. If you desire obtaining temporary loans upon any piece of jewelry or other article, we recommend you to go to De Roy.

$100 Reward

Will be paid, for information convicting certain Eastern scale agents of tearing down the cards of the undersigned.

J. F. KEELER.

Traveling Dress Goods.

Now opening, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods.

New stock now opening, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Darket streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Popular Prices

For Dry Goods, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Lace Curtains,

On the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Cassimeres,

On the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Lawns,

On the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Grenadines,

On the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Muslins, Prints,

On the north-east corner Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Mixed Paints,

Assorted colors, all ready for use, sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 55 Market street.

White Bunting,

Black Grenadines, and Thin Summer goods at Bates & Bell's.

Black Silks,

And Fancy Cloths for Sacques at Bates & Bell's.

Boys Wear,

Pantaloons of all kinds at Bates & Bell's.

Linen Goods,

A complete assortment at Bates & Bell's.

White and Colored Marseilles,

Trash Goods, just opened at Bates & Bell's.

Lawn Mantles,

Shawls, Sacks, all colors, at Bates & Bells.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 139. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

The Blood.

Pure air, exercise, and good nourishing food, have more to do with health and its continuance, and the regaining of it when lost, than all the medical substances in the universe. Indeed, without them health will be lost, and almost impossible to be restored. It is always in some violation of the natural laws that regulate health that it is impaired or lost. By some obstruction of the bowels, or the skin, or the vitiated matter passing into the blood, it supplies improper material to the waste that is going on continually in the animal economy. Scrofula, Cancer, Tetter, all sorts of Eruptive Diseases, have their origin in a sluggish or lazy condition of the absorbent glands and other emunctories of the body. To restore tone to these is the purpose of that great medicine known as Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. It acts by restoring tone to the stomach and enabling it to properly digest the food which is intended to go to the supply and nourishment of this system. It stimulates the glands, permeates every nerve and fibre of the body, gives tone and elasticity to the muscles, and will bring the rosy hue of health to the faded and pallid cheek. The Blood Searcher is the greatest alterative yet known. It is a distillation of the best tonic and alterative roots, herbs and plants known to man. The experience which I have had with this great remedy enables me to say that it will cure any of those diseases of a cachectic character, now so prevalent. There are hundreds of people now suffering with some disease of the glass alluded to, that could be cured, if they would use the proper remedy. The human system at this time of the year is recovering from the torpor of the winter months, and the sluggishness and heaviness of the different suffering organs can be entirely removed by a few bottles of this great restorer. It needs a persistent effort in order to make a thorough cure.

It is by continued effort that disease is eradicated and health regained. Perseverance in medicine is as needful as in anything else, and those who can tell most are sure to be rewarded by the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings. I receive a great many letters making special inquiries about the use of my Blood Searcher. It would involve too much time and labor to reply to them all by letter. I can only say that any one afflicted with any disease of debility, or of a scrofulous nature, will be sure to do good, and cannot possibly do any harm. Please see my column advertisement, published in all the daily papers, for remarkable cures, the like of which has seldom been achieved by medicine. In purchasing look for my name over the cork and on the United States stamp on the top of the bottle, as I will not be responsible for any other.

Prepared by Dr. George H. Keyser, 140 Wood street. Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Heat and Exhaustion.

It requires a constitution and physique of unusual strength to resist the effect of the enervating heat of July and August. Unless the system is toned and sustained by a wholesome stomachic during these oppressive months it is likely to be so severely debilitated as to render it an easy prey to the epidemics which prevail in the fall. A wholesome stomachic where is it to be found? asks the reader, who has, perhaps, been told by his physician that a little *good* brandy is a specable stimulant, and has sought for the obsolete article in vain. It would be as idle to expect *wholesomeness* and *purity* among the liquors of commerce as to look for miracles of piety in the State prison, or wisdom in an idiot asylum.

There is one *safe remedy*, but one—for those who need a protective tonic and health-sustaining invigorant, it is them. Commence at once, as the torrid season opens in all its intensity, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ask the returned officers and soldiers of the Union army, who have used this elixir during the war, what is its opinion of it. They will tell you that it keeps up the vital energy under the wilting beams of a vertical sun without vitiating the blood or creating any undue excitement in the circulation. As the poet Cowper said of tea, it cheers, but not inebriates." It braces the nervous organization and regulates all the functions of the body. No other stimulant can compare in purity with the Essence of Rye, which forms its basis, and the wonderful aperient and anti-bilious herbs with which it is medicated are the best of their kind on the face of the earth.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold everywhere and retail at two dollars a bottle. Dealers and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Military Conspiracy in Madrid.

NAPOLEON III. AND MAXIMILLIAN.

Bourbon Conspiracy in Paris.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN CORDIAL TERMS

Promising Crops in Egypt.

SERIOUS DISORDER IN PRUSSIA.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Letters from Madrid give some particulars of the military conspiracy which has lately been discovered in that capital. An attempt was made on the night of the 8th ult., by nearly the whole of the garrison, to make a pronunciamento, which it was hoped would be supported by a popular insurrection. The government received timely information of the conspiracy, which it prevented from assuming a serious character by immediately arresting a great number of the officers who were implicated in the affair. Amongst those who failed to arrive to pass the night in the ministry of the interior, and thus intended to place Madrid and New Castile in a state of siege.

The Fall Mail Gazette gives currency to the rumors that the Empress Eugenia has written to the Emperor Maximilian asking him to transfer the administration of Mexican customs to the French Government as a guarantee for the payment of interest on the 3 per cents. Maximilian will refuse, and France through her agent will be necessary to recall the French troops.

It is reported on the Paris Bourse that a Bourbon conspiracy, consisting of thirty persons who had assembled in Paris for the purpose of raising up a revolution in Naples had been discovered, and that the first, the Spanish Government is said to be implicated in the affair.

We hear from Paris that France and Russia are now on the most cordial terms.

An Alexandria letter states that the grain crops now coming forward in all parts of Egypt promise to be most abundant. The prohibition against the exportation of cotton is consequently expected to be removed, as in Turkey, Kentucky and Tennessee, which are below the average of recent seasons, both in quality and quantity of staple.

Marseilles journals state that considerable purchases of corn and flour have been made in Italy, for account of the Italian government. In the last three days 8,000 barrels of flour and forty thousand hectolitres of corn were brought for that destination.

Serious disorders have just broken out at Morlenburg, in Prussia. Men of the reserve broke into private houses and demanded, with menaces, provisions and clothes. Shops were pillaged, and threats of general pillage openly made. Officers were present at the scene of disorder, but were without being able to control the men, and troops have to be sent from Dantzic and Elberg.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Markets—Emancipation Celebration in Louisiana—Political Revolution in Honduras.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Cotton—Sales firm at 50c for Middling at 37@38c. Sterling, at 56@58. Freights—New York per Liverpool, 5-16; Havre, 5. New York Exchange, ¾@¾ premium.

Arrivals from Buakon report a grand emancipation celebration of Jamaica negroes. The speaker said emancipation was good during health and prosperity, but that in sickness and adversity the negroes were used to the contrary.

It is a political revolution at Honduras, but the British colony is quiet and prosperous.

The Supreme Court discharged Sizarde from all liability as Eganda partner.

FROM BUFFALO.

The Fenians—Embargoes on the Telegraph Gen. Alex. M'cook Arrested on Suspicion.

BUFFALO, June 13.—A guard has been detailed by Gen Barry, to occupy the telegraph office in this city to aid, if necessary, the enforcement of the order prohibiting the transmission of Fenian despatches. It is said that efforts have been made to induce the Indians to cross the Niagara River and join the Fenians, but the tribes have taken command of the Fenian forces, and the greater portion of Indians have come here to aid the Fenians.

Gen. Barry received a despatch from Lockport, stating the Canada side at Niagara falls yesterday, was arrested by some Canadian volunteers, while attempting to burn the bridge, when considered him a suspicious person, but proving his identity he was released with many apologies by the commanding officer.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Vera Cruz dates to the 1st, and City of Mexico dates to the 28th of May, announce Maximilian's arrival at the latter place on the 19th inst.

Thirteen persons were imprisoned at Acoula, charged with implication in the death of Baron De Huart, the Belgian commissioner at Ixo.

General Regules was in force at Michoacan. An attack on Tacambaro by Honda, Gamiles, Romanes and Olivares, was expected. Some of Cononaco's men had seized a vessel to pray on merchant vessels in the Gulf of Cuates.

Communications with Mazatlan had been cut off by guerrillas.

The Imperial Minister held daily sessions at the Palace.

The town of Hermosillo was captured on the 4th ult., by Garlos Morales, together with a garrison of two hundred and twenty men. Forty Frenchmen of the Foreign Legion, only three of the latter were left alive. A French priest and two French residents were also killed. The French account says the Liberals were afterwards routed and one hundred and fifty killed.

The Liberals under Vorgos occupied the town of Tula. The garrison and Liberals were mutual encouraged by the correspondence with the Governor of United States and France.

It is said Maximilian is prepared for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The Fenian Invasion of Canada—The Authorities Cease Arming.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Montreal says: The government has ceased arming. The night trains on the Grand Trunk railroad are again running, and the mail line of boats between the east and the west are also running. The order of the government no one is allowed to see or communicate with the Fenians in prison here. No fresh regiments have come out, though some draftsmen for those already in Canada have been made. All the volunteers are still at the front. None of the corps had any fight with the Fenians. All the reports of fighting in the east were false. Montreal is very quiet.

A special to the *Tribune* from Ottowa says: It is reported that in the confederation scheme Canada East is to have two houses, both elective, with a responsible government, and Canada West one house, without a responsible government. Legislation is actively going on.

Tax Free List Completed—National Cemetery at Fredericksburg—Suit Against Stockholders of Merchants National Bank.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Washington specials to the evening papers say the Senate Finance Committee has finished the free list. Among other changes cordage has been added and iron bridges stricken out.

A national cemetery is to be established at Fredericksburg, for the interment of twelve thousand Union soldiers killed near there and at Chancellorville.

The receiver of the Merchants National bank has struck suit against the stockholders to the amount of the capital stock of the bank, $500,000. He asks the court to determine who are bona fide stockholders in the several cases in which transfers have recently been made, to ascertain who shall be made parties to the suit.

Specie for Europe—Great Fire in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer Persia and Marathas sailed for Europe to-day, taking upwards of $3,500,000 in gold. Among the passengers in the former is Colonel E. S. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company.

The steamers Louisiana, from Liverpool, and Eagle, from Havana, have arrived.

A great part of the town of Mayassuze, Porto Rico, was burnt May 29th. An American man-of-war sent fifteen men ashore to assist in extinguishing the flames. The loss was not ascertained.

James C. Gallagher, United States Consul at Ponce, died on the 19th instant, in an apoplectic fit.

Trot at Union Course.

NEW YORK, June 13.—In the trot yesterday on Union Course, between Butler, Lady Emma and Vanderbilt, the best three in five, six heats were made. The first was won by Vanderbilt, the second and fifth by Lady Emma, and the third, fourth and sixth by Butler. Time—2:25; 2:27¼; 2:27; 2:26; 2:29 and 2:28.

From Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—It is believed this morning that Bishop Early will recover from the severe internal injuries caused by the railroad accident at Hatfield yesterday.

Head Centre Stevens will address the Fenians tonight at Market Hall.

Fire at Columbia.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A fire at Columbia, near Cincinnati, this morning, destroyed Giles & Stone's plaing mill, and the Methodist Church. Loss about thirty-five thousand dollars; no insurance.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House Concurs in the Senate Amendments.

SPEECH BY THADDEUS STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

SENATE.

The amendment from the House to the bill relating to bounties to colored soldiers was concurred in.

Several amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were made, among them: increasing the salary of the Treasurer to $6,000; Commissioner of Public Buildings to $2,500; authorizing the President to appoint Private and Assistant Private Secretaries, and a Pardon Clerk; creating offices of Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, and a Law Clerk in the Attorney General's Office. Thirty-nine thousand dollars was appropriated for Indian annuity goods.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment appropriating twenty millions of dollars to be paid to loyal owners of slaves mustered into the United States service.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Davis modified his amendment so as to direct to be taken for the purpose named a special fund in the hands of the Secretary of War, derived from the payment of $300 commutation.

At the request of Mr. Fessenden the above was withdrawn, with the understanding that it should be attached to the army appropriation bill.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate take up the five per cent. funding bill, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Van Winkle to submit some remarks upon it.

The bill was taken up, and Mr. Van Winkle addressed the Senate in favor of it, and urging the necessity for some such a measure as a necessary financial relief for the country.

After considerable discussion of the bill was postponed, and the consideration of Mr. Van Winkle's speech, the question taken on the amendment placing $60,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, adopted by 23 against 12.

An amendment was offered appropriating twenty million dollars to pay the loyal owners of slaves, mustered into military service but withdrawn to be attached to the army.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendment, a bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial districts. The first section which provides for one Justice and eight associates, is left intact. The second section which fixes circuits, is stricken out and the following is substituted: That the first and second circuits shall remain as now constituted, that the districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, shall constitute the third circuits; that the district of Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, shall constitute the fourth circuit; that the districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, shall constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, shall constitute the sixth circuit; that the districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, shall constitute the seventh circuit; that the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, shall constitute the eighth circuit, and that the districts of California, Oregon and Nevada, shall constitute the ninth circuit.

The House further concurred in the Senate amendment to the President of the United States, relating to a resolution of the legislature of Georgia, asking the suspension of the collection of a direct tax in that State. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also a communication from the President transmitting the acceptance, by the State of Georgia, of the provisions of the act of Congress, without being able to control the men, and troops have to be sent from Dantzic and Elberg.

After Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stevens introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 28th of May, to enable the States in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union, which was ordered to be printed. The substitute contains the following new section in reference to Tennessee: "Section 5.—Whereas, the State of Tennessee has returned to her allegiance, to the United States, and by a regular convention of her citizens has framed a State Constitution, which, on being submitted to the people, has been ratified; and whereas, the Constitution is republican nor suited to the altered condition of her institutions, yet as it contains many elements of good, and adapted to a large portion of her population, therefore,

Be it enacted, That the state of Tennessee may be entitled to representation in Congress, and her present Senators and Representatives, if found to be duly appointed, elected and qualified, when he shall have taken and subscribed the required oath; *provided*, that unless the said State of Tennessee shall, before the first day of January next, either by legislation or constitutional provision, enfranchise all classes of her citizens, including the right of suffrage impartially to every class, and shall give to every person within her jurisdiction an equal standing in her courts of law and equity, both as suitors or witnesses, and shall ratify the amendment to the constitution, article 14th, proposed by the Congress, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the State of Tennessee, shall cease and become null and void, and the said State shall no longer be represented in Congress.

The third section is altered so as to read: "Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United states shall due to proper, he shall issue his proclamation directing a convention to be called in the legitimate constitutions for their respective States. He shall direct an election to be held on a day certain, to choose delegates to a convention which shall meet at the time specified by him, at the Capitol of the State, and form a State Constitution which shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters, shall be adopted as the constitution of the State.

The fourth section declaring that those who have forfeited their citizenship shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise until five years after they shall have filed their intention to be reinvested with the right of citizenship, is amended so as to reduce the term to three years.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Select Committee on the Civil Service, reported back the bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, which was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Highy, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back with amendments the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. It grants to every company or individual who has in accordance with the laws of the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, the right to construct canals, ditches, or who may hereafter construct canals, ditches, flumes, &c., for the conveyance of water for mining, mechanical or agricultural purposes, the right of way over the public lands so long as used for such purposes.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the extension of the patent of Jonathan Ball for coating the interior of metallic water pipes with hydraulic cement.

Mr. Dawes spoke in opposition, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington Laboratory and Mining Association, which, after some debate, was rejected.

Mr. Wilson, from the same Committee, reported a bill to establish an assay office for the assaying of gold and silver at Portland, Oregon, and Boia City, Idaho. The bill also relates the act establishing a branch mint at Dalles City, Oregon, and provides for the removal of the machinery, &c., of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia.

Mr. Henderson was addressing the House in support of the bill when the morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Senate amendments to the Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States were taken from the Speaker's table for action by the House.

Mr. Stevens stated that it was the House portion of the Committee on Reconstruction had examined the Senate amendments and were unanimously of opinion they should be concurred in, the amendments were so slight that unless the gentlemen on the other side were willing to take the vote at once. If, however, discussion was desired, he suggested that speeches should be limited to five minutes, as he proposed to call the previous question at half-past three o'clock.

Mr. Harding, of Ky., proposed that the Democratic side should have one hour allowed them for debate, to be divided among them as they choose.

Mr. Stevens agreed to that.

It was understood that the Democratic hour would be parceled between Mosars. Rogers, of New Jersey, Harding, of Kentucky, and Finck, of Ohio. He was followed on his own side of the question by Messrs. Spalding and Harding, (of Ky.,) and on the Republican side by Messrs. Henderson and Spaulding.

The House then seconded the previous question, and Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He congratulated the House and the country that a scheme was soon to be submitted to the people for the admission of an ostracized community to the privileges and advantages of civilized and free government, and a scheme containing, he said, as much positive good as the nature of many human things. In my youth, he continued, in manhood, and in my old age, I have fondly dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a time the foundations of our institutions, and released us from the obligations, the most tyrannical that were ever imposed in the name of freedom; the intelligent, free and just men of the Nation turn to their professions, and their consciences would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of oppression of inequality of rights of the recognized degradation of the poor and the superior caste of the rich. In effect, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic, but that which arose from merit and conduct. This bright dream has vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. I find that we shall be obliged to be content with patching up the worst portions of the ancient edifice, and leaving its other parts to be swept through by the tempests, the frosts and the storms of despotism. Do you inquire why, of my own, I accept so imperfect a proposition? I answer, because I live among men, and not among angels; because they are as intelligent, as determined, as independent as myself, who, not agreeing with me, do not choose to yield their opinions. I must, therefore, in the end, therefore, is our only resort for mutual hostility. We might and more strenuous efforts for a better plan. Could we have had the co-operation of the Executive, with his cordial assistance, the rebel States might have been made model republics and this Nation an empire of universal freedom; but he preferred restoration to reconstruction; he chose that the slave states should remain as nearly as possible in their ancient condition, with such small modifications as he, and his prime minister should suggest, without any impertinent interference from Congress. He anticipated the legitimate action of the national legislature and by rank usurpation erected governments in the provinces, imposed upon them institutions in some cases arbitrary and unconstitutional in part, and now maintains them as legitimate governments, and insolently demands that they be represented in Congress on equal terms with the loyal States. To repress this tyranny, and at the same time to do some justice to the conquered rebels, requires caution. The great danger is, that the secesiers may soon overwhelm the loyal men in Congress. The haste urged upon us by some loyal, but impetuous men; their anxiety to embrace the representatives of rebels; their ambition to display their dexterity in the use of the broad mantle of charity, and especially the danger arising from the unscrupulous use of patronage, and from the guilty relations of false prophets, famous for sixty-day obligations, and for proclaiming political promises, admonish us to make no further delay.

Referring to the third section, Mr. Stevens said he could not look upon the Senate amendment as an improvement. In his judgment, it endangered the government of the country, both State and National, and might give the next Congress and President to the reconstructed rebels, with their enlarged basis of representation and the exclusion of loyal men of color from the ballot box. He saw no hope of safety unless in the prescription of proper enabling acts, which should do justice to the freedmen, and enjoin enfranchisement as a conditional precedent. While he saw much good in the proposition, he did not pretend to be satisfied with it, and still he was anxious for its speedy adoption, for he deprecated delay. Let us, he said in conclusion, no longer hope for better things in future legislation, in pending acts or other provisions.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on concurring in the amendment of the Senate. Several announcements having been made of members absent or paired, and after the consideration of the bill was postponed. At the conclusion of Mr. Van Wyck's speech, the question taken on the amendment placing $60,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, adopted by 23 against 12.

An amendment was offered appropriating twenty million dollars to pay the loyal owners of slaves, mustered into military service but withdrawn to be attached to the army.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendment, a bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial districts. The first section which provides for one Justice and eight associates, is left intact. The second section which fixes circuits, is stricken out and the following is substituted: That the first and second circuits shall remain as now constituted, that the districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, shall constitute the third circuits; that the district of Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, shall constitute the fourth circuit; that the districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, shall constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, shall constitute the sixth circuit; that the districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, shall constitute the seventh circuit; that the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, shall constitute the eighth circuit, and that the districts of California, Oregon and Nevada, shall constitute the ninth circuit.

The House further concurred in the Senate amendment to the President of the United States, requesting a suspension of the collection of the Internal Revenue tax due from that State, under the act of August 5th, 1861. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, a message from the President informing Congress that a copy of the act of the Georgia Legislature, of the 10th of March, has been officially communicated to him, by which that State assents to the proposition to lands made to it under the Agricultural College bill, which was laid on the table.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of June 11th, in reference to the duties of the Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of March 28th, calling for information in reference to our commercial relations with British Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Davis objected to the printing, and pending the discussion of the matter, the House at four o'clock adjourned.

Latest Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted a report from the A. A. Paymaster General of the Department communicating general information in regard to the commercial relations between the United States and British Australia. Records show that for the year ending June 30th, 1864, our trade with British America was second only in magnitude to that with Great Britain. Its aggregate was $69,110,622, while the commerce with Great Britain, $225,709,382. The External trade of the United States for 1863 consisted of $238,703,220, exports, and $234,154,167 imports, an aggregate of $474,857,387. The tonnage of vessels clearing from American ports during the year ending June 30, 1863, for ports off British America, was 3,631,752 tons, and the entrances from British America were 1,195,193 tons, a total of 4,714,945 tons, exceeding the tonnage of vessels employed in the trade with any other country. The clearances for British America 1,750,548 tons were of American vessels and 1,787,204 tons of Canadian and other foreign vessels. The entrances from British America 1,059,829 tons were American and 1,355,864 were Canadian and other foreign vessels. Of the total trade in 1864, amounting to $69,110,622, a valuation of $41,826,04, or thirty-four per cent., was with the United States.

In 1864 and 1865 the aggregate was $68,016,20, of which $55,300,36, or 48 per cent., was with the United States. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty American purchasers are paying higher rates for Canadian goods and purchasing in larger quantities than in 1863, notwithstanding the necessity of their paying a duty of twenty per cent. on the frontier of the United States.

Mateo Ramirez has been recognized by the President as Consul of Peru at San Francisco, and Edward Cortes as Vice Consul of France at Chicago.

The President, to-day, nominated also Green Clay Smith, member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, to be governor of the Territory of Montana.

Generals Burbridge and Brisbin are here endeavoring to obtain appointments for soldiers who were mustered during the war.

General Alfred Pleasanton was on the floor of the House, today, privately urging the passage of the Senate army bill.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, the President pardoned Lewis M. Chzzetts, of South Carolina, a privateer during the war.

The President yesterday on the application of Admiral Shubrick, of the United States Navy, Secretary Seward, Senator Wells, of Louisiana, and others, directed that a pass be issued to Lawrence Roussean, of New Orleans, who once occupied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States Navy.

Mr. O'Connor, Sr., counsel for Jeff. Davis, together with ex-Governor Pratt, called at the White House this afternoon and had a protracted interview with President Johnson.

All the Republicans of the House consolidated and voted for the proposed Constitutional Amendment, together with Mr. Smith. The opposing votes were cast by the Democrats.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The steamer California has arrived from Victoria, bringing twenty thousand dollars in treasure.

Patents have been issued for upwards of three million acres of land, Spanish and Mexican grants, to which the courts have confirmed the titles.

The steamer Golden Age has sailed for Panama with $1,356,700 in treasure, of which $692 is for New York.

There was a large auction sale of Refined Sugar to-day, on sixty days' credit. Prices were 1@2 lower than previously. A settled market is now expected, this being the last public sale of Refined Sugar for the year.

Mining shares are better: Chalior Potosi, 190; Belcher, 150; Hale & Norcross, 260; Ophir, 300; Yellow Jacket, 640; Empire Mill, 140; Imperial, 110. Legal Tenders, 72½.

Ship Carpenters' Strike—Health Officer's Report.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The strike of the ship carpenters, caulkers, and others employed in turn of many of the mechanics to their work at ten hours per day, they yelding the point demanded for.

The Health Officer reports three new cases, and two more deaths, from cholera, on the hospital ship, since last report, leaving forty-five patients under treatment.

"Head Center" Stephens at Eichmond—He Makes a Speech—Some Excitement.

RICHMOND, VA., June 13.—Jesuis Stephens addressed a large meeting of Fenians and others, to-night, at Market Hall. Some excitement was caused by an Irishman present expressing unfavorable opinions of Stephens' mission to this country, but he was not allowed to proceed. Stephens was afterwards serenaded at the Exchange Hotel.

Fenians at St. Louis—Election in Sebastes—Union Victory.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Fenians trials closed yesterday by holding about half the parties arrested in bonds from one to two thousand dollars. The remainder were discharged.

Nebraska City papers claim that the State organization has been carried for the Union State ticket, and that a Union majority in both branches of the Legislature has been elected.

Fire in New York—Case of Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Building No. 139 West Houston street, occupied by the Starr Arnugt, Matthew Higgins' sewing machine manufactory, and others, was burnt this morning. Several adjacent buildings were damaged. Loss $4,000, mostly insured.

A servant woman, employed on Thirty-fifth street, died of cholera on Tuesday.

Newspaper Office Destroyed.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 13th.—The *Express* Newspaper Office was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Nothing was saved except the Hoe press, in the basement, which was comparatively uninjured. Loss $10,000.

New York Naval Officer Dead.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Hon. Moses F. Odell, Naval Officer at this Port, died to-day.

LATEST NEW YORK ITEMS.

Death of a Wife Murderer—To be Sentenced for Murder—All Quiet at Seguin's Point—Receipts for Licenses Under the Excise Law—Cost of the Trial of Major Gee $250,000—Fenian Excitement Subsided.

NEW YORK, June 13.—*Midnight.*—Roger Lamb, who murdered his wife last year, and who had obtained an order for a new trial, died to-day at Blackwell's Island.

Bernard Friery and Frank Ferris, convicted of murder, will receive their sentence next Friday