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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

THE Republicans of Greene county have nominated Lieut. James A. Woods, for Assembly; for Associate Judge, Elias Stone; for Prothonotary, Lieut. Thomas Lucas; for Register and Recorder, Thomas F. Reppert, and for Commissioner, John A. Burns.

THE Democrats of Armstrong county have nominated for Associate Judge ISRAEL HILL; for Prothonotary, Col. Wm. S. RALSTON; for Register and Recorder, THOMAS H. CALDWELL.

GOV. BROWNLOW has issued his proclamation convoking the Legislature of Tennessee in special session to consider and decide upon the new constitutional amendment.

GEN. BENEDEK, the Austrian commander, has issued an order prohibiting newspaper correspondents from visiting his headquarters or those of commanders of corps.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Sheep in Ohio are dying from the effects of cold weather.

—There are a hundred thousand persons in Alabama who depend on the Freedmen's Bureau for subsistence.

—It is said that large quantities of Fenian material—arms and ammunition—are being put in places of safety in this State.

—From the Mercer *Press* we learn that since the earliest settlement of that county there never was such promise of bountiful crops as at present.

DEDICATED.—A monument to the memory of fallen soldiers, was dedicated with becoming ceremonies, at Summerhill, Crawford county, a few days ago.

—Captain John Ericsson is to be paid $12,700 as his reward in full for planning the United States war steamer Princeton and superintending the construction of the vessel.

—Jerry O'Brien, a returned Fenian, butchered his mistress, in New York, on Wednesday, in a fit of jealousy, and then attempted unsuccessfully to cut his own throat.

CITY ITEMS.

RHIGOLENE!

The Greatest Discovery of the Age!

BETTER THAN LAUGHING GAS!

There is no longer any necessity for you to "go to sleep," with the risk of never awaking, for you can now have your teeth extracted "and know everything that is going on," and yet not experience the slightest pain. 'Tis strange but true, and by calling upon Dr. Quincy A. Scott, and examining his new process, you will be convinced. He gives a full set of artificial teeth, with beautiful gums, for $8, such as others charge $10 for; a full set for $10, which others charge $12 for, and a full set for from $12 to $15, which he will guarantee to be better than can be made at any other establishment, at any price. He gives Laughing Gas free of charge, in every case, and makes no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered

N. B.—Other parties have advertised this new agent before they were prepared to use it; in fact before they were supplied with the necessary apparatus, but the public are assured that Dr. Scott never advertises anything but what he is prepared to do. Remember his number—278 Penn street, third door above Hand.—*Pittsburgh Pos.*

The Following Letter

Written, to Dr Hill, 278 Penn street, speaks volumes for the extraordinary Dr. Hill & Gillispie form the most popular Dental firm in Pittsburgh:

"CONNEAUT, (Ohio,) June 9th, 1866.

Dr. Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir.—I improve the earliest opportunity to express my satisfaction with the operation you performed for me on Thursday last, extracting teeth with forceps without breaking and with no injury to the jaw, which an educated and experienced Dentist decided could only be extracted by splitting, levers and screws, &c. Having had considerable experience in the administration of chloroform and ether, and taken ether myself, I can appreciate your favorite anesthetic, Nitro-Oxid Gas, for when properly prepared and skillfully given, as in the case in your establishment I consider it far preferable to any other—safe, potent and agreeable.

Truly yours, S. A. ROBINSON, M. D."

Public Nuisances.

Mr. John M. Read, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a case before him, a few days ago, laid down, most emphatically, the law upon the Nature and Abatement of Nuisances. The matter came before him on a complaint against the erection and maintenance of a Plaining Mill. At the outset, the Judge laid down the general principles governing the case. In a city like ours, where mills, foundries and workshops of every description abound, the decision creates considerable uneasiness and excitement. But as our prosperity and wealth are dependent upon the same, we trust no trouble will accrue from the recent interpretation of the law. On the other hand we have enough of Public Benefits to counterbalance the number of nuisances of the character in the city. For instance the well known and prosperous shoe store, which is patronized by everybody—Robinson's, 51 Market street. A new stock has just been received and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Boots, shoes gaiters and slippers of the latest and most fashionable styles on hand, which will please the most fastidious.

"Too Late! Too Late"!!

We heard a gentleman yesterday regret that he had not in his possession a photograph of a near and dear departed relative. Speaking of a beautiful cabinet picture now in the art window of B. L. H. Dabbs, 26 St. Clair street, he said he would give one thousand dollars for as faithful a picture of his deceased relative. Everybody should have the photographs of their friends taken, and we can safely recommend Mr. Dabbs as one of the best artists in this line in America. His prices are very reasonable and his work is superior to that of any Eastern artist.

A Handsome Article.

A city parlor is incomplete without a handsome chandelier dependant from the ceiling. Messrs. Swens & Co., No. 1 Wood street, have the finest selection of chandaliers, globes and pendants in the city. They attend to all kinds of gas, steam and water fitting, and their work is warranted to prove durable and satisfactory. Bath tubs, sinks, basins, &c., set in the most approved style at the most reasonable rates.

The Hilliners

Must be versatile geniuses, judging from the number of styles for bonnets they have produced this season. At present there are no less than ten varieties courting the fame of the ladies. Pittock, opposite the post office, has albums, gold pens, wallets, &c., at the lowest prices.

Rare Works of Art.

The windows of B. L. H. Dabbs, the popular photographic artist, still remain the great object of attraction on St. Clair street. In clear or cloudy weather the best of sun-shadows may be obtained at this beautiful Gallery.

Humphrey's Homeopathic

Medicines for sale at Fulton's Drug store, No. 108 Smithfield street.

Gardiner's

Opera House and Concert Hall Shoe Store, is No. 60 Fifth street.

Be Wise

And act prudently, buy your goods at No. 60 Fifth street.

Astonishing

How they sell so cheap at No. 60 Fifth street.

New Goods

At No. 60 Fifth street.

Splendid Styles

At No. 60 Fifth street.

They Lead the Van,

As No. 60 Fifth street.

CITY ITEMS.

An Excursion Party.

Of twenty couples, left the Monongahela landing, Friday morning, on the steamer Franklin, and as the fine steamer drifted out into the stream, the young Germania Band, of Allegheny, Mr. W. H. Hipple leader, enlivened the embarkation by their lively strains. The day being very fine, Old Sol smiling on the happy party in the boat. Above Glenwood the music was called to the cabin, where they laid aside their brass for the string instruments, then the fantastic tripping of pretty feet began. At Lock No. 2 the party received quite an accession of ladies and gentlemen. Kindness and courtesy being a marked trait in the character of the gentlemen getting up the affair, Messrs. McKee and Davis. The band played some excellent pieces of music for the benefit of the inhabitants of Port Perry, which was acknowledged by the waving of many handkerchiefs and the greeting of smiling faces as we left. Everything passed so pleasantly, and time so rapidly, it appeared but a short time until we entered Lock No. 3, where we met the steamer Gallatin on her homeward trip. Cheers were exchanged, little flags of truce waved from each guard, and we passed on to Monongahela City, where we went received and discharged quite a quantity of freight. (Success to the Brownsville Packet line for a better or more accommodating set of men never trod a plank.) Here we parted with a young friend on his way to celebrate one of the great events of man's life—the taking to himself a wife. May never a wave of trouble roll across their peaceful path. Just before reaching Monongahela City we partook of a dinner that would have graced the table of the Presidential mansion on a festal occasion. Time passed on. The Franklin changed the water as we kept time to the music in her cabin. Thus passed the afternoon until we landed at Brownsville, where we made farewell to the captain and his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Eckly. After a short stay we started on our homeward journey on the splendid steamer Fayette, where we received every attention that gentlemen could possibly show their guests. The cabin of the Fayette being furnished with a piano, we listened to some excellent performances, and were delighted with the singing, which did credit to the performers. We were again the recipient of attention on the Fayette, who has a jewel of a cook. After strolling for a while over the boat, the cabin was again prepared for our use, which was appreciated. A few persons joined us who came up on the evening boat, and some returned to Brownsville on the second party there, and about two o'clock the Fayette touched the Pittsburgh wharf, thus one of the most pleasant day's ride ever enjoyed by yours truly. Among the party we noticed messrs. Harry Phillips, Chas. Phillips, G. Barnett, Marcus Norton, Geo. Wood, of No. 1, M. Kehan, Charles B. Davis, J. L. McKee, and others we did not know. Will the management please accept our thanks for the card of invitation, and the officers of the boats for many kindnesses, and hope the same merry party may soon meet again.

A SPECIAL REPORTER.

Cheering Facts for the Bilious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled or cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the persistent, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. Dyspepsia is costiveness, it disappears if there is side-ache or lassitude. It and the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue, if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored, in fine, whatever the symptom of this complaint may be, and whatever the phase it may assume, a *cure is certain*. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it must be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habits.

Hostetter's Bitters

are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates by Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 68 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Vegetable Juices.

The medicinal properties of plants depend more on a proper care of the juices than anything else. A man in England, some years ago, made great reputation in curing rheumatism, by extracting the virtues from the plants while in a green state, which he used in that disease with perfect success, while the the dried plant would not produce the same effect to the same extent. It is for this reason that Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has such wonderful effect in curing all diseases having their origin in a morbid condition of the blood, or in depraved and cachectic state of the system. The roots and herbs used in the manufacture of this Blood Searcher are all preserved in such a way as to prevent deterioration of their medicinal properties, hence its wonderful curative power. A preparation so healthful is sure to follow the use of this sublime remedy. The cures performed by it are numerous, and most of them are known in this city where the persons cured can be consulted as to their verity. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, and take no other. Price $1.50 per bottle.

A Good Family Medicine for Colds.

CLARKSVILLE, GREEN CO., PA.—I want to get a good family medicine for colds and coughs. Can you recommend anything reliable? J. N.

Yes, Dr. George H. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, prepared by himself. We have used it in our family for ten years with the best of success, and have recommended it to others with similar results. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated and conscientious physician, and his Pectoral is fully equal to all claimed for it. You will find some elaborate certificates in another column, which we can vouch for.—*National Agricultu ulist.*

Sold at No. 140 Wood street.

Cholera.

As the question is settled beyond dispute that we are to be visited by that most to be feared epidemic cholera, it behooves us all to use every precaution in our power to stay its progress, and there can be no more certain preventive than *Roback's* Scandinavian Remedies, keep the bowels open with the Pills and invigorate the system by the free use of *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, or, if the blood is thin, use the Purifier. No family should be found without these remedies. Keep the system in full vigor, and nothing is to be feared from disease or cholera.

We Notice That

Fleming, Druggist, No. 68 Market street, in addition to his large stock of drugs and patent medicine, has added the finest qualities of English and Scotch ales, porter, and brown stout. As it has been extremely difficult to procure these articles in this city, we mention the matter for the benefit of our invalid readers.

Fleming also keeps a very select stock of pure liquors for medical purposes.

Just Received

At Wm. Fleming's fashionable and popular hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street, a large stock of Men and Boy's Braid Hats. For the latest styles and greatest bargains, go to

WM. FLEMING'S.

Dress Goods.

Will open on Monday a new and well assorted stock of desirable styles of goods suited to the season, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Boots & Shoes.

Offer the greatest inducements, and fulfill them, at No. 60 Fifth street. Give this justly celebrated Bazaar for the sale of good Boots and Shoes, a call.

Summer Shawls,

Closing out without regard to cost, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Crash

Bleached and unbleached at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Noemie De Marguerittes,

Lotty Thompson, Julia Daly, Monk Sisters, Hotto, Hamill, Coggswell, Photos. and others at Pittock's.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Respecting the Submission to State Legislatures of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives: I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 16th instant, respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report, that the Secretary of State had on the 16th instant transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the organized law of the land, and have appeared at the national capital by Senators and Representatives who have applied for, and been refused, admission to the vacant seats, nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which is embodied in the proposed amendment. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise, as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legislatures elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide upon ratifying the amendment of the proposed amendment.

Waiving the question as to the constitutionality of the proceedings of Congress in the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which is submitted to the Executive for ratification by the legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State as detailed in the accompanying report are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever constituting the Executive to an approval of the recommendation of the amendment to the State legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a respectful but firm vindication of the Executive may at this time will suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed on the Legislatures of the several States for final admission until after the admission of such Senators and Representatives of the non-unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1866.

Appended to the above message is a communication from the Secretary of State, addressed to the President, in which he reports that on the 16th inst. the Hon. Amasa Cobb, of the Committee on the House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, brought to this Department and deposited therein an enrolled resolution of the House of Congress, which was thereupon received by the Secretary of State, and deposited among the rolls of the Department, a copy of which he hereunto annexed. Thereupon the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst., in conformity with the proceeding which was adopted by him in 1865, in regard to the 13th proposed and afterwards adopted 13th amendment of the Federal Constitution, concerning the prohibition of slavery, transmitted certified copies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the several States together with a certificate and circular letter. A copy of each of these communications is hereunto annexed.

(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

To His Excellency the Governor of ——Sir:—I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a resolution of Congress proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the subject are respectfully to be communicated to this Department. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested.

Your Excellency's ob't servt.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

The accompanying papers are in the certificates of a true copy of the concurrent resolution proposed to the Legislatures of the States, and the Secretary's note or circular addressed to the Governors of the respective States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations of Postmasters Indefinitely Postponed—Death Penalty Commuted—Speculation Concerning the Adjournment of Congress—Samples of Cotton Grown in California—Delinquent and Defaulting Southern Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quite a number of nominations of Postmasters which have accumulated before the Senate Post-office Committee were to-day indefinitely postponed, which is equivalent to a defeat. A large number of other nominations of various kinds will remain unacted upon.

The President has commuted the death sentence of the South Carolinian convicted of killing negro soldiers while on duty. The evidence against the party was purely circumstantial.

The *Star* says: The Republicans in Congress are waiting to hear from Tennessee before fixing a day for adjournment. Should a convention in that State ratify the amendment the Senators and Representatives will be admitted at once, and a desire to do this prompts the delay.

The commissioner of agriculture is in receipt of several superior samples of cotton grown in California and the Pacific Islands, which certainly give evidence of a promising future for those localities in the production of this indispensible staple. One package contains a specimen from 20,000 acres of upland cotton, grown by Messrs. Livermore and Chester, at Fort Tejon, Los Angeles Co., California, the yield of one hundred and fifteen acres, the seed for which having been put in so late that the early frosts destroyed a majority of the bolls. Another four hundred acres in all were planted last year, and the lot referred to alone sold for twenty-seven cents per pound in gold.

As already stated, the government is prepared to receive and give favorable reviews of fully equal to Southern staples in the lately rebellious States. The total amount of tax class of delinquents is about three hundred thousand dollars, of which one hundred thousand has been paid on demand, and nearly the same amount put in process of collection. The general defence set up by such postmasters is that they should be credited with the stamps which they turned over to the Confederate government. Mr. Cohen, of Savannah, member elect to the House of Representatives, claims over five thousand dollars, and Mr. Galloway, of Memphis, over nine thousand dollars. The postmaster at Mobile has paid over twelve thousand dollars under protest, intending to institute a suit for its recovery. It is generally believed that nearly the whole amount can be collected, as the government will have the advantage of a very stringent attachment law, passed in view of such indebtedness.

THE TAX BILL.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The amendments to the new tax bill, to tax bank circulation ten per centum on State banks, provides for transforming them into National banks. Also for the returns of income tax.

The senate non-concurred in striking from the free list iron bridges, machinery for mills, and agricultural implements.

The House exemption was agreed to placing cisterns, tanks, safes, spinning machines, steam engines, grape wine and fruits, carriage springs and cordage on the free list. Apothecaries are not regarded as returns. Fraudulent distillers are to pay double the tax, or to suffer imprisonment for two years, and the apparatus to be forfeited. Every distiller is to give notice of the capacity of his distillery. Also of any change in any essential particular and to give bonds for compliance with the law. Every agent or manufacturer to keep a record of the quality of material used, such returns to be verified on oath. The penalty for fraudulently marking packs or packages with the importer's brands, was fixed at a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years. The word "rectified" must be placed upon all packages containing liquors, the character of which is changed after inspection, under penalty of forfeiture, and any person so branding a package, knowing that the tax has not been paid, shall be imprisoned for not more than two years, besides incurring forfeitures. The unlawful removal of spirits from the place where they are distilled, is made punishable by a fine of double the amount of tax upon such liquors, and imprisonment for not less than three months. Bribing an officer of the internal revenue is to be punished by a fine not exceeding three times the amount offered, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. The person accepting the bribe will forfeit his place and be forever disqualified from holding office.

Collision on the Lake—Total loss of a Propeller—No Lives Lost.

DETROIT, MICH., June 22.—A collision occurred early this a. m. at the mouth of Detroit river, between the propeller Cleveland and the Northern Transportation Company's tank Martin, towing down. The propeller was cut through and sunk in ten minutes. She will probably be a total loss. A large number of passengers on board were taken off by the tank. No lives were lost. Several were severely injured.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Reply to Secretary Seward's Dispatch Concerning Withdrawal of French Troops.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

APPREHENDED FAILURE GROUNDLESS.

The Proposed Tax Amendments.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Minister Bigelow's dispatch to Secretary Seward, recites that he had delivered Seward's dispatch to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said: "The Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico because it suited its convenience and interests to retire and for no other reason. When, therefore, it announced formally, not merely to the United States, but to all the world, that the army would be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified time, he thought it should be deemed sufficient. The Government made its declarations in good faith, and means to keep it. It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachments, and one or two hundred more in the second, leaving the great body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minute details of this kind, which depend upon hygienic and climatory considerations, of which it was the best and the only competent judge.

"This, his Excellency said, he wished I would say to our Government. I asked his Excellency if I had ever intimated to him any such purpose on the part of the Emperor to withdraw from Mexico in equal portions. He replied that I had. I then asked him if any other person authorized to speak in the name of my Government had done so. He said no; that I was the representative of that kind of one of our papers. I replied in substance that the press was a law unto itself, and that I had better not accept it as a formal note, and as he asked me to communicate to my Government. A formal answer to Senator Iturbide, making further complaint and bad faith on the part of the Emperor, I said I would officially report the substance of his accusation had reached him through any other channel. He replied that he only had read it in a newspaper. I then asked him to say that the purport of your instruction, as I understood it, was simply to explain an explanation which was sure to be reported of you of the shipment in France of large bodies of troops to Mexico, and of your purpose to withdraw her whole army and leave officially proclaimed. To this, his Excellency replied that since seeing me, he had gotten from his colleagues of the Marine and War Departments an intimation to the purport that no troops belonging to the *Corps Expeditionaire* had been sent to Mexico this year, unless for the sake of partly replacing the soldiers that are missing, but at any rate with the augmentation of the number of standing troops, that he could not undertake to affirm to be the public prints, and in your dispatch you speak of the Emperor's intention to withdraw their flag next June, about the beginning of the year that this Kingdom landed at Martinique but not Thomas, as you stated; that she carried three hundred and sixteen and not twelve hundred soldiers, that they belonged to the foreign legation and not to the expeditionary corps, that they consisted of troops which had been waiting transportation to Mexico from France and in Algeria to join their regiments, that no new troops had been enrolled for the foreign legion since the Emperor had proclaimed his purpose to withdraw his flag from Mexico, and that no more, for what he knew, were intended to be enrolled.

"In regard to the shipment of troops from Antilles, he said that it was an affair entirely between that Government and the Mexicans, in which France had nothing to do; that since he had spoken to him again on the subject, he had verified his own convictions by a careful perusal of the annexed war and marine, and had ascertained that no engagement of any sort had been entered into by either for the enrollment or transportation of troops from Austria to Mexico. He went on further to say that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the army entirely from Mexico within the time specified in his dispatch to you, and that the sooner if the climate and every controlling considerations permitted, and it was not its intention to replace them by other troops from any quarter.

"At the conclusion of a long conversation, of which I have given the important reports, I expressed my satisfaction with his Excellency's explanation, and the pleasure I should have in communicating them to my Government. This dispatch has been submitted to M. Drouyn De L'Huys, and the foregoing version of our conversation has been approved by him."

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehension of a failure of the crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an analysis of statistical returns, with regard to the usual average products and present losses of each State, the prospect on the first of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence of the usual casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourth of an average. The total field of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A product of two-thirds of a crop of winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently encouraging. An increase of four-tenths of an average crop of spring wheat will afford some relief and enable to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at fourtenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat, that usual with as little prospect for winter wheat as Indiana. Quite so large an increase of spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing state, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat. As the spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a winter crop, in portions of the West is nearly as good as usual, at least one-fourth of a crop of that should be estimated in this State. In Wisconsin the winter wheat is reported at one-and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more spring wheat than usual, which would secure three-fourths of an average crop for this state. In Iowa the appearance of winter wheat is nineten-hundred-and-fifty-ten and three-quarters, the breadth of their sown, and present growing, which should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In Missouri the prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported, with one-half-tenth or five per cent more than the usual breadth of spring. Wheat is looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds tenths. Michigan seven and a half at a tenth. Minnesota ten and five-tenths of a tenth or winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat. Kansas four and one-third of a tenth for winter; 12 tenths for spring wheat. In New England, except Massachusetts, a full crop of spring wheat is now looking better than an average. In Maine a fraction lower than an average. In the other States winter wheat, where it has grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths. New Jersey is reported in full crop. In New York and Pennsylvania—at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about seven-tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promises more than an average crop of wheat.

Clover.—More clover was sowed than usual, and it is reported in full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is nearly, though the increase cannot quite make up this deficiency. Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois and Kansas fall a little below the average. Maine thirteen and one-sixth of a tenth.

Pasture returns have not been favorable for the dairy interest. A very general falling off is observed in the condition of pastures, except in the States beyond the Mississippi.

Maple sugar and molasses will average nine and three-quarters of a tenth. New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Delaware ten-tenths. The other New England states nine and a quarter tenths. The middle and western States from seven to nine tenths.

Sheep—Took the field this Spring in better condition than usual. In some places neglect and consequently disease and death are reported, causing a depreciation in the prices of wool.

Fruit—A medium crop of apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities in New England and the extreme West. The prospect is better in the central States. Peaches have suffered from winter killing very generally in Ohio; scarcely a third of a crop is expected in New Jersey, loss than a half crop in Delaware, and Maryland about six-tenths.

The senate have generally agreed with little discussion to the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance to the tax bill. They have been three days on the bill, and it is probable they will finish their action upon it to-morrow.

There have been previous statements relative to the delivery by the Treasury Department of bonds belonging to the banks of New Orleans and other parties, to the State Auditor, in whose charge they were at the time of their capture by General Sheridan during the latter part of the war. All that have been identified, amounting to over four millions, have been transferred by the Department to the parties owning them. There yet remains in the keeping of the Treasurer between two and three hundred thousand dollars worth of these bonds awaiting their proper owners.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued instructions and forms to be observed in applying for army and navy pensions under the act of June 6th, 1866. The highest grades of pensions, twenty-five, twenty and fifteen dollars a month, according to extreme or partial disability, will be allowed only to those disabled since the fourth day of March, 1861, and will date only from the 6th day of June, 1866.

End of a Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The jury in the case of ex-State Senator Strong, against G. G. Bennett, of the Williamsburg *Times*, rendered a verdict of six cents damages.

Drowned.

BOSTON, June 22.—Francis Bush, of the firm of Bush & Bush, hatters, was drowned last night by the upsetting of a boat off South Boston Pass.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 22, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on two House bills, one authorizing the construction of a railroad from Washington to the northwest, and the other authorizing a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

A bill providing for the sale of hospitals in which only twenty patients per diem are received, was passed.

The bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad was passed.

The tax bill was taken up at one o'clock.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Pomeroy, concurred in the House amendment to a bill reserving a land grant to the Lansing and Traverse Bay railroad, and the bill goes to the President.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on a bill to establish a railroad between Washington and the Northwest, which recently came from the House. He said it was the opinion of the majority of the Committee that Congress had no constitutional power to pass a law authorizing the construction of a railroad through a State without the consent of that State. He felt it his duty to say he did not agree in this opinion. He also reported adversely on the bill of the House to authorize the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. The two reports were received, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The bill to grant lands in aid of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and completion to the Red river, was taken up, and after discussion was passed.

The tax bill was taken up at 10 o'clock, and the reading resumed from the point reached yesterday. A large number of provisions were considered and adopted. Two hundred and thirty-three pages were acted on out of two hundred and forty-four. This bill was then laid aside.

Two messages from the President, one in relation to the withdrawal of Austrian troops from Mexico, and another in relation to the recent Constitutional Amendment, were read.

Mr. Hendricks, on behalf of Mr. Johnson, who was absent, presented the minority report of the Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. Trumbull objected to the receipt of the minority report, as a violation of the practice and precedent of the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to enlarge the public grounds around the capitol, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate, at 5½ p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Hulburd, Rules, the Committee on Roads and Canals was discharged from the consideration of the bill to provide for the improvement of the Warpole river, in Nebraska to Virginia City, and the bill was referred.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, making further supplemental provisions for the establishment of an armory and arsenal west of the Mississippi, and repeal of Rock Island, Illinois, and make a statement of the property of the objects of the bill. After discussion Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, moved to strike out the clause of the bill providing for bridging the Mississippi, was amended so as to provide against obstructing the river, and was then passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely upon the House bill granting pensions to soldiers of the late war of 1812. A discussion ensued occupying the morning hour, and the bill went over till next Friday, leaving a motion to recommit it, with instructions to report a bill made by Mr. Miller pending. During the discussion Mr. Perham stated that such a bill would involve an annual expense of the government of ten million dollars.

The speaker presented a message from the President in reference to the Constitution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, stating that it had been communicated by the Secretary of State to the Governors of the various States on the 16th of June, but that was a ministerial act, and not in any way committed or involving the assent of the Executive to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved a reference of the message to the Judiciary Committee, but modified the motion, and moved its reference to the Reconstruction Committee, which was agreed to.

The House took up and passed a number of private bills from the Senate, most of them for granting pensions.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the Senate bill, March 3, 1865, and March 3, 1866, authorizing the sale of marine hospitals, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting judges and attorneys of district courts of the United States from the resolution, to charge grand juries especially to inquire as to the violation of the test oath by parties appointed and performing the duties of offices, who have been disqualified from holding such offices in consequence of participation in the rebellion, contrary to the intent and meaning of the act prescribing such oath, which has given the important reports, I expressed my satisfaction with his Excellency's explanation, and the pleasure I should have in communicating them to my Government. This dispatch has been submitted to M. Drouyn De L'Huys, and the foregoing version of our conversation has been approved by him."

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehension of a failure of the crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an analysis of statistical returns, with regard to the usual average products and present losses of each State, the prospect on the first of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence of the usual casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourth of an average. The total field of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A product of two-thirds of a crop of winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently encouraging. An increase of four-tenths of an average crop of spring wheat will afford some relief and enable to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at fourtenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat, that usual with as little prospect for winter wheat as Indiana. Quite so large an increase of spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing state, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat. As the spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a winter crop, in portions of the West is nearly as good as usual, at least one-fourth of a crop of that should be estimated in this State. In Wisconsin the winter wheat is reported at one-and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more spring wheat than usual, which would secure three-fourths of an average crop for this state. In Iowa the appearance of winter wheat is nineten-hundred-and-fifty-ten and three-quarters, the breadth of their sown, and present growing, which should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In Missouri the prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported, with one-half-tenth or five per cent more than the usual breadth of spring. Wheat is looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds tenths. Michigan seven and a half at a tenth. Minnesota ten and five-tenths of a tenth or winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat. Kansas four and one-third of a tenth for winter; 12 tenths for spring wheat. In New England, except Massachusetts, a full crop of spring wheat is now looking better than an average. In Maine a fraction lower than an average. In the other States winter wheat, where it has grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths. New Jersey is reported in full crop. In New York and Pennsylvania—at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about seven-tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promises more than an average crop of wheat.

Clover.—More clover was sowed than usual, and it is reported in full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is nearly, though the increase cannot quite make up this deficiency. Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois and Kansas fall a little below the average. Maine thirteen and one-sixth of a tenth.

Pasture returns have not been favorable for the dairy interest. A very general falling off is observed in the condition of pastures, except in the States beyond the Mississippi.

Maple sugar and molasses will average nine and three-quarters of a tenth. New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Delaware ten-tenths. The other New England states nine and a quarter tenths. The middle and western States from seven to nine tenths.

Sheep—Took the field this Spring in better condition than usual. In some places neglect and consequently disease and death are reported, causing a depreciation in the prices of wool.

Fruit—A medium crop of apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities in New England and the extreme West. The prospect is better in the central States. Peaches have suffered from winter killing very generally in Ohio; scarcely a third of a crop is expected in New Jersey, loss than a half crop in Delaware, and Maryland about six-tenths.

The senate have generally agreed with little discussion to the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance to the tax bill. They have been three days on the bill, and it is probable they will finish their action upon it to-morrow.

There have been previous statements relative to the delivery by the Treasury Department of bonds belonging to the banks of New Orleans and other parties, to the State Auditor, in whose charge they were at the time of their capture by General Sheridan during the latter part of the war. All that have been identified, amounting to over four millions, have been transferred by the Department to the parties owning them. There yet remains in the keeping of the Treasurer between two and three hundred thousand dollars worth of these bonds awaiting their proper owners.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued instructions and forms to be observed in applying for army and navy pensions under the act of June 6th, 1866. The highest grades of pensions, twenty-five, twenty and fifteen dollars a month, according to extreme or partial disability, will be allowed only to those disabled since the fourth day of March, 1861, and will date only from the 6th day of June, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

An Elopement—A Wife Runs Off From Her Husband, After Robbing Him of $275.

A man named Robert Meanes appeared before Alderman Donaldson yesterday and on