THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY
Pentland, Reed & Co.,
No. 88 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
TERMS:
PER YEAR, BY MAIL.....$3.00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.
The Pittsburgh Gazette.
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.

# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 161. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS ISSUED,
ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
SINGLE COPIES, PER YEAR.....$1 50
CLUBS OF FIVE.....1 25
CLUBS OF TEN AND UPWARDS.....1 15

## THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

When, upon the death of Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL undertook the formation of a Cabinet, it became manifest he was laboring under difficulties quite too formidable for his capacities and the resources at his command. He soon encountered votes in the House of Commons which signified clearly enough the majority of that body were opposed to him. He held on, contrary to established precedent, hoping by management, by the use of patronage, or by a turn in public affairs, to draw some of the Opposition members to his support. In all these calculations he was disappointed. Every month increased the numbers and compactness of his opponents.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has not, indeed, first class powers, but is, nevertheless a man of more than ordinary abilities. What he chiefly lacks is that knowledge of men and things which is of chiefest importance in a statesman.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on the contrary, is a man of first-class powers; but he has defects of temper which detract from his usefulness and efficiency as a parliamentary leader.

While Lord JOHN RUSSELL pledged himself to an extension of the suffrage, to a moderate degree, it became evident he could not depend on the support of several of the great houses attached to the whig and liberal parties. However, they might consent to the theory on which the Reform Bill was framed, when it was reduced to a practical matter, their habits and interests revolted. The small boroughs which that bill would have nearly if not quite obliterated, were an element of power personal to themselves. Hence of the thirty-three so-called liberals who voted against the bill, fourteen were sons of Peers, four were cadets of noble houses, one was the heir presumptive of a peerage, and the rest were gentlemen who owed their seats to the confidence reposed in them by great Whig houses.

Of course, it is useless to speculate as to what hands the Government will fall into. The next arrival will probably bring the details of the organization of a new Ministry.

WE HAVE already stated that when the Tennessee Legislature assembled on the 6th inst. a quorum of the members were not present. Fifty-five members of the House were in their seats. Mr. DUNNAWAY resigned on purpose to prevent action. Had he occupied his seat, the Legislature could have proceeded to business. Two other members left the city the day before, knowing that a quorum were in attendance. These factionists are supporters of the President's Policy. If a quorum shall be obtained, the amendment will certainly be ratified.

BITUMINOUS COALS.—It is a fact that for ten years past the Gas Works at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, have mainly used coals from New Castle, England. For two years only, if we remember aright, have coals from our own State, or any other American coals, been employed. It has been cheaper to buy the English coals in New York, and transport them more than two hundred miles into the interior, than to get coals across the State by railroad and canal. During the last three years English coals have been used exclusively.

A NEWSPAPER published in a recently rebel State, but which now admires "my policy," says:

"Captain Semmes had an interview with Mr. Johnson on Friday. As yet he has not been pardoned, though it is understood he gives his cordial assent to the President's policy."

Every rebel and copperhead in the country concurs with the Pirate SEMMES in his estimate of the President's programme. We don't blame *them*.

WARREN.—The Republicans of this county have nominated for Congress, G. W. Scofield, by acclamation; Senate, L. D. Wetmore, by acclamation; Additional Law Judge, Wm. D. Brown, by acclamation; Associate Judges, James Dennison, of Sugar Grove, Sidney A. Wetmore, Conewanego; Register and Recorder, James G. Marsh; Treasurer, Chase Osgood.

THE returns of the primary elections held in the Cleveland district on Saturday show that Mr. Spalding will be renominated as the Republican candidate for Congress. The contest has been sharp.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., Esq., has been chosen the successor of Hon. Edward Everett, to lecture upon the law of nations in the Cambridge Law School during the next academic year.

THE Southern Congressmen elect are to issue an address supporting the Call for the Philadelphia National Convention.

—One of the oddest incidents in the records of the stage, occurred recently at a New Orleans theatre. An elderly actor was in the midst of an impassioned love scene, when his false teeth became loosened and fell out upon the boards. The lady with whom he was playing, with great presence of mind, swept her ample skirts over the dentist's work, and the actor, dropping his handkerchief, stooped and regained them, and walking jaunttily from the footlights, replaced them without having at all deranged the scene or attracted the attention of more than a dozen people in the house.

—We learn from the Helena (Ark.) *Clarion*, that at the term of the Circuit Court in session at Helena, the members of the bar voluntarily agreed to stay executions on all judgments rendered at that term, for six months. It further states that but for this interposition there would have been great distress in the country. There is no stay law in Arkansas, but there is an act of the Legislature allowing the defendant in execution to give a delivery bond, with securities, the effect of which is to postpone the collection of the judgment for twelve months.

—It is said that, upon consultation with Governor Orr, General Sickles has disapproved the issue of rations to white people in South Carolina, on the ground of exaggerated reports and the danger of promoting idleness.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Second to None.**
Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Lubin's Cocoanut Cream**
For the hair. It has no equal for promoting the growth of hair. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

**Left on Sale,**
A splendid Rosewood Piano, of a celebrated make, full seven-octave, and handsomely finished, price very low, at Gardiner's great Boot and Shoe House, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Great Trotting Match**
Between "Annie Laurie," entered by Samuel Musgrave, and "Charley," entered by Marcus Rush, for a purse of $500, at Oakland Park, on Tuesday the 10th, at 3 o'clock.

## CITY ITEMS.

**We do What we Say,**
At Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**To-day**
We will sell cheap, Gardiner's, 60 Fifth street.

**The Masses**
Buy their Boots and Shoes at Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**The Best Regulated**
Boot and Shoe House in the city, Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Wanted,**
The community at large to buy their Boots and Shoes at Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Flavoring Extracts.**
A very large assortment of the finest Flavoring Extract, in bottles from two ounces to sixteen, the very best article in the market—and sold for the lowest cash price—at FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 83 Market street. Remember the place;—for a fine quality of Flavoring Extracts is hard to get.

**Gen. Geary and H. Clymer, Esq.**
Although these gentlemen hold different political views, yet they unite in the opinion that Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Slippers, Gaiters, &c., can be procured at cheaper rates at South & Rose's, 53 Market street, than at any other house in the city. All goods warranted.

**Refrigerators, Ice Chests,**
Four and five minute Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Meat Safes, Bath Tubs, and a full line of goods generally, suitable for the heated term. Our stock is the largest, our variety the best, and our prices the lowest to be found anywhere west of the mountains. Call and see, at 124 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth St.
W. W. BRADSHAW.

**Great Attraction.**
The greatest attaction upon Wood street is the salesroom of Messrs. Ewens & Co., where there is exhibited all styles of chandaliers, gas pendants, burners, lamps, and all descriptions of gas and steam fitting articles, pumps, bathtubs, basins, sinks, wash stands, &c., &c. Their prices are as low as those of any similar house in the city, and all goods sold, and work finished, will sustain the high reputation of the firm.

**Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.**
The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession.

CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
mh27-2d1w6m

**New Feature in Life Insurance.**
We welcome and commend to the careful consideration of our readers a new feature in Life Insurance, inaugurated by the "*Mutual Life*" of New York, for which G. M. Blackstock is the intelligent and efficient agent, at No. 57 Fifth street, in this city. By this provision, widows and orphans, (a class rarely well qualified for managing their own financial interests,) can have secured to them a regular and sure maintenance for life, or for any period deemed sufficient by the husband, or father, to place them beyond the reach of unhappy contingencies, consequent upon his death. We regard this as a most beneficent feature of Life Insurance, and the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, already well known and largely patronized in this city, will, we doubt not, greatly increase its business by reason of it.

**The Wonder of Wonders.**
If anything be entitled to the above appellation, that thing is "*Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.*" From day to day we publish some of the most marvellous cures of diseases, which for years have plagued their victims, as well as baffling the skill of doctors, and setting all remedies at defiance, and these cures are of persons known, and residents in the community where the medicine is prepared, so as to defy all doubt in regard to their reality of the cures, or the genuineness of the medicine, which performs them.

Here is another certificate of a case of chronic Erysipelas, of a late date.

*Erysipelas.*—I had erysipelas for the last ten years all over my body. I doctored for it a great deal with those who were reckoned the best of doctors, and spented much as twenty dollars to get cured; all the doctoring and all the remedies did me no good, until I got and took *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher*, of which I took seven bottles. I was well long before I stopped taking the Blood Searcher, but I wanted to make a sure thing of it. So I kept on taking it until I had taken in all seven bottles. I am now entirely well, and you may publish these facts. I am well known by Wm. H. Brown, coal dealer, and Mr. Ruston, Merchant Tailor, on Smithfield street.

JOHN FOSSICK, Brown's Station.
PITTSBURGH, July 9.

Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, and take no other; at 140 Wood street; $1 per bottle, six for five dollars.

**Is Consumption Curable?**
To any one in perfect health and in the enjoyment of all the faculties with which mankind are endowed, the question above will excite hardly a passing notice, but to him who may be suffering under the pains and anxieties incident to a disease whose very name has been and still is a terror to one-tenth of the human race—to him, what we are going to say may be of some moment and worthy of his serious attention. If what we are going to say be true, it is worthy the attention of every one afflicted with pulmonary disease, under whatever name. If not true, it ought not to be said, and ought not to be here. We are one of those who believe that pulmonary consumption is curable, has been cured in hundreds of instances, and we believe the evidence can be had right here, in this city, to prove the assertion. Dr. Keyser, of 140 Wood street, has prepared and now prepares a medicine called *Pectoral Syrup*, which in many instances has cured pulmonary diseases of various kinds, and he brings to the proof numbers of our own citizens to substantiate the fact. Among these we may mention Alderman Wilson, Capt. Jas. O'Brien, Dr. Depuy, Edward D. Jones, John C. Little of Peebles township, John McGinnis, John Daren, and we could name ten times as many more, who could attest its value, did we wish to occupy space in doing so. What we wish to do now, is merely to call attention to the fact that Dr. Keyser's *Pectoral Syrup* will cure any case of recent cough or cold threatening to involve the lungs or pulmonary organs. More than ten thousand people in Pittsburgh can witness the truth of this statement. The value of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cannot be measured by its cost in dollars and cents. Dr. Keyser prepares a medicine especially for old standing lung diseases called *Lung Cure or Alterative*. It is a tonic and strengthening medicine which will not weaken or stretch the system, and with which, in conjunction with the Pectoral Syrup, has cured many bad cases of Pulmonary disease.

Ask for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup at 140, Wood street. Price 75 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $2.

**Ladies of Delicate Constitution**
And uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygeian, body-and-mind-strengthening virtues of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In all the complaints and disabilities arising from various causes, they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary efficacy. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal among the prescriptions of the faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are earnestly recommended. No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organizations of the feebler sex. In all cases of Female Debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the BITTERS produce a most important change—relieving local weakness, and re-establishing the general health.

**Hostetter's Bitters**
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 83 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Steamer Aleppo.

### RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY ACCEPTED.

### No Further Fighting Reported on the Continent.

### DETAILS OF MOVEMENTS IN VENETIA.

### Italian Movements Anticipated.

THE AUSTRIANS VICTORIOUS AFTER A SEVERE AND DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship Aleppo, with Liverpool dates to the evening of the 27th, arrived to-night.

The steamer Erin arrived out on the 27th.

*Latest per Aleppo by Telegraph to Queenstown, London, June 27th.*—The resignation of the British Ministers has been accepted. Lord Derby will probably be Premier and Lord Stanley Foreign Minister, but nothing official has yet transpired.

There is no further report of fighting on the continent.

*Liverpool, June 27th—Evening.*—Cotton: sales yesterday and to-day of 10,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and exporters. Market opened in favor and unchanged. Breadstuffs: market firm and quiet. Provisions: market firmer with an advancing tendency.

*Liverpool, June 27th—Evening.*—Consols closed at 89¼ for money. American stocks closed: U. S. 5-20s, 67 (67¼); Illinois Central, 74 (74¼); Erie, 38 (38¼).

The London *Times* gives the following summary of the movement in Venetia: The Italian army divided in three corps, one of reserve, making up a force of from eighty to ninety thousand men. The corps crossing the Mincio, at Goito, and other points, on Saturday afternoon, and sending reconnoitering parties towards Peschiera and Verona, encamped for the night beyond Ronnbella, within cannon range of the two fortresses.

On the ensuing morning an attempt was made upon those high positions of Sonn Sonnna, Lunapiana and Santa Giustina, which command the fifteen miles of railway that joining the two strongholds, the positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to isolate Peschiera and secure the base of operations against Verona.

The Italian Second Corps, who were massed in great force at Verona, sallied forth from the place at daybreak, and, anticipating the Italian movements, carried the positions on those hills, which are now everywhere bristling with batteries, and may be looked upon as more outworks of the two citadels, approaching from the gate of one to those of the other.

After a severe struggle, which the Italians describe it, desperate struggle, which lasted nearly the whole day, that longest of summer days, the imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Monte Croce, and drove the Italians out long-ust, and at the close of the engagement, Prince F. Kaiser, also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to Italian arms in their encounter with Radetzki in July, 1848.

The Italian and Austrian dispatches do not differ materially about the engagement. No estimate can yet be formed of the losses.

The Austrians are at the flood tide moment for a diplomatic settlement of the war with Italy, and intimates that Austria would be willing to cede Venetia for a sum of money, now that her military power is tested.

## IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

### League to Free Cuba from Spain.

### HELP EXPECTED FROM UNITED STATES.

### Interesting from Bogota.

REVOLUTION IN THE REPUBLIC PREDICTED.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamer New York, from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 1st inst., and $1,430,000 in gold.

Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to free Cuba from Spain, and an application was made to Venezuela and Colombia to join the alliance. The three first named are to furnish money and the others men, which hopes are entertained of help from the United States, the emigration of Southerners through Florida.

Advices from Bogota to the 4th ult. announce the installation of the new President Mosquera. He disapproves the act of Congress making certain changes for one year in consideration of the confiscation of their property. The Senate insisted upon carrying outgiln measure, and the result was that the armed mob paraded the streets, entered the Senate Chamber, and by threats compelled Congress to sanction the veto of the President. This was thought to be the first step toward Mosquera's declaring himself perpetual dictator. Everything indicates a speedy revolution throughout the republic, but if Mosquera acts in good faith it will probably fight his way through.

Matters look gloomy along the south coast. Great dissatisfaction exists in Cuba, and a change of government must soon take place. Efforts are on the verge of a revolution.

The Isthmuses are quiet, but a change in the government is anxiously looked for.

The early rains have caused much dissentery.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

**Prussian Alliance With the Northgerman States.**

NEW YORK, July 9.—A telegram from Berlin says it is officially announced that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau.

Hungarian deserters have come into the Prussian outposts, with their horses and accoutrements. A depot has been formed of them at Glasgow. Hungarian officers are expected to arrive in order to organize them.

The Mechlenburg and Oldenburg armies have been mobilized. They will form a reserve corps, which will be stationed north of Germany, near Torman.

Additional dispatches from Florence, June 24th, says Baron Recasoli received deputations to-day of citizens of Trieste and Istra, who presented addresses expressing the wish of these populations to be united with Italy.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**The President will Direct General Sickles to Answer the Writ Issued Against Him for Contempt of Court.**

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is stated the President will direct General Sickles to answer the writ issued against him, and surrender the parties claimed, to the Court. His reasons as given for his refusal, previously, were: First, the Freedmen's Proclamation of December, 1863, suspending the minor of the habeas corpus, Second; the parties of their own motion have fled before the President for his official action, the record of all the proceedings in the case, and the whole matter, including the disposition of the minor of these parties is now before him, Third; that he, General Sickles, therefore, has no power by which he can in any manner interfere with the present disposition of the case, without further orders.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

**The Difficulty About the Convention —Unfavorable Reports of Texas Cotton Crop.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—The Convention proclamation is universally ridiculed as the work of demagogues. Mr. Howotts was not the President, but was put forward for the occasion. The real President refuses to call the Convention.

Texas cotton news is unfavorable. The estimated crop is one-fourth. The worm is threatening.

The Convention of '64 has been called to meet on the 30th of July. Judge Howell will undoubtedly be indicted by the grand jury for issuing the proclamation.

The Democrats and Conservatives held a caucus and will call a Convention and appoint delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

## FROM NEW YORK.

**The Balloon Ascension—Cholera Cases Reported in Brooklyn only Violent Cases of Summer Complaint—Increase in the Number of Deaths.**

NEW YORK, June 9.—Professor Lowe and another person made an ascension with his balloon yesterday, and has not since been heard from.

LATER.—Reports from Cleveland say the balloon was seen passing that point last night, apparently without any passengers.

Five fatal cases of cholera are reported in Brooklyn yesterday. It is probable that they are only violent cases of summer complaint.

Statistics show that the number of deaths in this city during the week ending July 7th, are thirty less than the previous week. Only three are reported as deaths from cholera.

**River at Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The River is stationary with four feet six inches of water in the Canal. A heavy rain has been falling since yesterday. It is now clear. Mercury at noon 80 deg.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

**The Military Bill Passed by the Senate —Synopsis of its Provisions—Consideration of the Tariff Bill in the House, in Committee of the Whole, Concluded.**

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress. It provides, first, that the legislature of any State next preceding the expiration of a senatorial term, shall elect, on the 2d Tuesday of its session, a successor of the retiring Senator. The voting shall be viva voce, and the name of a person receiving a majority of the votes cast in each House shall be entered upon the journal of each House and convened at twelve o'clock the following day, and if the same person is found to have received a majority, he shall be declared elected, but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes of both Houses, proceedings as required, the joint Assembly shall proceed to choose viva voce, and the person receiving a majority of votes, all the members being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected.

Second, that where a vacancy shall exist on the opening of a session of a Legislature, an election shall be held on the second Tuesday after the session, and if a vacancy shall occur during the session, it shall be filled on the second Tuesday after its announcement.

Third, that the Governor shall certify such election, and the Secretary of State countersign the certificate to the President of the Senate.

Mr. Brown, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to enlarge and improve the arsenal grounds at St. Louis.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee the bill introduced on Saturday authorizing the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution calling report of Surgeon General of War for a copy of the ical and surgical statistics of the war, which was adopted.

Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way through the military reservations to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, which was ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution from the House was passed, providing that officers who, owing to circumstances beyond their control, were not mustered out of service within thirty days or less, shall be entitled to pay and emoluments, and shall be mustered out at the term during which they served honorably and faithfully.

The army bill was then taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury proposed the proposition to dispose of colored soldiers. It would lead to collision and bloodshed. If the Secretary of War sent negro troops to Delaware on the day of elections, every man worthy the name of a Delawarian would be justified in driving them from the place. He (Saulsbury) would be the last to disturb tranquility, and hence he urged that negroes should not be incorporated in the army.

Mr. Wade moved to amend the amendment of the Military Committee, by providing for four regiments of cavalry instead of two. He said that experience had proven that the colored troops were good soldiers, and that they never deserted in the war. The rebels had colored troops fought just as well as the white troops, and both fought well. Since the close of the war, the white troops had deserted in large numbers, but the colored troops stood faithfully by their ranks. As to the prejudice against negro troops, he did not believe in consulting the prejudices of insurrectionists on that point. When people enlisted troops among them, he believed in sending just such troops as the Government saw fit to send.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, favored the proposition to introduce colored troops. If it was a matter of pay, it was the duty of the negro to pay the tax of the army, the colored people ought to bear their share of it. If it was a privilege to die so, the colored people ought to be entitled their share of it.

Mr. Wilson suggested that Mr. Wade modify his amendment by making it three instead of four regiments of cavalry.

Mr. Wade accepted the modification, and the amendment was agreed to, by yeas 30, nays 9.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that officers of the regular army should not be retired on account of disability, occasioned by wounds received in battle, but should be retained in the rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service, at the time such wounds were received.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to add to the 17th section a provision that the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint from enlisted men, and cause to be commissioned as many hospital stewards as the service may require, not exceeding the number attached to the medical department of the army, &c. This was agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike from the fourth section of the bill, before the words "five regiments of ten companies each," the words "of colored men to be designated as United States colored troops." This was disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the words "forty paymasters," and insert "fifty paymasters," which was agreed to.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment as a new section that in the selection of officers to the officers of the regular army, who have commanded volunteer troops, may be counted as officers of the regular army, which was adopted.

Mr. Conness offered a proviso to the fifth section, the provision relating to the distribution of the appointments from the volunteers, according the States and Territories, according to the number of troops furnished, shall not apply to the States of California, Oregon and Nevada.

Mr. Conness explained that during the rebellion the Secretary of War refused to receive troops tendered by California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike out section twelve, establishing a Bureau of Military Justice.

Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate in opposition to military tribunals.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, replied.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment that the commutation of the army rations shall continue for one year to be fifty cents as now instead of thirty cents as heretofore.

In the course of the debate on the above, Mr. Wilson said it was the intention of the Military Committee to postpone until December next the bill recently passed by the House fixing the pay of officers of the army. The amendment of Mr. Harris was agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment that courts martial shall have no jurisdiction of cases arising in the land or naval service, or in the militia, when in active operation. This was disagreed to.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, which was adopted, that persons who served in the regular army shall be selected from those who have served in that corps during the late war.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out all provisions for the retention of the Veteran Reserve corps, and on this the yeas and nays were demanded.

*Yeas*—Messrs. Brown, Clarke, Conness, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Morton, Ruble, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Yates—19.

*Nays*—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Wiley, Williams and Wilson—13.

So the bill was amended by striking out the provision for retaining regiments of the Veteran Reserve corps.

Mr. Nesmith offered the following as an amendment: That all officers who have served as volunteers during the rebellion in the armies of the United States, and who have been, or may hereafter be, honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grades they have held by brevet, or other commission in the volunteer service. In the case of officers of the regular army, the volunteer rank shall be only during the rebellion. Provided, however, that this privilege shall not entitle officers to any pay or allowance.

Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Nesmith, that privates of the regular and volunteer army, who have served three years and been honorably discharged, may wear the uniform of lieutenants on occasions of ceremony. This amendment was disagreed to and the bill was then ordered to a third reading and passed. It now goes to the House as passed by the Senate.

It provides for five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry and forty-five regiments of infantry. Three of the new regiments of cavalry shall be colored troops. The fourth section of the bill provides that the forty-five regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first ten regiments of ten companies each now in service, each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments, and of the new regiments of ten companies each, five of which shall be composed of colored men, and all the original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants and one-half of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of First Lieutenant, shall be filled by selections from the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and the number from officers of the regular army, all of whom have served two years during the war and have been distinguished for capacity and gallantry in the service, may be appointed to fill the original vacancies in regiments of colored troops shall be selected from officers who have been in the service during two years of the war and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. The fifth section provides that the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers and soldiers under the provisions of this act shall be distributed among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively during the late war, reduced to an average of three years service.

Section nine provides that there shall be one General, one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals, and ten Brigadier Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

Section twenty-five abolishes the employment of soldiers in the army and at military posts, and authorizes and requires the Substitute Department to furnish such soldiers as may be designated by the Inspector General, to be sold to officers and enlisted men at fixed prices, and if not paid for when purchased, to account therefor to the proper accounting officer of the Paymaster at the payment next following such purchase; provided, that this section shall not go into effect until the 1st of July, 1867.

The twenty-sixth section provides that for the purpose of promoting the knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the President may, upon the application of an established college or university, detail a competent officer, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not more than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the army to act as President, Superintendent or Professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and they shall be apportioned through the United States as nearly as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by rules to be prescribed from time to time by the President.

The other sections relate to the organization of regiments and departments, and have been printed heretofore in the Senate report.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of making the donation of lands for the endowment of female colleges in the several States.

Mr. Morris introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in reference to the trade between the United States and the British Provinces.

Mr. Sensbell introduced a bill to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Miller opposed the resolution for the printing of an additional number of Blancroft's address on President Lincoln, which was referred.

Mr. Ross suggested to amend the resolution by making it apply to agricultural report:

Mr. Miller offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Mr. Bromwell offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House as to the numbers of regiments in service under the War Department, from the beginning of the late war, to persons not belonging to the army, showing the number issued to white persons and the number issued to colored persons, &c.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill further to provide for the safety of passengers on board of steam and sail vessels. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Anderson introduced a joint resolution granting to railroad companies the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of the track and, the necessary grounds for depots and stations or military reserves, and authorizing the President to restore military reserves to the public domain where not needed for military purposes.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, denounced the bill as a most monstrous proposition, and appealed to the House not to second the previous question, and then Mr. Kasson rising to debate the question on the resolution, it went over under the rules.

Mr. Grinnell introduced a concurrent resolution that Congress when it adjourns on a certain day not fixed, shall take a recess to meet on Saturday, the first day in December next. Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House, a copy of any correspondence in the army and navy with Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, in relation to the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, which held a session in 1864.

Mr. Le Blond suggested to call also for the correspondence with Governor Orr. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill extending the Pacific Railroad bills of July 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the report of medical statistics collected during the war, in the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, by Surgeon J. H. Barnes.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of legislation is necessary for the payment of thirty months extra pay to officers who, having served one term, and having been mustered out, had again entered the service.

Mr. Bradford, of Colorado, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Judges of the supreme court of Colorado to fix its terms, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Morrill, from the same committee, reported in the case of Koontz, contesting the seat of Coffroth, as representative from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, that Mr. Coffroth was not entitled to the seat and that Mr. Koontz was.

Mr. Selsby renewed the proposition which he had made last Saturday, in reference to the army bill, and there being no objection, he reported back the Senate bill, and moved as a substitute therefor the House bill.

The substitute was agreed to by 95 to 30, and the bill as amended was passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Taylor moved to strike out the fifteenth section of the bill. He made some remarks against the bill and then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the eighteenth section and to insert in lieu of it a section authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to give to the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company five years credit for the duties on railroad iron necessary to relay the thirty-seven miles of its track from which the rebel Confederates had removed by the order of the military authorities.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by inserting, instead of the words "Confederate military authorities," the words "rebel force." The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment elicited considerable debate, being supported by Messrs. Bingham, French, Dawes, Blaine and Kelly, and being opposed by Messrs. Payne and Stevens, the latter stating that he did not believe in coaxing rebels with sugar-plums and cure breasts. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hooper, a new section was added in reference to the export of spirits.

On motion of Mr. Mellner, a new section was added authorizing the provisions of the fourth section of the Tariff act of March 3d, 1865, to be extended to goods from any ports in the Sandwich Islands or the Society Islands.

Mr. Stevens moved to add a new section, extending the provision in regard to credit on railroad iron extended to the Alabama and Florida Railroad to all the railroads west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Grinwold sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a letter from the United States Consul at Liverpool, stating that Liverpool manufacturers of England were leaving no stone unturned to break down the manufacturers of this country.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, a new section was added, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the excess of duty paid by importers.

Mr. Garfield moved to add a new section, levying the tax on gunny bags or sacks, whether imported empty or containing merchandise. Rejected.

Mr. Blaine moved to fill up the blank for the time on which this act should take effect with the words "First day of August, 1866."

Mr. Mellner moved to amend by inserting October instead of August. The amendment was rejected and the original motion agreed to.

Mr. Marshall moved to strike out "1866" and insert "1870," and spoke against the entire bill. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, moved to add to section 22, a proviso that all goods, wares and merchandise in bond, warehouse, or on ship board, and bound to the United States from any foreign port, when this act shall take effect, shall be subject to the conditions and rates of duty which were applicable to such goods, wares and merchandise at the time of the passage of this act.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the proviso, that all goods, wares and merchandise in the hands of importers at the time of the passage of this act, shall pay such rate of duty as may be levied by this act.

After some debate, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Dodge opposing the substitute, it was adopted by a vote of 58 to 42.

The question being on Mr. Rice's amendment as amended, debate was renewed, Messrs. Morrill, Hale, Schenck and Boutwell opposing the proposition, and Mr. Washburne advocating it. The silver gentleman moved to amend the substitute as follows: Provided, further, that all goods, wares and merchandise in bond in the public warehouse, on which duties have been paid, shall, after this act takes effect, pay all the rates of duty imposed by this act.

The amendment was agreed to: Ayes 62, nays 44.

Mr. McRuer offered an additional proviso, that where duties are reduced by this bill the difference shall be returned to the importers on goods on hand. Rejected.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, moved an additional proviso, that all goods, wares and merchandise actually on ship board and bound to offect, from ports beyond Cape Horn, shall be subject to same conditions and rates of duty which were applicable to such goods, wares and merchandise at the time of the passage of this act. He addressed the Committee in behalf of the proposition.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment and suggested the question whether cargoes of tea and coffee should be taxed at present rates instead of at the reduced rates proposed.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, replied that his amendment applied as well to the case of duties imposed under the act of March 3, 1865.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the collection of the direct tax was suspended until January 1, 1868.

Mr. Morrill spoke in favor of it, declaring that there was no better measure of reconstruction.

Mr. Payne moved that the previous question for the benefit of the Florida and Alabama Railroad, be extended to all the Railroad Companies in the United States and Territories. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Ames, a drawback was allowed on Mowing Machines, &c., of the duty paid on the materials entering into their construction.

On motion, Mr. McRuer, and by unanimous consent, the proviso to section 5, forbidding the importation of wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors, in less quantities than are allowed by this act after the first of October, 1866, was amended so as to make the prohibition apply only to wines &c., shipped after that date.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to strike out the 23d section, which provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. He said at the proper time he would move to abolish the Bureau of Statistics, and the Department and Bureau of Statistics, at the proper time he would move to abolish the Department of Statistics, at the proper time he would move to abolish the Department of Statistics, at the head of which should be placed the eminent statistician, Hon. E. D. Mansfield.

The motion to strike out was opposed by Messrs. Garfield and Kasson, and finally the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that a vote would be had on the section in the House.

This being the last section of the bill, Mr. Morrill moved that the Committee rise and report the bill.

A colloquy arose between the members, some of whom desired to move that the bill be recommitted with instructions, while Mr. Kasson proposed to postpone the bill until December. Finally it was agreed that all those motions might be made in the House, whereupon the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments.

At three o'clock p. m. the House adjourned.

After the adjournment it was announced by the Reading Clerk, by direction of Mr. Morrill, that a caucus of Union Senators and members would be held in the Hall of the House to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

## THE SUFFERERS IN PORTLAND.

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