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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD, one of the ablest of the Tennessee Unionists, writes thus to Gov. Brownlow: "I shall endeavor to be in Tennessee shortly, and at Nashville by the time the Legislature convenes. I see the rebels howl over the proposed amendments to the Constitution. That ought to determine the Union men at once. Gov. Pierpont sent me, this morning, an editorial from the Richmond *Times* of yesterday, the most violent, wicked, malignant and devilish. The great fight will be in the coming election this fall. If the Union men sustain themselves, the onward course of events is easy and pleasant for the country. If they are overthrown, then the Southern Confederacy revives, and starts out on a new career."

AMONG the resolutions recently adopted by a convention of disloyal editors of the Mississippi valley held at Jackson, was the following:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in that portion of the late 'Republican' party now led by Stevens, Sumner and Greely, a direct attempt to overthrow the republican principles established by our fathers for the Government of the United States, and to build upon its ruins a consolidated empire, whose irresponsible and despotic rule will sweep away every land-mark of the constitution."

This is decidedly impudent. Emanating from the very men who made an armed attempt to overthrow not only the "principles established by our fathers," but the very Government itself, it is, to say the least, *very* cool and impudent.

THE soldier citizens of this District are almost unanimous in their support of General GEARY. This is but natural. If they, by their votes, designed undoing the glorious work accomplished at the peril of their lives, we might justly expect a full support of CLYMER. The principles which secured the patriot's arm upon the field of battle, still live to direct his vote in the time of peace. Soldiers know that GEARY's triumph would not be pleasantly received by the men who confronted them upon the field as foes; that the success of CLYMER would cause rejoicing where the name and bright deeds of the Union soldier are detested.

IN several cities of the Union we notice that income returns of the citizens have been published. We trust more discretion will be exercised in this city, as such publications have no good results, and only tend to clog the machinery of the Government. Persons who clamor the loudest for the publication are least interested in the welfare of the country. They are envious of their neighbor and would expose his business figures, no matter how much it might injure him in trading circles. While the publication enters to the pride of some, it certainly is an act of injustice to many others.

WE would respectfully inform the editor of the Butler *Citizen* that we are not prejudiced against Gov. Curtin, but claim our right to preference in the Senatorial contest. Regarding the question of the endorsement and recommendation of that gentleman for the Senate by the Union party of Butler county, we adhere to our original assertion, and have in possession the necessary certificates to prove it. Will this satisfy the *Citizen*?

JOHNSONISM.—The new Johnson party does not thrive. In all the proceedings of the people of Philadelphia, in their imposing demonstration on the Fourth, there was not one mention of the name of ANDREW JOHNSON. There was no preconcerted design in this, but every public man who spoke to or in behalf of the people, seemed to think that it would be out of place to allude, on such a day, to a man who has been false to the people who elected him.

THE Democratic party of Lawrence county met at New Castle on the 2d inst., and nominated David S. Morris for Assembly, Samuel Shaffer for Associate Judge, A. B. Allen for Prothonotary, Chester W. Ballou for Commissioner, and W. P. Martin for Auditor. Among the resolutions adopted was one endorsing Senator Cowan and the "humane and statesmanlike policy" of President Johnson.

SOME of the President's recent appointments are disappointing him. They do nothing he says to support his policy, and he might as well have retained the old incumbents. As the President aimed to betray his friends in the new appointments, he ought not to complain if the new appointments betray him.

BY telegraph elsewhere it will be observed that the Senate has confirmed the appointment of W. G. M'Candless as Revenue Collector of the Twenty-third district. Major M'Candless is a very worthy gentleman, but we can see no good reason for the decapitation of the present incumbent.

FROM CANADA.

Parliament Proceedings—Financial and Commercial Policy of the Government Sustained—Aid for Portland Sufferers.

OTTAWA, July 13.—At 3.45 this morning a vote was taken on Mr. Givorn's motion of want of confidence in the financial and commercial policy of the Government, and the result was: For the Government, 83; against it, 26—a majority for the Ministry of 57. The debate on the motion has lasted three days, some members, such as Brown, Galfe, Rose and Meiyer, speaking for hours.

Mr. McDonald will move to-day that there be two sittings of the House on Government days, with the object of expediting the progress of the public business, that the session may be brought to an early close. This is the last session of the present Parliament. It will close in about two weeks.

It is proposed to start a subscription here for the sufferers by the Portland fire. In Montreal some men are subscribing liberally. Mr. Frothingham gave $4,000, and some others $500 each. The first is an American.

A new office, Minister of the Navy, has been created. The navy at present has one vessel, the La Canadienne.

The Plasterers Convention—Report of Committee on the State of Trade—The Apprentice System—Sub-Contracting Condemned—Eight Hour Question.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The Plasterers' Convention assembled at nine a. m. when the Committee on the State of Trade made a report, recommending that apprentices, in all cases, be legally indentured; condemning all sub-contracting, and recommending to owners as being to their interest to contract direct with the "bona" plasterers; defending the lawful use of strikes, and condemning their abuse. It says the striking workers are those who condemn them most pointedly. Referring to the manufacturers, who by high tariffs are striking against the consumers of the country. The Convention are in Committee of the Whole, discussing the eight hour question.

General Sherman in Boston.

BOSTON, July 13.—General Sherman's reception this afternoon was very enthusiastic. He was met at Longwood Station by the Mayor, a committee of the city government, and an escort consisting of two companies of cavalry. The streets throughout the route were lined with citizens, and the reception they gave to the great General was of the most enthusiastic character.

Democracy of Rhode Island and the Philadelphia Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—The Rhode Island Democratic State Central Committee this morning issued a call for a State Convention, to meet in Providence on the 31 of August, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Rhode Island in the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

CITY ITEMS.

Ice Cold Reading Hatter
At Pittock's.

Bargains Extraordinary,
No. 60 Fifth street.

Base Ball Shoes.
At South & Ross', 63 Market street.

The Model
Shoe House of the world, No. 60 Fifth street.

Greater Inducements
Than ever, now offered, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Ladies,
Go to South & Ross, 63 Market street, for your Gaiters.

The Best Conducted
Boot and Shoe House in the world, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Pleasant Hours
And Ballou's, for August, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

$6.50.
Gents' fine Calf sewed Boots, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Try Them.
Those fine Calf sewed Boots for gentlemen, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Only $2.00.
Those fine high-cut Congress Gaiters, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Summer Stock
Of Dry Goods, closing out without regard to cost, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods
At a neat bargain, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

A Full Line
Of White Swissses, Mulls, Nainsooks, Jaconets, P. K. Victoria Lawns, &c., just opened at the Original Bee Hive Stand, Shellaby & Barclay, 74 and 76 Market street.

Lace Goods,
Black and White Prints, and Rotundas, &c., selling cheap to close them out, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

New Prints! New Prints! New Prints!
Pink, Blue, Buff, together with a very handsome stock of Dark Merrimac, Pacific, Sprague and Cocheco just opened at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street.

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.

Domestic
Goods of the best brands always on hand and sold low, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Money Saved
By purchasing your Woolen Goods early. A large stock of Flannels of almost every make, to make your selection from, can be had at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street.

Elegant.
The latest styles of Ladies' Gaiters for summer wear, just received at Robinson's, 61 Market street, are really elegant. All descriptions of pedal coverings at rates lower than those of any other house in the city.

All the Delicacies.
All the delicacies of the season are served up at the Fricker Dining Rooms, next door to the Postoffice, on Fifth street. It is the coolest place in the city to obtain a meal. The prices are the most reasonable.

Monongahela Bath Rooms.
By referring to our advertisements of to-day, our readers will be pleased to see that Mr. Christopher Meisinger has refitted, in splendid style, the Bath Rooms in the Monongahela House, where hot, cold and shower baths can be had in good style.

Very Desirable Goods.
And goods that will be higher in a short time, such as French Merino, single and double width De Laines, Flannels, &c. Call soon and see the stock that has just been opened at Shellaby & Barclay's Original Bee Hive Stand, 74 and 76 Market street.

Good Health
Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order, purge out the vile humors and diseases with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and, once in order, keep them so with ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Shaw & Clark's Sewing Machines.
The attention of our readers is called to the fact that Shaw & Clark's Sewing Machine, sold by R. H. Long, No. 127 Grant street, is superior to all other machines in the market. They are the most simple and cheapest machine offered for sale. To hem, fell, stitch, bind, embroider, quilt and tuck, their equal can't be found. Call at the above number and see them work.

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.

Wedding of Summer Hats.
At Wm. Fleming's first class hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street. We are selling off our stock of gent's fine silk and cassimere hats, gent's fine felt hats, men's and boys' fur and wool hats, ladies' and misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at a great reduction, in order to close out our summer goods. Those who want anything in the above line will do well to call at *Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street*, for great bargains.

The Sale at Fort Herron.
This (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, T. A. M'Clelland, Auctioneer, will sell the remainder of those well located building lots adjacent to Fort Herron. The two previous sales resulted in his disposing of quite a number of the lots, and at prices so favorable to the buyer that we do not hesitate to predict that the sale to-day will exceed the most sanguine expectations of all concerned in the same.

This property is, beyond all question, one of the best, if not the *very best*, locations in our immediate knowledge. From prices obtained at former sales, we can truthfully say that it is cheap property; and to the man of small means, who requires easy payments, we are safe in saying that no such opportunity has presented itself for investment for many a day.

The executors of the estate, in laying out the plan of lots, varied the size, so that the man of moderate views will be as well able to secure his home lot as one of more plethoric purse.

The Minersville Passenger Railway furnishes means of communication with the city, cars leaving the station (which is on the estate) every ten minutes; and on the day of sale this will convey passengers to and from the grounds free of charge.

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, hysterics, &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 so sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are earnestly recommended. No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organisations 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. 54 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Bargains
Are offered at Robinson's Boot and Shoe Store, Market street.

Get Rich
By purchasing your Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Robinson's, 61 Market street.

Beautiful,
The Chandeliers at Ewens & Co., Wood street. They have the best assortment in the city.

Steam and Gas Fitting.
Ewens & Co., Wood street, attend to all description of Steam and Gas Fitting. All work warranted.

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.

Comfort.
It is a comfort to take meals at so cool and pleasant a place as the popular Fricker Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

Beautiful Display.
Robinson, No. 61 Market street, makes a beautiful display of all the latest styles of boots, shoes and gaiters. The prices are the cheapest in the city.

Take a Bath.
The best preventive of Cholera known is cleanliness of person and temperate habits. Ewens & Co., Wood street, have a large supply of modern improved Bath Tubs.

Spendid Dinners
Are served up daily at the Fricker Dining Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Everything on the bill of fare called for can be obtained. Meals are served up every hour in the best style at the most reasonable rates.

All the New Books at Pittock's.
Photographs, the greatest assortment in the city, at Pittock's. Call and see.
Wallets, Gold Pens. Pittock's.
Hamill Photographs, at Pittock's.
Albums, Photographs, at Pittock's.
Invisible Photographs, a miracle, at Pittock's.
New York Dailies, at Pittock's.
Hamill Photographs, at Pittock's.
Stationery, at Pittock's.
New Books, at Pittock's.
Young America Photographs, at Pittock's.

A New Feature in Dentistry.
No discovery of modern date has given so much satisfaction as the introduction of the nitrous oxide gas, which has become so popular in dentistry. It seems almost impossible that by inhaling this pleasant and harmless vapor, teeth can be extracted without pain. We yesterday witnessed an operation performed by Dr. Spencer, 234 Penn street, *teeth both* being extracted, and, on close of gas, the whole operation consuming about two minutes. The patient being surprised on awakening, to find his teeth out, exclaimed, "perfectly delightful; I was dreaming." Dr. Spencer is an expert operator, as well as in other branches of dentistry, and his moderate charges, gentlemanly deportment and universal success, has won for him the largest patronage of any *individual* Dentist in the United States.

N. B.—Dr. S. inserts the Artificial Human Eye without the slightest pain.

Lightning.
Dr. Macerom, a celebrated French electrician says, "I have seen but so much of the saving power of conductors not to wish that every house was protected by one;" and among other instances cites the fact that after numerous conductors were affixed to the summit and most prominent angles of St. Peters, at Rome, by the French, in 1835, an electric discharge was not known to fall on it more than three times, and no damage ensued; while before that time injury was continually being done to that stupendous edifice. The same author says that a tube is better than a solid rod, because it is to the surface of bodies that electricity adheres, and that a proper and elevated conductor will generally carry off the electricity silently without any apparent discharge. Lockhart and Company of this city, manufacture Munsons Copper Tubular Lightning Rod which no doubt, is the best conductor before the public. See advertisement.

Beautiful Specimens.
The pedestrian on St. Clair street is irresistably attracted to gaze into the art windows of the well known photographer, R. I. Hubbs. At the present time there is upon exhibition a number of photographs finished by the artist Wenzel, which, for beauty of execution, are superior to anything ever turned out in this city. One cabinet photograph of a little son of Rev. James Allison, is worthy of a high place in the art-gallery of special attention. It is a master-piece of photographic art. Another, the picture of a little daughter of Mr. Burtus, is the most faithful likeness of an earthly angel we have ever seen. The crowning photograph, however, is that of a young lady of Alliance, Ohio. It is a life-size or cabinet photograph, delicately colored, and so natural to life. There are many other specimens upon exhibition, and the admirer of the beautiful would do well to call and closely examine the many superior works of photographic art in Mr. Hubbs's palatial establishment. If charges but reasonable prices for his photographs, and every picture finished at his gallery bears the impress of superiority. Rooms are located at No. 25 St. Clair street.

Tired of Seeing It:
And I am almost tired of presenting myself to you, my friends, but as my object is business, I trust that you will tolerate me once more, for it is the expectation of meeting with the readers in confining my appearance in the papers. Many of my dear and judicious friends are telling me daily to desist this useless expenditure of money in news items, but they will pardon me for leaving that monotonous profession and non-advertising plan which I have followed for so many years, as no change can be exhibited to so many more by the adoption of this course. I have thought, and still think, that Laughing Gas is entirely free from danger, and the best known agent for extracting teeth without pain. If everybody could believe as I do of this pleasant and harmless process of being so relieved of aching teeth, they would overwhelm me with besiegment for my services; but fortunately for me the thousands that have come first must serve as testimonials among their friends—skeptics, which act as leaven to leaven the whole loaf. We give full sets of teeth for ten dollars and upwards. I presume that the most of people who can afford it will prefer the latter. C. Sill & M. E. Gillespie, 246 Penn street.

P. S.—That White House, directly opposite Christ M. E. Church.

Get the Best—They Always Give Satisfaction.
Every week, Dr. Quincy A. Scott is called upon to insert Artificial Teeth in cases where other dentists *have tried, been paid, and failed*, and in every case *his* work gives entire satisfaction. He is quite an artist in his line of business, and has merely to examine a case to know how to articulate the teeth, so that they will present a handsome and natural appearance, and will masticate the food thoroughly.

His prices are lower than those of any dentist in the city, and he will *guarantee* his work to be superior. So it would better for any of our readers who are in want of teeth, to call upon the Dr. in the first place, and thereby save their time and money. We would also *assure* those persons who are suffering with diseased and unsightly teeth, that they can have them extracted *without any pain whatever*, by calling upon Dr. Scott. He has extracted for *ten thousand* persons within the last seven years, and among this large number there is *not one case* in which his process has proved injurious. On the contrary, he can refer to numbers of his patients who claim to have been benefited in renewed health. He extracts numbers daily by the new "Bibigolene or Vapor" process, and gives pure Laughing Gas to those who desire it, without charge. He makes no charge for extracting when a artificial teeth are ordered, and gives a full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, for eight dollars. Remember his number, 278 Penn street, third door above Hand.

Secretary Welles to Senator Doolittle.
WASHINGTON, July 13.—The letter of Secretary Welles to Senator Doolittle begins thus: "I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of States, and I recognize in the call which you have sent me, the principles and views with which the Administration has been governed."

Tennessee and the Constitutional Amendment.
NEW YORK, July 13.—The *Post's* special says the Tennessee Congress delegation are advised that the Constitutional amendment will be passed by the House of that State.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on Finance, reported the joint resolution respecting the payment of interest upon the war debt due to the several States, with an amendment, (it being on the second section,) as follows: Section 2. The said accounting officers shall in like manner report the claim of each State for interest on monies borrowed and actually expended for the use of the United States during the rebellion, and that the same shall be observed which were prescribed [illegible] for interest on monies expended for the use and benefit of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and Chapter 20 of the acts of the 19th Congress, first session, A. D. 1826.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following, which was objected to by Mr. Johnson, and goes over:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Senate the record of the court of inquiry upon the murder of twenty-three United States soldiers at Kingston, N. C., in 1864, by the Rebel Generals Hoke and Ricketts, under the charge of having deserted from the Rebel army, together with the finding of the said court of inquiry, and the action, if any, taken thereon.

Mr. Wilson reported the bill respecting three months' extra pay of volunteers when mustered out of service and discharged.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted repealing the twenty-fourth section of the act of July 24th, 1864, allowing the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves.

The committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. Two yeas and nays were called on Mr. Washburne's amendment to repeal the twenty-fourth section of the act of July, 1864, allowing the payment of bounties to loyal masters of enlisted slaves. The amendment was agreed to by yeas, 82; nays, 35. All the other amendments were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the contested election case of Fuller and Dawson, from the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Mr Wilson reported, without amendment, from the committee, the bill to amend the act preventing for the payment of horses and other property lost in the United States service.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the acts to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States, with an amendment.

Mr. Howard reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution giving to the Union Pacific Railroad the right of way through military reservations, which was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported two bills to revive to certain Southern States the benefit of an act granting public lands to connecting railroads, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams offered a motion to recommit the resolution the bill to restore Alexandria to the District of Columbia, which was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday last.

The Niagara ship-canal bill was taken up on the expiration of the morning hour, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Howe, to postpone the bill until December next.

Mr. Harris spoke in favor of the motion to postpone.

Mr. Trumbull spoke against the postponement, and spoke of the great national importance of the work as sufficient to urge the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Hendricks hoped the bill would be postponed. He did not believe its passage at the present session could accomplish much. He was in favor of the postponement of this and other pending measures of importance. It was time for adjournment, and there were issues enough before the country. Congress had neglected its most important duty, that of restoring harmony between the two sections by admitting the Southern States to representation in Congress.

Mr. Trumbull talked to known if the Senator from Indiana was in favor of placing the control of the State lately in rebellion in the hands of Jefferson Davis, the late President of the late Confederacy to come in here as a Senator in his colleague. He was in favor of taking from the rebel Congress, to come here as a senator to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Let the Senator from Indiana shake off his party shackles and aristocratic notions of the country. Let him come up to the people of the South, you rebels who brought on this war, who occasioned this desolation and woe throughout the land, must stand back and let the loyal men of the country rule the country. Let him unite with us in demanding that loyal men shall control the country, and I will unite with the Senator from Indiana in welcoming their representatives to seats here, and the passage of laws recognizing these States as in friendly relation to the Government. If the Senator wants this harmony restored, it he wants friendly intercourse among the citizens of the late rebel States, let him he cannot have it until there is a union sentiment in the south that will protect loyal men in the south. He cannot have it when a man, for his personal safety in travelling through the late rebel districts, has to conceal his love of the Union. He cannot have it when the national flag cannot be borne in safety through the streets of Mobile. He cannot have it when loyal men and women are not permitted to go and strew flowers upon the graves of the heroes who fell to maintain the Union. The loyal men of the country, and the Union men of this nation, have suffered too much and too long to have affiliation and friendship with the traitors who brought ruin upon the country, and still persist in oppressing loyal men.

Mr. Hendricks said he would not prolong a discussion on a question not directly relevant to the bill, but he would reply briefly to the Senator from Illinois. He (Trumbull) asks the question, or rather states the proposition, that the relation between these States against which war was waged while I, and others who think as I do, are in favor of placing the Southern States under the control of rebels, and giving rebels a right to representation in Congress. I think that Congress has no control over the subject. As an Indianian I am not willing to give up to the Federal government, which I think was established by the people, and I believe the Senator would hardly ask that Illinois should give up to the Federal government the control of the officers of that State, or that the Federal government should in any way control the election. I was trying to give the Senator's purpose on the hustings, but it will hardly serve his purpose here, to say that I, or any other Democrat, has an opinion, are now advocating the admission to seats in this body, or in the House of Representatives of persons who were connected with the rebellion. The Senate knows very well that there are laws passed by the Congress of the United States, and upon the rules of the Senate, a provision requiring every person who claims a seat in the Senate to take a most solemn oath.

Mr. Trumbull—Is the Senator from Indiana in favor of that law and that rule?

Mr. Hendricks said his votes would best express his views on that question. He had not asked to repeal the law. Does the Senator from Illinois consent to its repeal?

Mr. Trumbull—Certainly not; and will the Senator from Indiana help me to keep it in force?

Mr. Hendricks replied, that while the law remained, although he might have doubts as to its constitutionality, he would not vote for the admission of any man who could not take the prescribed oath. If he (Hendricks) knew a man to be unable to take that oath, he would be opposed to his admission. The question was, however, not whether rebels should take seats in Congress. It was not whether any man who had been connected with the rebellion in any way be admitted. It was whether men elected by competent authority in the southern states, should be admitted. He (Hendricks) was not in favor of the admission of Alexander H. Stephens or Hershel V. Johnson, while the Test Oath stood. If they could take that oath, he would be in favor of their admission.

Mr. Trumbull replied to Mr. Hendricks, and a discussion sprung up between these two gentlemen, in which the whole question of the late rebel States was treated. The bill was postponed by yeas 21, nays 11.

Mr Wiley introduced a bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, which after reciting in a preamble the last constitutional amendment, reads as follows:

Resolved, That whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have satisfied the above recited Constitutional amendment, the Senators and Representatives from said States, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

It was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Fessenden offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of internal tariffs due prior to July 5th, 1866, in the first collection district of Maine, from persons owning property or doing business in the burnt district of Portland, until the close of the present session of Congress. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Williams moved that the Senate take up the bill to secure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. sherman said this was a bill to guarantee about a hundred millions of stock for this road. He hoped the Senate would not take it up.

The bill was taken up by the following vote: ayes, 29; nays, 19.

Without further consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned after an executive session.

HOUSE.

The House bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and sailors' Orphan Home, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Woodbridge introduced a bill for the relief of the St. Albans Bank, of St. Albans, Vt., which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Blair, on behalf of the National Union Committee, to issue an address to the Democratic Committees, to select Congressional Districts and to secure representation by their severally recommending the appointments, or by the general County Central Committees, or by the district Conventions, of two members of the Democratic party as delegates from such districts, as also suggested by said National Union Committee."

Flour for Portland Sufferers.
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 13.—The millers on the east side of the river in this city will all send barrels of flour to-night to the Portland sufferers.

Progress of the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioners.
GALVESTON, July 12.—Generals Steadman and Fullerton leave to-day for New Orleans. They have visited portions of the interior and express satisfaction with the former and present management of the bureau. Nothing has been heard of General Gregory.

Funeral of Senator Lane.
LAWRENCE, KAS., July 13.—General Lane's funeral was fixed for Sunday next, but in consequence of the rapid decomposition the remains were buried today. All business was suspended. The funeral was largely attended. Appropriate service will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Vagrant Freedmen in New Orleans—Gambling Houses Closed.
NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The people are indignant at the number of freedmen vagrants patronized by the bureau, and charged upon disorder and mendicancy.

Gambling houses have been ordered to be closed by the Mayor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

[illegible] Stein, His Arrival in the City—Account of His Capture.

Happening at the Depot on [illegible] yesterday between one and two o'clock, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia Express, we noticed, among other passengers, Charles E. Stein, the murderer of David Roberts, in the custody of Detective Thomas E. Jones, who was accompanied by Ward Nicholson, one of the Mayor's clerks. A carriage was procured, and the trio proceeded to the Mayor's office. This arrival extraordinary did not seem to be generally known at the depot, and hence there was not that excitement or curiosity manifested which would otherwise have been.

At the Mayor's office a crowd soon collected, but the door of the private office being locked, all who desired were not permitted to gaze upon the handcuffed homicide. Mayor McCarthy very soon made his appearance, and by his direction Stein was locked up in a cell in the tombs. Following this, Detective Jones, to whom alone it was generally understood the credit is due upon the capture, was seen and which, it was bruited about, he had effected after a "desperate resistance," became the centre of attraction. He was presently surrounded by a bevy of reporters, and notwithstanding Mr. Jones' avowal that he had slept none for several nights, he was importuned for the interesting particulars of his exploit, and finally consented to give them, embracing the preliminary exertions on the part of the police, Stein succeeded in getting away. It was soon ascertained that he had gone eastward, and some wise ones entertained the belief, up to the announcement of his arrival, that he had departed for his native country, Germany, and had already arrived there.

Detective Jones stated that he took the case in hand on the 23d of June, receiving information about that date that Stein was in New York. He went thither, secured the services of a "pigeon," went about playing his game, and succeeding in little successes, returned to Pittsburgh to await the turning up of something. On Friday last he received a telegraph dispatch, which came on immediately, that he had been in company with Stein. He left on Saturday morning, as we have stated, went there, his assistant, and went in pursuit of their game. A laughable incident occurred in ascertaining that Stein was there. The day he left for New York all the same Jones did, going, as he said, to see his sister. In his usual baggage is a certain place, over which they keep strict watch, but without success. Mr. Jones, however, is capable of an express messenger, or driver, and preparing what purported to be a messenger package, addressed to the care of John Hansel, saloon keeper, at 55 Eighth street, New York, he, accompanied by his assistant, went there to deliver it. But the detective was again foiled. At Hansel's he had with him a man who knew Stein, who admitted that he could find him in a day or two, but, refusing an offer of $20, said he would not give up his friend's address to assist in discovering his whereabouts, as he stein was a fellow countryman. Jones, again, to the saloon in disguise, begged intoxication, and purposely dropped on the floor the package which he had prepared, addressed to Stein and purporting to contain three hundred dollars. A servant girl picked up, when Jones, assuming a belligerent attitude demanded its return. This lodger was sovereign, in his assumed character, threatening, if Jones, representing that he knew Stein, that he intended starting for Germany on Saturday, and that he was in company with him, he had gone to Hudson City, in New Jersey. The detective lost no time in selling the package, and going to the place stated, learned that his man was stopping in the vicinity, going to the place at a quiet hour, discovered, revolver in hand, and encountered Mr. Stein, this circumstance coupled with the fact that he was within the sum offered for his prize. Upon asking where Stein was, he answered upon by four or five German, who hoped him, in the best German he had learned, to be "Stein, Stein, Stein." Jones managed after a little while to use his revolver, and by leveling several shots, demonstrated its effect, secured his release. He then searched the house, but without avail. Outside he noticed a pathway leading into the woods, and also heard a rustling. Proceeding along the pathway a little distance, he came upon a hen coop, even more virulently than before, but his revolver proved a potent protector. Stein, in the coop, in attention, from the fact that it was covered with brushwood, was not promptly out to discover and overturn the "coop," he pulled off the brush, and thus made visible the object of his solicitude, and, in the name of the law, arrested, avowed that he would not accompany the officer, but the Colt's patent, and the officer's determination, induced him to take him dead or alive, caused him to relent. He was then handcuffed. This was accomplished, some persons came from the house and by words and actions indicated their design, to rescue the prisoner, but the revolver quickly cowed them, and securing an express wagon, proceeded to Newark, taking with him, at the request of Stein, a negro boy. On the way Stein adroitly extracted from a side pocket the detective's pistol, and placing it in the puzzle-locked, with the design to kill himself. Fortunately, Jones had discharged all the barrels in opposite directions. Upon arriving at Newark, Jones appealed to his captor to charge the pistol that he might put an end to his life. Stein, however, thought, that, different fate was in reserve for him.

The above is in substance Detective Jones' account of his interview and effecting the arrest.

Stein's account of his movements upsets the information which our police assumed to have been true. He says that after shooting Roberts he came the Monongahela, crossed the river, went to the Point, bought a ticket for New York, and took the Express train. The conductor, as he passed through, searched the train, beating the legs of all the male passengers. Stein says he escaped this ordeal by crouching down in the seat, and, when he passed, he rose up and resumed his seat. He left on Saturday morning, and, on reaching New York, went there, and went in pursuit of their game. A laughable incident occurred in ascertaining that Mr. Stein was there, the day he left for New York, at the same time Jones did, going, as he said, to see his sister. In his usual baggage is a certain place, over which they keep strict watch, but without success. Mr. Jones, however, is capable of an express messenger, or driver, and preparing what purported to be a messenger package, addressed to the care of John Hansel, saloon keeper, at 55 Eighth street, New York, he, accompanied by his assistant, went there to deliver it. But the detective was again foiled. At Hansel's he had with him a man who knew Stein, who admitted that he could find him in a day or two, but, refusing an offer of $20, said he would not give up his friend's address to assist in discovering his whereabouts, as he stein was a fellow countryman. Jones, again, to the saloon in disguise, begged intoxication, and purposely dropped on the floor the package which he had prepared, addressed to Stein and purporting to contain three hundred dollars. A servant girl picked up, when Jones, assuming a belligerent attitude demanded its return. This lodger was sovereign, in his assumed character, threatening, if Jones, representing that he knew Stein, that he intended starting for Germany on Saturday, and that he was in company with him, he had gone to Hudson City, in New Jersey. The detective lost no time in selling the package, and going to the place stated, learned that his man was stopping in the vicinity, going to the place at a quiet hour, discovered, revolver in hand, and encountered Mr. Stein, this circumstance coupled with the fact that he was within the sum offered for his prize. Upon asking where Stein was, he answered upon by four or five German, who hoped him, in the best German he had learned, to be "Stein, Stein, Stein." Jones managed after a little while to use his revolver, and by leveling several shots, demonstrated its effect, secured his release. He then searched the house, but without avail. Outside he noticed a pathway leading into the woods, and also heard a rustling. Proceeding along the pathway a little distance, he came upon a hen coop, even more virulently than before, but his revolver proved a potent protector. Stein, in the coop, in attention, from the fact that it was covered with brushwood, was not promptly out to discover and overturn the "coop," he pulled off the brush, and thus made visible the object of his solicitude, and, in the name of the law, arrested, avowed that he would not accompany the officer, but the Colt's patent, and the officer's determination, induced him to take him dead or alive, caused him to relent. He was then handcuffed. This was accomplished, some persons came from the house and by words and actions indicated their design, to rescue the prisoner, but the revolver quickly cowed them, and securing an express wagon, proceeded to Newark, taking with him, at the request of Stein, a negro boy. On the way Stein adroitly extracted from a side pocket the detective's pistol, and placing it in the puzzle-locked, with the design to kill himself. Fortunately, Jones had discharged all the barrels in opposite directions. Upon arriving at Newark, Jones appealed to his captor to charge the pistol that he might put an end to his life. Stein, however, thought, that, different fate was in reserve for him.

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