THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY
Penniman, Reed & Co.,
No. 56 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
TERMS:
PER YEAR BY MAIL.....$8.00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIERS..... 15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. J. K. Moorhead, M. C., for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Reconstruction.

GOVERNOR CURTIN recently addressed a letter to Colonel JORDAN, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, explaining that his proposition to convene the Legislatures of the loyal States in special sessions to act on the Constitutional amendment, had not met with the favorable response he anticipated, and that consequently he should not call our own Legislature together before the usual day. In the course of this letter he defines his position on the existing controversy between the President and Congress, and shows that he stands with the masses of loyal citizens. We have been aware that the Governor in private conversation, was expressing himself with earnestness on the right side. But we have felt, in view of the unfortunate endorsement of the President's Policy in his last annual message that the Governor ought to make a public declaration of his present view of the case.

Holding towards him the relation of personal and political friendship, we have thought it better we should say this that to have it said by an enemy. We know the Governor appreciates correctly our motives in the premises. But if we had been certain it would be otherwise we should not have hesitated. As journalists, we had a duty to perform, and we should have performed it no matter how unpleasant might have been the consequences. The Governor's sense of what was due to himself and to the people of the State, corresponded entirely to our own, and he has met the case in a manner indicatory of his historic fame and to the complete satisfaction of his true friends.

EXCLUDED drafted soldiers and high bounty patriots convened together in Washington, Pa., a few days ago, to get up a set of resolutions. Among them was one declaring Heister Clymer "the highest type of patriotism." Had the so-called Convention been composed of *soldiers*, such a resolution as this would have sounded exceedingly strange, but as they were unwilling conscripts and bounty boys, there is nothing striking in the declaration. A true soldier will never forgive the foe who attacked him in the rear, while he was facing the more noble enemy. In 1863, at a convention in Berks county, which the "highest type Clymer" aided in getting up, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are inflexibly and unalterably devoted to the Constitution and the Union, with such additional guarantees as may protect the rights of minorities from all future aggression. We do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve of it in itself, but accepted it in preference to disunion, anarchy and despotism, under pledges that it should be conducted solely with a view to the restoration of the Union. These pledges have been broken, the war is converted into into an abolition crusade, and we are free from any obligations except those of obedience to law.

Resolved, That we regard the Emancipation Proclamation, the Conscription Law, and the Confiscation Acts as clearly unconstitutional.

Can soldiers—men who entered the army through the promptings of patriotism and duty to their country—endorse a man who held such opinions when the very life of our Government was threatened? No, they cannot. Even the brave Confederates who met our "boys in blue" upon the open battle-field as foes, would spurn the traitor of the North, if they were called upon to-day to endorse his act of withholding encouragement from the soldiers who were battling for his fireside at the front. We have heard enough of such soldier conventions, let us hear no more. If the war was waged to accomplish anything good, those who opposed it were guilty of a crime and should not now be lauded and praised as patriots. There is a premium for men who wore the garb of a soldier offered by the Democratic party. Wherever they can muster a squad of men who have passed through a sixty days hurying campaign, they bring them together and force them to pass a string of resolutions. The trick is understood. True soldiers scorn it, and adhere to the principles which caused them to peril their lives—the principles which will carry General Geary into the Gubernatorial chair.

ON FRIDAY LAST GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, while attending the commencement exercises at Yale College, made a speech to the students, which occasions considerable criticism from the conservative journals. What specially provokes them is this:

"As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for the old flag—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that *before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which mine will seem slight*, and I have seen enough."

This is Gen. SHERMAN'S view of the situation. We take it he has just the same right as all other citizens to his judgment of public affairs, and at suitable times to express it. His judgment is certainly concurred in by multitudes of thoughtful men in all parts of the country. The fear is widely entertained that the President's Policy, as developed in his Veto Messages, and his manner of giving it effect, as indicated in his 22d February speech, tend in that direction. When the Republican leaders, who stood by the flag, are denounced as traitors, in the same odious sense as the men who fired on the flag, and the duty of putting them down by the exercise of force is openly proclaimed, what else can sensible people do other than feel apprehensions for the future?

THE Union Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, comprising the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, will meet at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, on the 24th instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Dr. Smith Fuller will be supported by the conferees from Fayette county, John Covode from Westmoreland, and Hon. A. W. Taylor by Indiana county.

—Senator-elect Patterson and Representatives-elect Cooper, Campbell, Lettwich, Taylor and Thomas, have issued an address to the people of Tennessee, urging them to send delegates to the National Johnson Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

—It is said that not a Democratic paper, except one, in West Virginia, is edited by a man who can vote. Several of them are run by returned rebels; others by those who have not been in the State long enough to vote.

—The prominent candidates for United States Senator in Kansas, to succeed the late Senator Lane, are General Blunt, Ex-Governor Carney, Colonel William A. Phillips, Judge T. C. Sears, and Hon. Sidney Clark.

—The Arkansas Legislature will not be called together, it is said, to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 170. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 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

CITY ITEMS.

Shoes that Cost 7s 6d
In England, selling for $2.00, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Oak Tan Sole
Leather, seven years in vat, on those English army brogans, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

The Best Wearing.
The best wearing shoe ever made—those English army brogans, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Traveling Dress Goods.
A good assortment just opened on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Shepherd's Plaid.
Single and double width, at all prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

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. 65 Fifth street.

Prints and Muslins.
A good assortment of the best brands, always for hand, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Summer Dress Goods.
Shawls, Lace, Mantlas, &c., closing out, without regard to cost, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Don't Say that You Can't
Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout—for, by calling at FLEMING'S Dairy House you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place, FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

CASWELL, HAZE & CO., New York,
Sole Manufacturers.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
mh23:Fd&wSm

Our Gift Concert
To be given at City Hall on the 30th inst., is drawing near. The managers, Messrs. McDonald, Thompson & Co., are completing their arrangements, so the public may have no fear of an additional postponement. It won't be necessary. The tickets are selling fast. No wonder. Splendid music and attractive gifts. Read their advertisement in another column and be convinced. Every body should have a ticket. Don't wait till the evening of the Concert, for then there will be so much excitement and confusion that it won't be convenient perhaps to have tickets registered, a very important item in such enterprises.

Grand National Concert.
A grand National Gift Concert will be held at Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., on the 31 proximo. Nearly every body participating will be entitled to a gift in cash or merchandise articles varying in value from one dollar up to eighteen thousand dollars. The net profits are to be applied to the National Orphans' Home Fund, so that everybody will be afforded a chance to draw a fortune, while he is contributing to the most charitable object in the country. The project has the endorsement of many of the leading citizens of the country, who vouch for the honesty of the projectors. Books are now open for subscription and sale of tickets at Jas. W. Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Hamill's Mistake.

[A CARD.]

MESSRS EDITORS:—The excitement occasioned by the doleful intelligence of the defeat of our little champion upon the English waters, is about dying out, and our people can calmly look into the causes which prevented Hamill from becoming victor. The report clearly set forth that his defeat was to be attributed to a difficulty in keeping a straight course, and that from some cause or other he could not retain his usual firm position in his boat. A theory for this may easily be found. His shoes were not heavy enough to brace himself in the boat, for he had made a great mistake in failing to procure Robinson's Boot and Shoe emporium, for a pair of his substantial made pedal covering. Every thing in the way of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, can be obtained there at the cheapest prices in the city. The stock is large, fresh and new, and we advise all of your readers to call there for great bargains.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—A Hundred Curatives in One.
Not the least striking merit of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters is the wide scope of its operation as a preventative and remedial preparation. As a *protective medicine* they ward off all the diseases—and their name is legion—that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local and climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But Hostetter's Great Specific has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Biliousness, Intermittent Fevers, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Constipation, General Debility, Premature Decay, Female Irregularities, Constitutional Weakness, Sex Sickness, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flatulency, Vertigo, Fainting Fits, Hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect Digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies ever utilized by the press or administered in family practice.

Hostetter's Bitters
are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Johnson National Union Convention in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The Johnson National Union Convention in this city to-day was very thinly attended, the number of actual delegates not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five. Three congressional districts were unrepresented. None of the speakers invited from abroad were present. Only those who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and now support Johnson's restoration policy, were allowed to participate. General Sol Meredith presided. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed.

A series of resolutions were adopted: The first expresses an ardent attachment to the union of States under the Constitution, denies the right of secession, holds all attempts null and void, declares all the States now States of this Union as before the rebellion, denies the power of the General Government to exclude a State from the Union or govern it as a territory.

The second declares confidence in President Johnson undiminished, approves the general policy of his administration, endorses his restoration policy as wise, patriotic, constitutional, in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform on which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President.

The third asserts that, under the Constitution, the right to prescribe the qualification of electors is reserved to the States; that it would be subversive of the principles of our government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any part of the country in opposition to the wishes of the citizens thereof.

Fourth: All the States are entitled by the Constitution to representation. All loyal members duly elected should be admitted to Congress without unnecessary delay, each House judging the qualification of its members.

Fifth—The payment of the National debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated, and no debt, whatever, incurred in aid of treason and rebellion, shall ever be paid.

Sixth—The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors. The families of the fallen heroes should be cared for by the Government. It endorses the President's determination to give the offices to soldiers.

Seventh—The Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are expected to co-operate with only loyal union men.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The cargo of the ship Hornet was largely insured in the Pacific Insurance Company, and it is understood that the losses are being promptly paid in gold coin.

One hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds of number one American shipping grade wool has been sold during the past week at prices ranging from 16 to 20c per lb. A large amount of this goes per ship Lookout, loading for Boston.

In the case of Edward Grinar vs. Irwin McDowell, Judge Field, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the defendant. This confirms the Government in possession of the property known as Black Point, on which fortifications have been erected.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the joint resolution in relation to the pay and accounts of collectors of the revenue who have failed to take the required oath of office, with an amendment as a substitute as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and is hereby authorized to pay a reasonable compensation to the persons he has employed for the purpose, and who have been actually engaged in collecting the revenue within the States in insurrection, notwithstanding the failure or inability of such persons to take the oath of office required by law, provided that such compensation shall not be greater in any case than that provided for by law, for officers of the revenue performing such services, and provided further, that this act shall not be deemed to authorize the continuance of such persons in such employment.

This resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to reorganize the Navy Department and fix the pay of its officers, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to fix the compensation of certain collectors of customs, and for other purposes, with amendments. It strikes out the provisions relating to salaries and compensation of deputy collectors, naval officers and surveyors, and inserts a section giving such officers in the port of Boston, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco $3,500 per annum, each. It extends the provisions of the act of April 25th, 1864, increasing the compensation of inspectors, to July 1st, 1866. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, with an amendment as a substitute. It protects mines in such right of way, and in the rights of priority of possession as recognized by the local customs and decisions of the courts in these mining districts. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsay, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House bill establishing certain post routes with verbal amendments. The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution setting aside Friday, the 20th inst., for the consideration of the bills from the District of Columbia, which was amended so as to order an evening session for the purpose named, and then adopted.

Mr. Johnson called up the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Portland. He partially represented the bill, and stated the President shall authorize the purchase of provisions, &c., for the sufferers.

Mr. Johnson offered a substitute for the original bill, directing the President of the United States to tender to the Governor of Maine $50,000 in the name of the government of the United States for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, to be used in such manner as he may deem advisable.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the bill. He did not know what authority came from to pass such a measure. Where was this kind of legislation to stop? If the sufferers by the fire at Portland were to be relieved by Congress, why not those who have suffered by fire elsewhere? He moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Trumbull had advocated the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which would cost, not $20,000, but $30,000,000. The bill now before the Senate was but the first of the kind ever passed by Congress. Some years ago, $20,000 were appropriated for the relief of sufferers by a fire in Alexandria.

Mr. Trumbull said there was no analogy between the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the proper mode of consideration. The first was a bill for the safety of the nation, and the benefit of a vast class. The pending measure was one of mere charity.

Mr. Davis said he should be compelled to vote against the bill, but he should do so with great reluctance. He could find no authority in the constitution to sanction such an appropriation.

Mr. Fessenden said if the bill was to be referred, he would prefer its reference to some other Committee than that of Finance, of which he was chairman.

Mr. Johnson referred to two cases in which Congress had appropriated money for the relief of citizens whose property was destroyed by earthquakes.

Mr. Trumbull said the cases were not analogous.

Mr. Grimes asked why not!

Mr. Trumbull said earthquakes were the work of God.

Mr. Grimes asked if fires were not as much the work of God as earthquakes?

Mr. Trumbull said fires were not in the same sense visitations from God as earthquakes were.

Mr. Wilson said the nation would be no poorer for the appropriation, and he hoped it would be made.

Mr. Fessenden said from twelve to fifteen thousand people had been rendered homeless by the fire.

Mr. Henderson could not see why Congress had not as much right to appropriate money for the relief of the Portland sufferers as to appropriate for the relief of the Irish people in consequence of famine in Ireland.

Mr. Davis said if Mr. Henderson could point to that clause in the authority of the Constitution, he would vote for it.

Mr. Henderson said he found authority in an old work that was in his possession. He found it in a book which said, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

Mr. Howe referred to the destruction of Chambersburg, Pa., by the rebels, and said it was a case which plead more for mercy than any other. Yet Congress had done nothing for the relief of the people of Chambersburg. He was not inquiring nor by what might be called the negligence and fault of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Sherman stated the reason which should influence the vote against the bill. It was prior to the Portland fire, much as any body could, but he could not find in the constitution any authority for such legislation.

Mr. Howe said, replying to Mr Henderson, that the injunction of the book he had quoted, did not mean to give other people's money, but their own. He (Mr. Howe) was willing to put his own hand out of his own pocket than vote for this bill.

Mr. Henderson said he would take Mr. Howe at his word. He (Mr. Howe) give fifty dollars, and he (Mr. Henderson) would not vote for this bill.

Mr. Howe said he would agree to that.

The bill then passed by a vote of 22 yeas against 14 nays.

The tariff bill which passed the House yesterday was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Pension bill, and agreed to the Conference Committee asked by the House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate agreed to the House's amendment to the bill reviving the grade of General. The bill now goes to the President.

The House resolution to adjourn on the 25th inst. was announced.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was then made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman called up, by unanimous consent, the bill to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt, and for funding the same.

Mr. Grimes offered the following amendment as an additional section: "That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to designate any national banking association, organized under the laws of the United States to become a depository of public money, be repealed and construed as to hereafter prohibit the designation of any such bank as a depository in the District of Columbia, or in any city in which there is established by law an officer of the United States, known as the Sub-Treasurer thereof."

Mr. Sherman hoped this important bill would not be burdened with an amendment foreign to the subject as this was.

After debate, Mr. Hendricks asked what would be the effect of this amendment if adopted?

Mr. Grimes said it would be to compel the Comptroller, as well as disbursing officers of the government, to use the Sub-Treasuries instead of National Banks.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. Grimes was as follows: Yeas 15, nays 22. So the amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, it still being amended, on motion of Mr. Sherman, to read, a bill for the payment of the public debt, as passed and sent to the House.

Leave of absence, was, on motion of Mr. Biddle, granted to Mr. Saulsbury, for the rest of the session.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed. The amendment of the Finance Committee to the House amendment appropriating $40,000 to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph, was agreed to. The amendment appropriating $60,000 for the printing and publishing of the report of the medical statistics on the bureau of the Provost Marshal General, under the direction of Surgeon J. H. Baxter, was agreed to. The amendment of the Finance Committee appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a building at St. Paul, Minnesota, for a postoffice, custom-house, &c., was agreed to. The appropriation for the repair of the Postoffice and Custom House at Portland, Me., recently injured by fire, was increased from $100,000, as provided in the House bill, to $150,000.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to strike out a provision inserted by the House repealing so much of a law of March, 1863, as authorizes the payment of loyal men for slaves enlisted in the army, was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded, and its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following joint resolution, recognizing the Government of Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the United States hereby recognizes the government of the State of Tennessee, inaugurated under and by the Convention which assembled on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1865, at the city of Nashville, as the legitimate government of the State entitled to the guarantees and all other rights of a State government, under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Trumbull. I move that it be printed. I will state that we have received information that the State of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, and this is a resolution to recognize the government of the State of Tennessee.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Bidwell called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland in Oregon, was on July 3d recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill came up for action, the question being on a substitute reported from the Committee on Public Lands. It authorizes the California and Oregon Railroad Company to locate and maintain a railroad and telegraph line between Portland, Oregon, and the Central Pacific Railroad in California, and grants each alternate section of land, not mineral, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, ten on each side of the railroad. The first section of twenty miles is to be completed within two years, and at least twenty miles each year thereafter. The railroad to be the same guage as the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and to be connected therewith. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. Stevens offered the following resolution:

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That when Congress adjourns it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the first day of December, except sooner summoned by the presiding officers of both houses, which power, in case of emergency, is hereby granted to them.

Mr. French raised the question of order that the resolution was not a privileged question.

The Speaker expressed the opinion, although he said it was a new question, that if the two Houses took a recess they could authorize their presiding officers to call them together at some day during the recess. This resolution contemplated an indefinite recess. If Congress adjourned *sine die* no power but the President could convene them, in advance of the regular session.

Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow, for the purpose of giving gentlemen time to consider the question.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, inquired whether the resolution came in as a matter of consent.

The Speaker replied in the negative, adding that he had decided the resolution in order, as a privileged question as it related to adjournment. He added on the other point, if the two Houses took a recess from Thursday until Monday, they could be supposed to authorize their presiding officers to call them together on Saturday, if the exigency renders it necessary.

Mr. Randall objected that this resolution conferred additional powers.

The speaker admitted that it did confer additional powers, but he did not think that changed the resolution from being a privileged question. All questions in respect to the adjournment, whether for one day or three days, or *sine die*, or to take a recess, and everything connected with them, were privileged questions, and had been always entertained by the Speaker when there was no other business before the House.

Mr. Pendleton suggested sarcastically that it would be well to provide in the resolution that if the President or the Speaker of the House disagreed as to whether they should reconvene Congress, there should be some umpire to decide between them.

The Speaker remarked that by the terms of the resolution the recess could not be terminated and Congress again convened unless the presiding officers of both Houses agreed to it.

Mr. Finck moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the resolution, saying he would offer it again to-morrow.

The Speaker, a few minutes afterwards, stated to the House that the resolution offered by Mr. Stevens, conferring power on the presiding officer of the two houses to call Congress together, he had not seen or heard anything of until it was read at the Clerk's desk; that he was still of the same opinion which he had expressed as to its being a privileged question, as it related to adjournment, while its adoption would place on the House, but then the subject being so delicate as conferring on him additional powers which might be used for consequences he would, if the subject should be presented to-morrow, submit the question to the House, as the rules authorized him to do, and let the House itself decide on the question of privilege also. He presumed that would satisfy all gentlemen better than if he were himself to make a ruling on the subject.

Mr. Stevens remarked that that would be perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. O'Neil, from the Committee of Conference on the Bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steam vessels, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Shellabarger called up, as a question of privilege, the report of the Select Committee on the charges made by Mr. Lemcon Conkin in his place, against Provost Marshal General Fry and his bureau. The testimony taken and printed covers three hundred and sixty pages of printed matter. Mr. Shellabarger said the report was unanimous.

The report of the Committee not only exonerates Mr. Conkin from the charge made by Fry, but censures Fry for his conduct in the highest degree. It is very severe upon Fry. The resolution submitted by the Committee, which is now submitted, and after remaining on the table at the request of Mr. Stevens, was adopted by a vote of 96 yeas to 34 nays.

There is no sickness among the Indian troopers, but the steamer will be kept in quarantine for five days. The troopers are all comfortable on shore, and the sickness is subsiding.

From the Far-West Plains.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—About a quarter of a million in gold dust arrived at St. Joseph, yesterday, in the hands of passengers direct from Montana.

The schedule premiums of the St. Louis Agricultural Mechanical Fair, to be held here the first week in October, are published in full for distribution. The list of premiums amount to $12,000, and embraces all the domestic and agricultural and mechanical labor. There is competition from all parts of the Union.

Postal Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An arrangement has been made with the British postoffice for the transmission of book packets, and packets containing samples of merchandise, by the intimate value in covers open at the ends, subject to the usual regulations, at the rate of 2c for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, in the United States of Columbia, or to any short in the United States, and 10c for New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of despatch.

Niagara Ship Canal Project—Reward Unclaimed—Mr. Raymond.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Commercial's* special says: Horace H. Day has sought to secure favor for his Niagara ship canal project from the republican party, by addressing a letter in the *Chronicle*, denouncing Secretary Seward.

Governor Raymond is another of Day's laurels as a reporter by his account of the Congressional caucuses, about which those reported make loud complaints.

Convention of Insurance Presidents.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Convention of Insurance Presidents, which was held to-day, one hundred and fifty officers were present, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania were represented representing fifty millions of capital and twenty million dollars. A national board of underwriters was formed and the rates of insurance were advanced to ten per cent

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton—sales 1,200 bales—unchanged. To-days receipts, 25 bales. New York Exchange par, at 1 premium. Gold 40 premium. Sterling—"not much." (Laughter.)

Mr. Johnson, referring to the consultation of members around Mr. Bingham's desk, enquired whether that preamble had been sufficiently sugar-coated to suit the majority.

Mr. Bingham replied that that would depend upon the opinion of the House.

Mr. Eldridge encouraged Mr. Bingham to persevere, stating that the members on his (the Democratic) side of the house stood by him in principle (laughter) and urged him not to let the house adjourn, but to fight his way clear through. (Laughter.)

Mr. Allison moved that the House adjourn, which was lost by yeas 44 and nays 63.

The vote consisting the joint resolution was then reconsidered by 70 to 27.

Mr. Bingham withdrew his motion to recommit, and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has in good faith ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has shown otherwise to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the government and her authority of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress, duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oaths of office required by the existing laws.

Mr. Bingham moved the previous question, and then at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

*This action was taken on account of intelligence having reached the House that the Legislature of Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified—The President Repudiated—Dispatch from Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—In the House, this morning, the Constitutional Amendment was ratified by a vote of forty-three to thirteen, two members refusing to answer to their names.

The *Press and Times*, the Radical sheet of Nashville, says that the loyal men of Tennessee by this vote, repudiate the President, who has so basely betrayed them.

Gov. Brownlow sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Washington:

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 19—12 M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—My compliments to the President. We have carried the Constitutional Amendment in the House. Vote, 43 to 13—two of his tools refusing to vote.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

Vallandigham & Co. Visiting the President.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Hon. J. D. Bright, and Hon. O. J. Frankhum, Hon. J. D. Bright, and Hon. O. J. Frankhum, passed through this city last evening enroute to Washington, for an interview with the President. A gentleman who traveled with them says that one of the objects of their visit is to urge the appointment of Hon. J. B. Weller, formerly Governor of the State of Ohio, now of California, as Secretary of War, in view of the anticipated retirement of Secretary Stanton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Paris Exposition—Proposed International Commission—Coupons Reported Surreptitiously Issued—Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Tennessee Legislature—Habeas Corpus Case.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of State to-day sent a communication to the House, enclosing a letter from N. M. Beckwith, Special Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, in which he says that at a meeting of the French Scientific Commission, the Imperial Commissioner and Foreign Commissioners, the following suggestions were made by the English Scientific Association, and approved: 1st. To form a collection of the weights, measures and coins of all nations, to be exhibited in the palace of the Universal Exposition of 1867. 2d. To organize an International Commission charged especially with the formation and exhibition of this collection, and to devise the most efficacious methods of promoting uniformity. 3d. In accordance with these views, the Imperial Commissioner has apportioned the space requisite for the exhibition, and formed a special committee connected with the Scientific Commission, which is to be charged with the subject.

Mr. Beckwith respectfully recommends co-operation of the United [illegible] and the appointment of a Commission [illegible] added to the Imperial Commission.

The report that a large number of 5-20 gold coupons have been issued surreptitiously, and that they are paid when redeemed, there being no way of detecting them, is incorrect, as has been ascertained by inquiry of the proper officers of the Treasury Department. No bonds or coupons have been surreptitiously issued. The report probably grew out of the fact that some coupons with numbers apparently duplicated, were redeemed, which proved on investigation to be simply an error in the numbering.

The Secretary of the Senate this afternoon received a telegram from Governor Brownlow, dated to-day, saying: The battle is fought and won. The Constitutional Amendment carried in the House, by 42 against 11. He adds that two of the members present refused to vote. This intelligence soon spread among members of both branches of Congress, and warmly produced much delight. The prospects are that both Houses will, to-morrow, agree to restore Tennessee to her former proper practical relations to the Union.

Judge Frazier, of the Criminal Court, before whom the case of F. Williams, representative from Carter county, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus has been tried to-day. He delivered his opinion sustaining the application. Warrants were to-day issued to arrest several members of the House, and also the parties who arrested Mr. Williams, Messrs. Hyatt and Train.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are inundated with applications for appointments on the force. The entire organization will be put in operation by the last of August

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 14th

Late advices from Mexico state that the Liberals occupied Huadinango.

Colotlan had been abandoned by the Liberals.

The Liberal chief Martinez attacked Ures, in Sonora, on the 13th of May, but was repulsed.

Garcia Morales was at the North American line receiving arms and munitions.

It is stated that Corona had received six pieces of cannon at Alla from San Francisco

A French iron-clad gunboat had arrived at Tampico to aid the naval forces there.

Letters in Monterey describe affairs in that section as very gloomy. The frontier was all in possession of the Liberals. Toulon was again invaded by the Liberals under Regules.

The departure of the Empress is said to be for the purpose of attending to international affairs.

It was rumored that Tampico had fallen into the hands of the Liberals

Increase of Exports.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *World* calls attention to the fact that the exports from this port are again increasing. These for last week were valued at $4,077,986. The principal items were 911,000 bushels corn, (being nearly equal to the entire receipts,) 25,000 barrels of flour, about 3,500 hhds. tobacco, besides about 1,200 other packages, 254,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, about 1,000,000 gallons of petroleum, and what is a novelty at this time, about 2,000 bushels of American rolled oats. The tobacco is mostly in China. This increase in the exports is due mainly to the decline of prices in the face of the steady gold market

Cholera Among Regular Troops.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 19.—The steamer Santee with five hundred recruits for the seventh Regiment, arrived at quarantine yesterday with cholera among them, and three deaths during the voyage. One death occurred after coming to anchor. The vessel was towed after the troops were landed on Tybee Island. There is no sickness among the other passengers, but the steamer will be kept in quarantine for five days. The troops are all comfortable on shore, and the sickness is subsiding.

From the Far-West Plains.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—About a quarter of a million in gold dust arrived at St. Joseph, yesterday, in the hands of passengers direct from Montana.

The schedule premiums of the St. Louis Agricultural Mechanical Fair, to be held here the first week in October, are published in full for distribution. The list of premiums amount to $12,000, and embraces all the domestic and agricultural and mechanical labor. There is competition from all parts of the Union.

Postal Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An arrangement has been made with the British postoffice for the transmission of book packets, and packets containing samples of merchandise, by the intimate value in covers open at the ends, subject to the usual regulations, at the rate of 2c for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, in the United States of Columbia, or to any short in the United States, and 10c for New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of despatch.

Niagara Ship Canal Project—Reward Unclaimed—Mr. Raymond.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Commercial's* special says: Horace H. Day has sought to secure favor for his Niagara ship canal project from the republican party, by addressing a letter in the *Chronicle*, denouncing Secretary Seward.

Governor Raymond is another of Day's laurels as a reporter by his account of the Congressional caucuses, about which those reported make loud complaints.

Convention of Insurance Presidents.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Convention of Insurance Presidents, which was held to-day, one hundred and fifty officers were present, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania were represented representing fifty millions of capital and twenty million dollars. A national board of underwriters was formed and the rates of insurance were advanced to ten per cent

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton—sales 1,200 bales—unchanged. To-days receipts, 25 bales. New York Exchange par, at 1 premium. Gold 40 premium. Sterling—"not much." (Laughter.)

Mr. Johnson, referring to the consultation of members around Mr. Bingham's desk, enquired whether that preamble had been sufficiently sugar-coated to suit the majority.

Mr. Bingham replied that that would depend upon the opinion of the House.

Mr. Eldridge encouraged Mr. Bingham to persevere, stating that the members on his (the Democratic) side of the house stood by him in principle (laughter) and urged him not to let the house adjourn, but to fight his way clear through. (Laughter.)

Mr. Allison moved that the House adjourn, which was lost by yeas 44 and nays 63.

The vote consisting the joint resolution was then reconsidered by 70 to 27.

Mr. Bingham withdrew his motion to recommit, and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has in good faith ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has shown otherwise to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the government and her authority of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress, duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oaths of office required by the existing laws.

Mr. Bingham moved the previous question, and then at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

*This action was taken on account of intelligence having reached the House that the Legislature of Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified—The President Repudiated—Dispatch from Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—In the House, this morning, the Constitutional Amendment was ratified by a vote of forty-three to thirteen, two members refusing to answer to their names.

The *Press and Times*, the Radical sheet of Nashville, says that the loyal men of Tennessee by this vote, repudiate the President, who has so basely betrayed them.

Gov