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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE FENIANS promise another movement towards Canada. They show great activity throughout the country, and may keep their word of promise, and invade the Dominion before the summer closes.

THE House of Representatives has at last appointed a Committee to inquire into the treatment of prisoners of war by the rebels. All former soldiers, who have experiences elucidating this matter, which are really important, are desired to send this Committee a statement of what they know.

ON Saturday a sharp personal debate occurred between Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, the latter being the aggressor. Such a colloquy is spicy reading even in these hot days, but adds neither to the reputation of the interlocutors nor to the dignity of the body of which they are members.

THE fact that the two Houses adjourned till next November by almost if not quite unanimous votes, shows that few or none of the members concurred with Mr. SUMNER in the opinion that it was necessary to stay and watch the President. Whatever that high functionary may intend, or actually do, Congress appears to rest in confidence that it is master of the situation.

MR. N. A. GRAY, formerly editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has created a sensation in Ohio by denouncing, in a speech delivered at Youngstown, the rebel proclivities of Mr. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor. From Mr. Gray's high position, for many years in the Democratic party, and from the cogency of the facts adduced by him, the impression made by his speech is profound.

IN THE Luzerne district Mr. GEO. W. Woodward has a competitor for the democratic nomination for Congress in the person of Mr. George Sanderson, of Scranton. Twenty years ago this gentleman was State Senator from the Bradford district, then removed to Scranton, where he is engaged in banking.

The Republicans of Susquehanna claim the honor of furnishing the nominee, and present the names of R. B. Little, Esq., and Col. John Blanding.

THE PRESIDENT, having repeatedly failed to nominate a Minister to Austria acceptable to the Senate, rent in at last the name of Mr. Horace Greeley. If a majority of the Senators are in reality half as anxious to be rid of him for awhile as they sometimes profess to be, they will confirm him in the appointment, provided he will accept it; which we doubt. If he should go as Minister to Vienna, however, we suspect the Republican party would miss his steady shoulder at the wheel more than half a score of republican shoulders in the Senate.

We thank the *Leader* for the following neat and deserving compliment paid Mr. Hartley on the quality of his Court reports. The medium of the *Leader*, we are pleased to know, is highly esteemed by the members of the legal fraternity and the officers of the County. Yesterday it said: "The Court reports of the GAZETTE during the late term of the Criminal Court were the best specimens of judicious and correct legal reporting we have had in the city press for many a day. W. H. HARTLEY, the city editor of the GAZETTE, makes this feature of reporting a specialty, and is highly successful in his efforts to please the reader by his accurate reports of legal proceedings.

THE public declaration of Mr. Gladstone that the time had come to deliver Ireland from the Papal tyranny," is attracting much attention in Europe. It is considered to be well timed to make the attempt, and with means which promise complete success, unless France shall interpose to arrest the course. The Italian government is under treaty obligations to maintain the present status; but treaties are made only to be kept until one or other of the contracting parties finds some motive of convenience or interest to repudiate it. At best, Victor Emmanuel can be expected to oppose only a formal hindrance to the progress dictated by his policy and tending to the aggrandizement of his dynasty.

A YOUNG WOMAN, of good family, over in Susquehanna county, made the acquaintance of a young man who had come into her neighborhood to reside, fell in love with him, and promised to be his wife. Her "unreasonable father" wrote to the town the young man came from, and found he had a wife and two children there. The young woman insisted her lover was persecuted, and absconded from home to elope with him. The young man was arrested; told where the girl was; she was recovered, and he cleared out. It takes multiplied lessons to learn foolish girls common prudence in respect to marriage, and then the girls always have plenty of friends foolisher than themselves to teach them additional folly.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

In Extraordinary Session.

Passage Between Senators Chandler and Fessenden.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOVEMBER.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1867.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the House bill regulating the election of officers for Washington City.

The point of order was raised that the consideration of this bill was in violation of the rule adopted at the commencement of the session, and it was decided the bill could not be taken up.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION—PERSONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SENATORS CHANDLER AND FESSENDEN.

Mr CHANDLER moved the Clerk be instructed to return the adjournment resolution, which had been communicated to the House, to its notice the Senators who voted for the resolution were the same who voted in the spring against any extra session. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Fessenden as the conservative Senator from Maine, who, until last fall, had so much confidence in the President as to believe he would call Congress together if necessary. The President in his veto message had said, substantially, he would not enforce the reconstruction acts of Congress, the honest Congress would not adjourn until it had provided for meeting again at an early day. After further remarks, he said there was a class of hybrid concern in the Senate, known as Conservative Republicans, like all other hybrids, it was incapable of reproduction. It originated in 1865, under William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and a few copperheads and northern rebels. In 1866 it regale notized its head in an attempt to unite Republicans and rebels. The highway of Conservative Republicanism was as clearly marked with grave stones, as the highway to California was marked with the carcasses and bones of dead mules. The people had not yet done erecting tombstones. Some of the large cities were conservative; but the people of the United States, nine-tenths, were sound radicals.

REPLY OF MR. FESSENDEN.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator's speech was evidently intended as an attack on himself. I have been aware for some time that the Senator and his friends, Senators designed, deliberately if they could, to injure my standing and position as much as might be done in the party to which I have the honor to belong. I was not the first attack made on me by that Senator and his friends. I am aware that the Senator, and he is not the only one, has been in the habit privately to represent me unfavorably, because I did not agree with him in his notions with reference to the conduct of public affairs. I am aware that he resorted to this body and the other house, but has often gone into the reporters' room, as I have been denounced in the same way. Divers and sundry charges have gone in the same way, but my notion is that the reputation of a public man will take care of itself, and when he does right, the public will sustain him.

Mr. FESSENDEN then alluded to the attack in a Detroit paper, where Mr. Chandler resided, in which he was denounced as opposing impeachment because he had so many friends and relations in office. It had three brothers in office, neither of whom had been appointed at his request, or by his solicitation or suggestion. He had a right to appoint his friends, the fact that his friends were Senators in the army, and had left one arm or two of them were volunteers. The other volunteered, but his health broke down, and he was obliged to return home. His brave son fell in battle, carrying the flag when an arm shattered and a leg shot. The third was sent into the army at the age of 17 on the appointment of one of them to any position in the army. Upon their own recommendations from their superior officers and were promoted through the service. They were now out of service and in civil life. As for himself he had no fear whatever of a malicious report of his conduct here in the Senate, and out, upon this question, reaching the people. He made these remarks in the public character to take care of himself. He had the slightest idea that the Senator from Michigan could say he could affect him before his State constituents. He stood with contempt he did not fear. He stated that the charge that he (Fessenden) and Trumbull, when there was a very serious difference of opinion in Congress upon a very important question, a consideration on that question, it was not proper for Senators to express their opinions, was without foundation. He said that the men who might so called to act as judges should keep their mouths closed, a thing that might be supposed to influence their opinions in advance. He sat down with contempt he did not fear. In conclusion he said that the charge that he had come to the Senate from Maine, and perhaps from his friends, and perhaps from his relations, was a charge peculiarly resulting on personal resentments under treaty, to which the Government has the right of occupation, to obtain the right of occupation, in which district or districts shall be sufficient timber or grazing land to enable said tribes respectively to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; and which district or districts so selected, and the selection approved by Congress shall be and remain a permanent homes for said Indian tribes to be located therein, and no person not a member of said tribes, shall be permitted to reside therein without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employes of the United States, provided the district or districts shall be located so as to interfere with travel on highways located by the authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, nor the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, by way of Albuquerque."

This bill was then passed.

COMMITTEE POWERS ENLARGED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have governments republican in form; also to appoint sub-committees, with power to administer oaths.

THE BILLS PASSED OVER VETOES.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the acts passed yesterday over the President's veto.

LEAVE TO PRINT SPEECHES.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, leave was given to members who have not printed, or may be preparing, speeches on the veto of the Reconstructing bill, to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Senate's amendment to the House concurrent resolution for adjournment.

Mr. PIKE moved the House adhere to its action.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE moved to concur in the Senate amendment. Rejected—yeas thirty-three, nays seventy-two.

Mr. PIKE'S motion to adhere was agreed to.

"DETECTED" BAKER IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that Lafayette C. Baker had been, on the 21st of July, duly summoned to appear and testify before the Judiciary Committee in reference to certain allegations against the President, and declaring the refusal of Baker to appear before the Committee, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take Baker into custody, and have him brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the authority of the House. Adopted.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SPEECHES NOT DELIVERED.

Mr. LOGAN moved to reconsider the vote permitting members who did not deliver speeches on the veto message to have speeches printed in the *Globe*. He denounced such practice and showed how it might be abused.

Messrs. BAKER, BALDWIN, SCHOFIELD and SCHENCK, briefly stated similar views, and Mr. MARSHALL excused the custom on the ground that under the previous question nine-tenths of the members were precluded from taking part in the debate.

After explanation by the speaker, the vote was reconsidered and the original motion tabled.

IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

A resolution was offered by Mr. LOGAN, amended by Mr. SCHENCK to order the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith all the testimony taken in the impeachment report. Read and adopted.

THE CASE OF PRESIDENTIAL DISCRETION.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reply to the House resolution as to the publication of the Cabinet proceedings in reference to the interpretation of the reconstruction law. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE defended his course on the impeachment question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Iowa, reiterated his views in favor of impeachment.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, affirmed his belief that the investigation should be conducted with all the principles of the rules and laws. He declared that no bitter he entertained as to political opinions, or party, in the investigation question on the country. Republicans and Democrats alike could receive justice from the course he had taken.

Mr. BUTLER explained the reason that the report would be made some time before this death.

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman from Massachusetts was a very useful man, who wanted to have everything in his own way, and he believed he would have his own way most in the world, besides him-self, and they would not be far behind him. He exactly said he did. He was willing to report the testimony that day, but he understood that prudent and desired him to do so. The report, he said, he would hardly be a proper proceeding to throw out to the country testimony on political questions of the country touching on the question of impeachment. It was proper to have testimony examined, criticised, and digested at this stage, and that was before the House was ready to take it up for action. He was willing to say he found in the investigation, and in the evidence which had been taken in the investigation commenced, abundant evidence to justify any gentleman of any party to vote against and condemn him. He by no means thought the evidence justified the President's course. It was reprehensible. It was for the people of the State of fact developed before the investigation closed would authorize or justify the Judiciary Committee in favor of proceeding to impeachment. He, as an individual gentlemen not to say it out by piece-meal. It came in its regular way.

LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of the United States in a tract of land sufficient for their necessities, under the superintendence of some humane person, to which their children and fee simple titles and the protection of all their just rights.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Committee of Arrangements reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee of two on the part of the Senate to act with a committee of the House to wait on the President and notify congress that it was ready to suspend the rules and adjourn sine die. Agreed to—yeas 33, nays 10.

Mr. PIKE moved to reconsider the vote. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 10.

A Committee was appointed on the part of the House. The Senate Committee to wait on the President.

Mr. WILSON moved to suspend the rules and adjourn sine die. Agreed to—yeas 33, nays 10.

Mr. PIKE moved to reconsider the vote. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 10.

Mr. PIKE'S motion to adhere was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 10