DENTISTRY

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Veto of the Electoral College Resolution The Resolution Pass. ed Over the Veto-Rights of American Citizens Abroad. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gatette.T

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868. SENATE.

(1) A bill passed construing the Pension law to give a pension first to mothers of unmarried soldiers, second to fathers, and third to orphan brothers and sisters.

A resolution amending the rules so that treaties with Indian tribes shall be considered and passed upon in open session was introduced and laid over.

A resolution to print twenty thousand copies of the Agricultural report was passed.

(Re) bill relating to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad was taken up.

The question was on striking out the depresauthorizing the President to make represals by suspending commercial relations.

A debate ensued, during which the President at vato of the Electoral College resolution was received.

Mr. DAVIS said a few words, pronounc-

ing the reasoning conclusive.

Ing the reasoning conclusive.

Mr. HOWARD styled it one the most incendiary documents that ever emanated from that sources an open and direct declaration. ration that source—an open and direct decin-ration that the reconstruction acts are ille-gal and void, and that no votes from those States ought to be counted in the electoral college. He continued: "As one humble representative of the Republican party, I announce my readiness to meet this issue and take up the glove. We will go before the people on that issue, whether those governments shall exist or be destroyed by revolutionary measures. Let the issue come and welcome."

The bill was passed over the President's yeto by a vote of 45 to 8.

The debate on the pending bill was con-

tinued.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he will at the proper time offer an amendment substituting for the section authorizing reprisals a provision requiring the President, when any American citizen shall be deprived of his liberty by a foreign Government, to secertain the fact, and if it appear to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of citizenship, to demand his release, to use such means as he thinks proper to

rights of citizenship, to demand his release, to use such means as he thinks proper to affect the sence and report the facts to Congress as soon as possible.

After further discussion, and without disposing of the bill, messages were received from the President transmitting the ratification resolutions of Louisiana and South Carolina. Referred to Judiclary Committee.

Also, inclosing correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Vanyaltive to the suppression of the Coolie trade. Referred to Committee on Foreign Rela-

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, itransmitting information in regard to the discovery and occupation of Midway islands in the Pacific.

Also, a communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, enclosing a report of a committee of that body on the subject of lawiessness and crime in that State.

A bill was reported for the extension of the patent of Richard M. Hoe. The Senate went into exentive session, and after some time a recess was taken.

Evening Session—Mr. WILSON called up the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment of the United States,

peace establishment of the United States, for which he reported a substitute from the Military Committee, the substance of which has already been published.

A long discussion occurred on the portion of the bill providing for the issuance of arms to the State authorities for military purposes.

purposes.

An amendment offered by Mr. AnTHONY, adding two thousand to the number allotted to each State, was adopted.

Mr. DGOHTTLE Proposed to amend the
bill by decreasing the army to twenty
thousand instead of thirty thousand.

This was opposed by Mr. WILSON and
subsequently ruled out of order. Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment that the arms shall not be distributed prior

that the arms shall not be distributed prior to January ist hext, or until the President shall deem it necessary, for the prevention of distributes in the Southern States.

Mr. VIOKEIN's amendment was rejected

—3 against 29. He offered two other amendments which were rejected.

The bill then passed—25 against 4, atrict
party vote. At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bills were introduced for reference, in cluding the following: Extending the jurisdiction of the Court

of Claims over North Carolina.
For a Commissioner to examine the claims of Montana for turnishing volunteams or montana for furnishing volunteers during the late Indian war.

Relating to lands in aid of the West.

Wisconsin Pacific Railroad Company.

The House refused to second the previous question to allow the latter to be put on by the Government for the Amazon.

The coffee crop is large; but a fourth part

Resolution to pay James H. Burch, who was loss in the heavy rains. assage.

Resolution to pay James H. Burch, who

contested the seat of Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, 22,500, was rejected 73 against 75.

A r spicifier (was plasted authorising a room in the Capitol Huidding to be reoccurred by Miss Ream for one year to complete the statue of Tanahin.

pled by Miss Ream for one year to complete the statue of Linopin.

The Naval Committee was authorized to continue the investigation into the parsonage of machinery at Philadelphia and report at next session.

A reshution of sympathy, with the Cretans, and expressing the hope that they will secure their independence, was unlosted.

A resolution was passed admitting steam ploughs free of dirty for one year from June 30th, 1866.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of Israel G. Lash, member, elect from North Carolina; Mr. Lash advanced to the Speaker's chair, his distinct test path administered, and took his seat.

Mr. DAWES, steamber, elect from North Carolina; Mr. Lash advanced to the Speaker's chair, his distinct test path administered, and took his seat.

Mr. DAWES, steamber, elect from North Carolina, and took of the credentials of C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina.

dentials of C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, and saked that the oath prescribed by the statutes of July 7th, 1868, be administed to him, he having served in the Confeder. Mr. MULLIN opposed the admission of

The report was socepted and Mr. Bowen bok the eath prescribed for persons whose collical disabilities had been removed. and took his seat.

The report of the Committee of Conferse on the bill granting land to Minnesota in aid of the improvement of the naviga-tion of the Mississippi river, recommending that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate, increasing the land grant by one hundred thousand acres, was tabled— Subsequently the vote was reconsidered and the report non-concurred in, and a new Committee ordered.

on the resolution offered by, him some weeks ago relating to American citizens abroad, arguing against the doorns of weeks ago relating to American citizens abroad, arguing against the dogma of perpetual allegance, showing that England has acted in the opposite theory, and holding that the adminstration should show force the American principle at all huzu ds. The veto message was received and read, and after some unimportant discussion the Electoral College joint resolution passed over it by 184 to 38.

The SPEAKER declared it a law.

The SPEAKER declared in and a Committee of Conference asked.

tee of Conference asked. A Select Committee was appointed on ventilation of the hall.

The House refused to suspend rules to

provide for the evening session.

The Conference Committee reported on the Senate bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments.

During the discussion Mr. SCHENCK moved an evening session for general business. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution, providing that a motion for the suspension of the rules shall be in order any day after this until the end of the session.

Opposed by Mr. SCOFIELD, who said the effect of suspending the rules by a two-third vote was to get through the House two-thirds of the bad business which could not be got through in any other way.

Mr. SCHENCK declared the insimuation an unworthy one, and that the gentleman

an inworthy one, and that the gentleman had no right to speak in that way of the purpose of any other gentleman.

Mr. SCOFFEED protested he had no reference to the motives of the gentleman, and had no thoughts of imputing any unworthy purpose. He moke merely as to

worthy purpose. He spoke merely as to the parliamentary effect of the motion, and the gentleman from Obio could not daunt by his insolent manner. Mr. SCHENCK said he was not attempt-

Mr. SCHENCK said he was not attempting to daunt the gentleman, but he never heard imputations of that kind upon his own motives without repelling them.

The SPEAKER interfered to stop the colloquy, declaring the language unparhamentary. colloquy, declaring the impuage unparinamentary.

In reply to a question by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the Speaker said that a motion to suspend the rules is in order every day within the last ten days of the session.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

om Fort Larued, on the Arkansas river, says from twelve to fifteen Indians, repreonling nearly all the tribes on the plains, vere coagregated at or near that post to revere congregated at or mean account of the ceive annuities, but that on account of the recent depredations committed by the Chevennes some weeks since, Col. Wynrecent depredations committed by the Cheyennes some weeks since. Col. Wynkop had been ordered to withhold arms and ammunition. This the Indians said was a violation of the treaty, and they notified Col. Wynkoop if he did not issue arms they would fight for them, that they were ready for war again, and the meeting broke up in great confusion. That evening, the 10th inst., the Klowas attacked a train from Kansas City, also a Mexican train and mail Kansas City, also a Mexican train and mail Kansas City, also a Mexican train and mail carrier, and robbed them of their sup-plies and provisions, and beat the carrier, and robbed them of their supplies and provisions, and beat the beamster. Gen. Sulley arrived from Fort Parker on the 11th, and told the Indians, in the presence of six hundred cavalry, that he preferred peace, but he was ready for war. This awed them somewhat, but they were sullen and discontented. Col. Wynkoop deprecates the vacilitating course nursued by the Governcilliating course pursued by the Government, and says the Indians in his agency never water more peaceably inclined, but he says hostilities are likely to break out at any time. A Lieutenant and nye soldiers hand he says hostilities are likely to break out at any time. at any time. A Lieutenant and five sol-diers have been killed by Indians, and all the troops at Fort Ellsworth have been ordered to Larned, and commanding of ficers of all the posts in the Department have been ordered to prepare their com-mands for action on the shortest possible notice.

A Laramie dispatch says the Indians cap-A Laramie dispatch says the Indians cap-tured one handred and thirty mules, be-longing to E. Creighton, near Carson Sta-tion, on Saturday, and also drove away a large; number of cattle, which they soon abaddoned, however, and analy continued. ed, however, evidently fearing pur-

From South America. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette: New York, July 20.—The steamer South America, from Rio Janeiro on the 25th ult., has arrived. Brazil was still sending troops to Paraguay. The total number sent since the commencement of the war is 84,-210. At Humaita there were 43,000. There were some sporadic cases of chole-

ra at Nitheroy, but measures had been taken to prevent it from spreading.
A British ship had arrived from England with twelve iron steam launches, ordered

A diplomatic conflict has occurred be-tween Caxias and Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, because the former re-fused to allow the gunboat Wasp to pass up. The dispute was transferred to Rio for set-

The Weather. The Weather.

Of Telegraph to the Pitteburgh Caretta.

Sr. Louis, July 20.—The weather has not been so hot to-day, the mercury only rising to innety-six, and the number of deaths projectionsfely decreased.

Cincinsari, July 20.—There were lifteen cases of sunstroke yesterday sand to-day, five of which proved fatal. The weather continues very log.

Roomastrin N. T., July 20.—There were three cases of sunstroky on Saturday, one fatal.

datal Morresal, July 12 The deaths last week were 200, the largest on record, except in choleratimes. The rods in the vicinity of St. Chatsque are impassible on account of the burning forest. Steamers and trains are delayed by the smoke.

The Editorial Excursion.

By Telegraph to the l'ittaburgh Gazette.

Sr. Louis, July 20.—An Omaha dispatch says the Editorial Excursion party, composed of editors, of leading New York, Philadelpha, Pittsburgh and Boston papers, arrived there on Saturday, and to day as sumed editorial charge of the Omaha sumed editorial charge of the Omaha, papers for the day. A number of them are addressing Republicans at Grant Headquarters to-night. They will leave for the mountains to-morrow.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

ANOTHER VETO!

President's Objections to Electoral College Resolution_He Repudiates Reconstruction Legislation and Adheres to "My Policy." (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette)

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868. The President this afternoon sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States: I have To the Senate of the United States: I have given to the joint resolution, entitled "a resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of the States lately in rebellion which shall not have been recognized," as careful an examination as I have been able to bestow on the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approvat. Feeling constrained to withhold my consent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which House it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action.

This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose olution is based upon the

This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion are not now entitled to representation in Congress and to participate in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. I have heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view. It is not necessary at this time to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my convictions that the acts of secession, by which a number of States sought to dissolve their connection with other States and to subvert the Union, being unauthorized by the Constitution and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows, necessarily, that when the rebellion terminated the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures

relations to the Union was that they enougle adopt the measures necessary to their prac-tical restoration as Sta es. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimate result was, those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations and became entitled to the "exercise of all the

The House refused to suspend the rules.

The consideration of the conference report was resumed. On a division there is seemed to be a majority against the report and the yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. SPALDING noved to table the port.

Penuling the vote the House adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

Tereatened Renewal of Hostilities—Complaints of Delay on the Part of the Government in Fulfilment of Treates.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. Louis, July 20.—An army officer just to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations and became entitled to the Exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them thy its provisions.

The joint resolution under consideration in the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress. If this position be correct it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of these acts of secession, and hence that the war waged on them was it-leval and unconstitutional. We would be thus placed in this inconsistent attitude, hat while the carried on on the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, and upon its termination we resort to a policy of re-construction which assumes that it was not

construction which assumes that it was not a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of Territories assumed to be outside of the Constitutional Union.

The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President Vice President of the United States are in plain and simple terms presented by n plain and simple terms prescribed by the Constitution. That instrument imperthe Constitution. That instrument imper-atively requires that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificities, and the votes shall then be contincites, and the votes snan three counted. Congress has therefore no power under the Constitution to receive the electrical votes, or reject them. The whole toral votes, or reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted and the result declared. In this aspect the power and duty of the President of the Senate are under the Constitution, and are purely ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes shall be revealed or counted from State of the constitution of the clares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that since the 4th of March, 1867, have not adopted a Constitution of State Government, ander which a State Government shall have been organized, a power is assumed which is not congress, unless upon the assumption that the State Governments organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, were illegal and void.

Alminister riemposcintary of United States.

FRANCE,

PARIS, July 20.—The Employed to Plombleres.

FINANCIAL AND COMLONDON, July 20.—Ev.

941/@945; money, 941/@

organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, were illegal and void.

The Joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, it follows either that this issumption of power is wholly authorized by the Constitution, or that the States excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legiti-

Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored; I am forced to the conclusion mately restored. that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and vice President received and counted is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no power to reject their votes any more than those of the fattes which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union.
It is worthy of remark that if the States

the Federal Union.

It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebelling the inhabitants were recently in rebelling the states of the states of the states will be contend from the season during the week. Among the gainzed and restored to their rights prior to the lourth of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice President can be held thereful and the prior of the states of the stat

States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation, in the electoral college," ac. If it is meant that no State is to be allowed to vote for President, all of whose inhabitants were engaged in the late rebellion, it is apparent that no one of the States will be excluded from voting, since it is well known that in every Southern State there were many inhabi-

lion; but who actually took part in its suppression, or refrained from giving it any aid or countenance. I therefore conclude that the true meaning of the resolution is that no State; a portion of whose inhabitants were engaged in the rebellion, shall be permitted to participate in the Presidential election; except upon the terms and conditions prescribed. Assuming this to be the itse constitution of the resolution, the inquiry becomes pertinent, may those norththe train construction of the resolution, the inquiry becomes pertinent, may those northern States, a portion of whose inhabitants were actually in the rebellion, he prevented, at the discretion of Congress, from having their electoral vote counted? It is well known that a portion of the inhabitants of New York and Virginia were alike engaged in the rebellion, and it is equally well known that Virginia as welf as New York was at all times during the war recognized by the Federal Government as a State in the Union, so clearly, that upon the termination of hostilities it was not even deemed necessary for her restoration that a provisional Governor should be appointed. Yot, according to this joint resolution, the people of Virginia, unless they comply with the terms it prescribes, are denied the right of voting for President and Vice President, while the people of New-York, a portion of the inhabitants of walking the provisions.

while the people of New York, a portion of the inhabitants of which State were the inhabitants of which State were also in rebellion, are permitted to have their electoral yote counted without undergoing the process of reconstruction prescribed for Virginia. New York is no more a State than Virginia. The one is as much entitled to be represented in the electoral collège as the other. If Congress has the power to deprive Virginia of this right it can exercise the same authority with respect to New York or any of the States. Thus the result of the Presidential election may be controlled and determined election may be controlled and determined election may be controlled and determined by Congress—the people be deprived of their rights under the Constitution to choose a President and Vice President of the Uni-ted States of Congress were to provide

esoking di ectly the rejection all votes not in accordance with the political preference

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1866.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 20.—The Times' editorial on American finances, says the true interest of the United States lies in its honor and right. Heavy as taxes generally are, it is nunitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudlate the terms upon which the National debt was created.

Admiral Farragut will visit Greece at an

early day. London, July 20.—Lord Napier, of Mag-dala, for himself and for the officers and men of the Abyssinian Expedition, has made grateful acknowledgement to both the Houses of Parliament for the vote of

Cork, July 20 .- A gunsmith shop w broken into last night and plumdered contents by six armed men. The police are actively engaged in a search for the perpetrators, but no arrests have been made.

AUSTRIA.

late Minister Resident at Hamburg, has seen appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria to the United States.

Paris, July 20.—The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Plontbleres. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, July 20.—Evening.—Consols 941/6944; money, 941/6944; account bonds, 723/6724; Hitnois Central, 95/6; Erie, 43.

LAVERPOOL, July 20 .- Evening .- Cotton Orleans, 114, Tallow 43s. 9d. Petroleum quiet. Sugar quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Evening.—Petrole um quiet and steady at 52 francs,

Hebrew Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 20.—The grand Convention of the Independent Order of Brait Britti, a secret Hebrew organization for charitable and benevolent purposes, opened yesterday at the Hall of the Allemania Club House, in East Sixteenth street. The permanent organization was perfected by the election of officers. A committee was appointed to report yulgs committee was appointed to report rules and regulations for the proceedings of the and regulations for the proceedings of the Convention, and this morning the regular order of business will be entered into. The Convention will probably remain in session during the week. Among the leading members of the Convention are Judga Rosendale, of Albany; Hon. Henry Greenbourn, of Chango; Rev. George Jacobs, of Rich mond; Dr. H. Fenlenthal, of Chinago;

Southern State there were many inhabi-tants who did not participate in the rebel-in New York on Sunday. -Another fatal case of cholera occurred

THE CAPITAL.

Took the Oath of Office-Mississippi Election—General Grant— Appointments by the President -Eight Hour Law-The Constitutional Amendment—Action of New Jersey and Ohio Democratic Legislatures of Non-ef-

fect. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, July 20, 1868.

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Attorney General of the United States, took the oath of office this morning before Judge Wylle, of the District Supreme Court, and shortly after entered upon the duties of his office. He was visited during the day by a large number of Senators and other distinguished persons.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION—OPPICIAL Report has been received at the headquarters of the army from Gen. Gillem. commanding the Fourth Military District, dated Vicksburg, showing that the Constitution in Mississippi by 6,729 majority. Only one Republican member of Congress, Gen. McKee, is returned as elected. There has been no investigation into the alleged fraudulent transactions. fraudulent transactions.

APPOINTMENTS. The President to-day nominated to the Senate William P. Wells, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ted States of Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted, if cast for a candidate who differed, in political sentiment with a majority of the two Houses, such logislation would at once be condemned by the country as unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpations of power.

It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the fourt resolution inder the Constitution than for an enactment evoking di ectly the rejection all votes not.

Sistant Secretary of the Treasury:

John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Minister Extraordinary to Russia; Christopher L. Cox, of Maryland, Commissioner of Pensions; Henry W. Watts, Minister to Austria; Elisha Foale, New York, Commissioner of Patents; Win S. Power.

It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the fourt resolution under the Constitution than for an enactment evoking di ectly the rejection all votes not. Agent for Riowa and Commanche In-dians; J. G. Riddle, Receiver of Pub-lic Money at Belmont, Nevada; David in accordance with the political preference of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the proposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other. One would rest upon the radical error, that Congress has power to prescribe terms and condition to the reasons thus indicated 1 am constitution to the reasons thus indicated 1 am constitution to the Sanata for such further action thereon

FIGHT HOUR LAW. An order has been issued by the War Department carrying into effect the law of Congress making eight hours a day's work for civilian laborers, workmen and mechanics in its employ. The order is issued by command of Gen. Grant.

which we would be written as the law of the law of

GEN. GRANT. Telegrams received at Army Headquar-ters state that General Grant would reach Denver to-day, where he would remain

two or three days and soon return again to soldiers' and sailors' RATIFICATION MESTING. The Soldiers' and Sailors' meeting to rat-

The Soldiers and Sallors meeting to ratify the nomination of Grant and Colfax took place to-night in front of the City Hall, and was largely attended. Addresses were made by Generals Van Wyck, Logan and others. THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE. The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, has aued, in accordance with law, a formal

announcement that the resolutions of the Legislatures of New Jersey and Ohio are Legislatures of New Jersey and Unto are to be deemed as remaining as of full force and effect. The fourteenth amendment has by the votes of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States. SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.

The Senate in Executive session had under consideration the Sundwich Islands reciprocity treaty, but did not reach a vote. Washington Tepics and Gessip.

There is no chance of the funding bill being passed at this session, as the differences between the House and Senate are wide and cannot be adjusted. Mr. Evarts, Attorney General, has entered upon the duties of his office, and is preparing a veto of the tax bill.

The South Carolina Senators, baye, arrived. Georgia has been advised to pass the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution at once, and when this is done Congress will adopt a joint resolution declaring that it is the law of the land. General Banks is anxious to get the Alaska appropriation bill passed, as it came from the Senate, and will call it up every day for

It is said that Mr. Leutze, the distin-The appropriation bills will all be passed

y Wednesday. Mr. Hendricks will accept the nomination Mr. Hendricks will accept the nomination for Governor of Indiana, and will shortly take the stump for Seymour and Slar.

The President's Message will receive no attention from Congress. Mr. Johnson will attention from Congress. Mr. Johnson will call an extra session of the Senate as soon as Congress adjourns, to ratify treaties for the purchase of more territory.

Mr. Watts, a Philadelphia lawyer, is now after the place of Minister to Austria.

Mr. Johnson will shortly nominate two persons as Assistant Attorney Generals.

Mrs. ex-President Teler was a visitor at the White Honse yesterday.

Jeremian Ezell, a young white man the Bant officers and police, until it is was allowed as the standard of the standard of all the case of open atturdays. Nortace has yet opt on atturdays Nortace has yet opt of all the the regrees intended to burn the tawn.

At higher Exell and others parrolled the most nortal market.

At higher Exell and others parrolled the most nortal market.

Attended to burn the town to reconnotive. Distance from the town to reconnotive. Distance from the town to reconnotive.

During a flunder storm at New York on Sunday the bark Juliana, lying at pier No. 8, East River, was struck by lightning. Notody hirt. Your houses were struck in Brooklyn, and Mr. Baunin and two children knocked sepseless in one of them, but not fatally injured. Several barns on Long Island were destroyed, including one at Rockaway, belonging to Horace F. Clark. A boat was capsized in North River and a boy named Parker drowned.

There was but little done in the markets, the attects being docded by heavy rains.

Buffalo Harket.

189 Telegraph to the Pitiaberth Gasette. 1

Wheat is dull; sales of 5,000 bus No. 1

Milwankee and 8,000 bus No. 2 Chicago, on private terms. Corn firm and held at 960 and 97e without buyers. Oats are firmly held at 750, buyers offering but 730. Other articles remain unchanged. boy named Parker drowned.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

-The Saengerfest opened at Reading yesterday. J. Augustine Signiago, Italian Consul at Memphis, has resigned.

Lupo, the famous ballet dancer, died at New York a few days since. The trains on the Pacific road began running to Benton vesterday. The strike at the Philadelphia gas works has been adjusted finally.

—One hundred and sixty-seven horses died in New York from heat last week. The whole business portion of Madison, Fla., was burned on the night of July 14th. A serious outbreak is anticipated among the convicts at Sing Sing, New

—The bricklayers strike in New York is doing much damage to the building in-

Over fifty race horses have arrived at Saratoga, and quarters have been engaged for more.

The New York Board of Health emphatically deny that any cases of cholera have occurred. The cholera is fast disappearing from the Island of Cuba. The disease is con-sidered to be only sporadic in character. Weston, the walkist, failed to accomplish fifty miles in eleven hours at the Forest City Park, Portland, Me., on Saturday--At a meeting of the New York master

masons yesterday, it was stated the journeymen were about succumbing to the ten our system. John Spicer died in New York city on Sunday from the effects of strychnine, which was given him for Seidletz powders by a druggist.

John Cosgrove, who some months since shot Tom Malone in a Court-room at Memphis, was yesterday found guilty of mur-der in the first degree.

—A row boat containing eight young men was capsized in North river, at New York City, on Sunday. One of the eccupants, James Parks, was drowned. James Holerayd's knitting factory at

Oswego, N. Y., was burnt on Sunday. The building was owned by George Ames. To-toss \$70,000; insured for \$40,000. Alatal distemper or dry murrain is pre-valing among the cattle throughout Georgia. It is on the increase, and in al-most every instance proves fatal

—W. L. Sanderson, Mayor of New Albany, Indiana, died on Sunday. He served with gallantry as Captain in the Mexican army and Colonel in the late war. .—The British brig Mohawk arrived at Gloncester on Saturday with several of the crew in irons for mutiny. Before the mutiny was quelled one man was shot.

Capt. G. G. Wright, an extensive lumber dealer at Northampton, absconded Sunday night, having failed for \$30,000 and forged notes on two of his brothers-in-law. -The chapel in the City of Mexico, in which osteniatious ceremonies were per-formed on the anniversary of Maximillan's death, was destroyed by order of President

—A young man named M. T. Brush, of Zanesville, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the Spencer House, Indianapolis, yesterday morning. It is supposed his death was caused by intemporance. leath was caused by intemperance.

Henry S. Porter, of Hatfield, a prominent citizen and member of the last Legislature, fell from a load of hay Saturday, receiving severe injuries. He is still insensible, and it is doubtful whether he will

-At Boston, James A. Boyden, convicted of attempting to evade the payment of taxes on six hundred barrels of distilled spirits, was sentenced to pay a fine of four thousand dollars and imprisonment for

A difficulty has arisen between the Mexican Minister of Relations at the City of Mexica and the United States Legation, growing out of the expulsion by the Mexican government of Mr. Napoleon Vernon, who claimed to be an American citizen. A contest between steam engines and a new atmospheric water power, just built in Louisville, Ky, has resulted in tavor of the latter by five to one. This invention gives water power for any locality, and also for navigation purposes, at one half the cost of steam.

More than one hundred of the guests of the fictels in Owensboro, Ky., were poisoned by drinking inflic at supper on Saturday evening. They were all very sick at the same time and great excitement and consternation prevailed. All are in a fair way to recover. Some of the mill is being way to recover. Some of the milk is being

way to recover. Some of the milk is being analyzed,
—Myron Colony, Esq., the commercial editor of the St. Louis Democrat, has been invited by the Produce Exchange of New York to address them upon the claims of St. Louis to be a grain exporting city. He has accepted and named to day (Tuesday) as the time. Speeches will also be made and resolutions offered by prominent merchants.

A boy named Wm. R. Reilly in the scriptor of B. R. He'd, paper dealer, has been committed for trial for the embezzle-At its said that Mr. Leutse, the distinguished landscape and historic painter, and tresident of the National Academy of Arts, and obtaining money thereon by forging died suddenly on Saturday afternoon of sunstroke.

The appropriation bills will all be passed by Wednesday.

The Nova Scotia delegates, who visited Engund to obtain a release of that province from the Canadian Confederation, returned to Halifax on the 18th instant, and were warnily welcomed by the populace. A delegate who had gone over to advocate Confederation also returned with them. He was received with hisses, and a demonstration was made to throw him overboard. stration was minde to throw him overboard.
On the morning of July 6th it was discovered on opening the safe of the importors and Traders, dank, New York City, that \$80,000 in bands and cash had disappeared. There was no ev dence whatever of any hurghry having been committed. All knowledgy of the affair was confined to the Bank officers and police, until it leaked ont on sturday. Moretace has yet been obtained of, either the thieves or their bood students in a course.

At night Exell and county for our some life as on horse backwished rode our some distance from the town to recommistee. Distinguishes for the property of the county state of the county s