Aews of the Meek.

1 CONGRESS.

renounce its place in the Union; the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; but the perpetuity of the Constitution demands the perpetuity of the States. They are mutually dependent on each other. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. The States, by rebellion, had not ceased to exist as States. But the true theory is that all the pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. Instead of prolonging the military void. Instead of prolonging the military occupation of the States, he had acted on the principle that the States which attempted to seede only had their functions suspended, but not destroyed, and endeavored to reorgation as States. He aways the adoption nize them as States. He urges the adoption of the Constitutional amendment as a meal the year was 15,328, requiring \$1,220,785 90 sure that will heal wounds, give strength and wealth to the South, and remove forever all further chance of disruption. The President hopes that early provision will be made to reopen the Courts, in order that persons charged with treason may have impartial trials, that the truth that treason is a crime shall be established, that traitors shall be punished and the crime made infamous, and that it may be judicially settled forever that no State can of judicially settled forever that no State can of its own will renounce its place in the Union. In regard to the voting franchise of the Freedmen, Mr. Johnson says that, if he had assumed to extend the right of suffrage to blacks in the States lately in revolt, he must have done the same with all the States. A position in which many intelligent persons must non concur, as illogical and inconsistent with the President's own policy of appointing Provisional Governors and interfering in the adjustment of affairs in the rebel States generally. Treating of foreign affairs, the President rejects the British doctrine that her own interpretation of her municipal laws is the only measure of her duty as a neutral, and declares that "for the future, the friendship of the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice." Without mention-ing the interference of France in Mexico, the President refers to the two instances when his predecessors had occasion to make known the views and feelings of the country about such interference, and he then says that it should be regarded as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the dence of republicanism against foreign interference. The Treasury Report recommends the

immediate commencement and continued prosecution of the work of retiring the legal tender issues of the Government. The specific measures proposed are, First: That Congress declare that the compound interest notes shall cease to be legal tender from the day of their maturity. Second: That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized at his discretion, to sell bonds for the purpose of retiring both compound interest and United States notes. Besides the compound interest notes, amounting to over a hundred and seventy-three millions (of which but thirty millions are estimated to be actually in cir-culation), the Secretary would retire from one to two hundred millions United States notes. There would then still remain a total circulation of over six hundred and nineteen millions, including the National Bank note currency. The Secretary estimates the recipts for the remaining three quarters of the year ending June 30th, 1866, at three hundred and seventy-two millions, six hundred and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and fitteen dollars. The expenses for the same period, including interest on the public debt, are put at \$484,853,462, leaving a deficiency for the year of over one hundred and twelve millions. This is a disappointing public, who have been led to believe that the reduction of our debt had already commenced, whereas, according to the Secretary's views, it will be eighteen months before we begin seriously the work of reduction. The N. Y. Times says, taking the experience of the past few months as an index, it is quite clear that he will suffer no such sum to be added to the present total of the debt. The Secretary estimates the surplus of receipts for the year ending June 30, 1867, at nearly one hundred and twelve millions. The total debt, on the first of July, 1866, is estimated at three thousand millions. The Secretary believes the whold amount may eventually be funded at a rate of interest from first to first and a half a rate of interest from five to five and a half per cent., and he suggests the application of \$200,000,000 per annum to the payment of principal and interest together, by which the whole would be extinguished in from twenty-eight to thirty-two and a half years.

The Controller of the Currency reckons the actual paper circulation of the country at nearly four hundred and sixty-one millions, a much lower figure than some alarmists would lead us to believe. He proposes that there be an increase in the tariff as gold and foreign exchange recede in price. Internal taxation at the same time should be simplified. In addition to \$120,000,000 from the tariff, the Controller's estimates are \$100,000,000 on whisky, malt liquors, and domestic wines; \$15,000,000 on tobacco; \$125,000,000 on cotton; \$15,000,000 from stamps; \$20,000,000 from licenses; \$10,000,000 from premitums on surplus of gold; in the aggregate \$405,000,000, a sum probably \$100,000,000 in excess of expenses, the whole or part of which could go to the yearly reduction of the

The Postmaster-General reports a surplus in his Department for the year, of eight hundred and sixty-one thousand, four hundred and thirty dollars. Over one thousand of the 8902 old offices in the South have been reopened. Free delivery of letters is enjoyed by forty five cities. The money order system has not paid expenses. The two great mill-stones on the neck of the Post-office are the franking privilege and overland mail (partly military,) which together cost a net outlay of two millions of dollars to be paid by the De-

It is a gratifying fact, illustrating the progress of education and social development of our country, that the average receipts from the North alone during four years of war were \$3,533,845, over the whole, and of the past year \$6,038,091 greater than the revenues from the whole Union previous to the rebel-

The Secretary of War commences his report in the following manner:—"Mr. President: The military appropriations by the last Congress amounted to the sum of five hundred and sixteen millions, two hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and thirtyone dollars and seventy cents, (\$516,240,131 70). The military estimates for the next fiscal year, after careful revision, amount to thirty-three millions, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, four hundred and sixtyone dollars and eighty-three cents, (\$33,814,-461 83.) The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered one milion, five hundred and sixteen men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to fifty thousand troops, and over eight hundred thousand have already been mustered out of service. What has occasioned this reduction missed.

of force and expenditure in the War Departof force and experditure in the War Department, it is the purpose of this report to explain." His review of the military history was received with much enthusiasm. The of the country since his last report, as well as the report of Lieut. Gen. Grant, which gives

the year was 15,328, requiring \$1,220,785 90 have been 6291 patents granted during the fiscal year.

Senate.—Dec. 5th.—A message from the House announced the passage of a joint resolution for a joint special committee to whom should be referred the whole subject of the representation of the late rebellious States in Congress. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill re-pealing all laws in force in the District of Columbia which make distinctions on account of color.

Dec. 6th.-Mr. Sumner introduced a preamble and resolution inquiring for the names of persons holding office under the United States Government, who cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress. A committee of thirteen was appointed to act with the com-mittee of the House in reference to the death of Mr. Lincoln.

The House.—Dec. 5th.—Mr. W. E. Dodge, contestant for the seat of James Brooks, of New York, was admitted to the privilege of the Rev. Mr. Boynton was elected Chaplain. A resolution against repudiating the public debt was passed, with but one dissenting vote. A committee was appointed to report on some token of respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln.

Dec. 6th.—So much of the President's Message as relates to the Freedmen was referred to a special committee of nine. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln was referred to the select committee appointed on the death of the President. Among various propositions introduced and referred, or laid over, was one by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, requesting information with regard to a so-called decree of the Mexican Emperor establishing slavery or peonage in that republic, and what action, if any, has been taken by this Government in resistance thereof. Both Houses of Congress

adjourned to Monday, Dec. 11th. Dec. 11.—A petition for suffrage was presented by the colored citizens of the District. A great number of bills, memorials, and proposals for legislation were presented and referred. The President was requested to furnish information in regard to the occupation of Mexico, and the restoration of peonage by Maximilian.

House refused, 40 to 111, to consider a proposal to admit the Southern representatives to the floor, pending the considertion of their claims. Rousseau of Kentucky, voted with the minority.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Pardon Business is begun again. 150 pardons were signed and issued, Dec. 6, 118 Texans and a Texan rebel General were pardoned Dec. 8.—The floating debt of the War Department is stated at \$300,000,000. -On Thanksgiving Day, The President and family attanded service at St. Paul's English Lutneran church.

The Evening Bulletin of Tuesday after-ioon commenced setting up the President's Message at half past two, and had it in the paper, and the paper in the hands of the newsboys at four o'clock the same afternoon. -Very few arrests of any kind were made on Thanksgiving Day.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the price of gas, complain greatly of the mode of keeping the accounts of the Gas Board, insomuch that it took two months labor at three hours a day, to get information which, with a better method, could have been obtained in as many minutes as it took hours. It makes little difference to gas consumers however, since they are perfectly clear in the conclusion that the price of gas cannot be reduced.—Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has reimbursed from his own private purse the entire sum recently embezzled by the Cashier of the Custom House—amounting to \$54,216 11 in gold, and \$6128 51 in currency.—The coroner's jury upon the boiler explosion at the foot of Marlborough street, Nov. 30, attribute the explosion to he negligence of the person or persons whose duty it was to attend to keeping the boilers in proper condition.—Recently the "Old Bake House," in the 23d ward, Was destroyed by fire. In 1777 and '78 when Washing ton and his army were encamped at Whitemarsh, in Montgomery county, "the Old Bake House" was used in supplying bread and biscuit to that band of patriots. It had since been much changed and improved. The Select Council has agreed with the other branch in fixing the tax rate for 1866 at \$4.

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.—The receipts of the State Treasury for the year ending November 30th, including balance on hand were \$8,203,225. The balance in the Treasury, November 30th, 1865, was \$2,373,668.

New York.—The Democratic candidates for Mayor and Counsel of New York City were elected on the 5th of December. Many votes were thrown away upon Hecker, the Reform candidate, so-called, who, though a radical pro-slavery man, was warmly supported by the New York Tribune. It is believed that the Republicans might have elected their candidate, if it had not been for this unfortunate division, as the majority for Hoffman, the Democratic candidate was but 1334. The Republicans also elected 13 Coun-

cilmen, a majority of 2. Kentucky.—Gen. Palmer has issued a pro-clamation declaring the Kentucky slave laws manuscripts which have been gathered null and void. The indictment against the General brought in one of the Kentucky

colored population were very demonstrative, and in the evening formed a procession, with nying documents were read in both Houses at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, Dec. 5th. The President in his message declares the Union to the date of his appointment to the command thereof until the close of the President in his message declares the Union to the command thereof until the close of the rebellion, are documents which will not bear condensation. into English by Maj. Gen. Sickles. The merchants and citizens of the city united in tendering Gen. Grant with an invitation to a public dinner, which he was obliged to de cline, as he was to leave the city on Sunday morning. He, however, dined more privately with Provisional Governor Perry and Gov. Orr, after a two hours' public handshaking at Gen. Sickles' headquarters.—Gen. Wade Hampton was not elected Governor as reported. The successful candidate, J. L. Orr, had 9776 votes against 9109 for Hampton.

Georgia.—The Constitutional amendmen passed both branches of the Legislature, Dec. 6th.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph has good authority for saying that Provisional Governor Johnson has received instructions from Washington not to vacate the chair of State until further advised.

Alabama.—The Legislature passed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Dec. 6, but entered a proviso against the radical interpretation of the same.

Mississippi.—The Mississippi Legislature has declined passing the constitutional amendment, because of the second clause.

Louisiana.—The Legislature is el cting United States Senators in place of those elected by a preceding legislature and who are now in Washington. Texas.—The Houston Telegraph of the 1st

instant reports the arrest, by General Gregory M. Elmore, late a colonel in the C. S. A. on the charge of using dogs to catch a Freedman, and falsely imprisoning him. Colonel Elmore's plea is that the dogs were made to track an unknown thief, and who proved to be a negro. A writ of habeas corrust was severed on Gen. Gregory who repus was served on Gen. Gregory, who respected it, though denying its jurisdiction, and asked an extension to January 15th, to receive instructions from Washington. Elmore was released on giving heavy bail.

California.—A resolution offered in the House to oppose negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was tabled—yeas 60, hays

Oregon.—The State Senate adopted the Constitutional amendment, December 61

MISCELLANEOUS. Remarkable Discoveries of Gold are re ported on Vancouver's Island. A four-thousand-dollar nugget had been found, land miners were making sometimes three hun-dred dollars a day.

Immigration.—20,870 immigrants were landed at New York, during the month of November. From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, of this year, 188,204 immigrants altogether arrived at New York, 72,996 of them being Germans.

A Female Examining Agent has been appointed at Cape Vincent, on the St. Law-rence river, who searches all women suspected of being smugglers, passing between that port and Kingston. Since the adoption of this new inspecting officer, large quantities of clothing have been detected and seized.

FINANCIAL.

The Internal Revenue Receipts for Dec. 4, were over \$2,500,000.—The U. S. Mint of this city, received during the year ending June 30, of silver bullion \$1,183,408: of gold bullion \$31,065,349. The coinage somewhat exceeded this amount.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—Pigeon-House Fort, com-Dec. 11.—Many proposed bills and other measures were suitably referred. A bill to prevent the importation of cattle passed.

The Standing Committees were announced.

The Standing Committees were announced.

All the guards have been doubled and mel. All the guards have been doubled and Mr. Banks is chairman on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morrill on Ways and Means, and Mr. Stevens on Appropriations. Resolutions of inquiry about Mexico were also passed. The Stevens on Nov. 24th.—Carlyle has been elected over D'israeli as rector of Edinburgh

Italy.—The new Parliament was opened by the King, Nov. 18th. Among other things, he said: "Time and the force of events will solve the questions pending between Italy and the Papacy. We must remain faithful to the convention of September, which France will completely carry out with m the appointed time. Henceforth it will be easy to wait. The situation has much improved. Italy must free herself from the ruins of the past. You will deliberate on the separation of the Church and State, and the suppression of the religious bodies."— Bavaria has given notification of her recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

Mexico.—Juarez has published at El Paso Nov. 8, a decree declaring that the Constitutional term of the President is extended until another popular election can be held.

Spain.—Both the French and English Governments have promised ample protec tion to the commercial interest of both countries involved in Chili.—The Paris correspondent of the Globe, November 26, states that a cabinet council of the Spanish ministry has been held, at which it was unanimously agreed to back out of the Chilian affair, and that imperative orders have been despatched, via New York, ordering Admiral Purija to stop proceedings, report progress, and wait instructions from Madrid.

ITEMS.

A New List of holders of the rebel cotton loan in England, partly substantiating and partly explaining the old list, has been published. Many of the largest subscriptions are marked unpaid.—There is now a continuous line of railroad from the capital of the Union to the capital of Kansas, about 1,300 -Eight daily papers are now pub lished in Richmond (four more than it could boast before the war), and they all appear to be well sustained.—During the war 329,000 rebel prisoners were captured. The number of Union prisoners captured was 157,000.—Gen. Grant has returned to Washington, having gone no further than Georgia.—The Fenians in this country are quarrelling over the million dollars which they have extracted from their dupes.—There was very fine sleighing in Halifax Dec. 11.—A guerilla was caught in Kentucky, on Saturday, and hanged the next day.

WE copy the following meritorious notice from the *Press*.—"The books of the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company will be closed in a few days. As this is the only silver mining stock for sale at the subscription of the control tion price, we would advise our readers to examine into its merits at once, as few organzations offer such great inducements as this The office of the Company is at No. 55 South Third Street.'

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