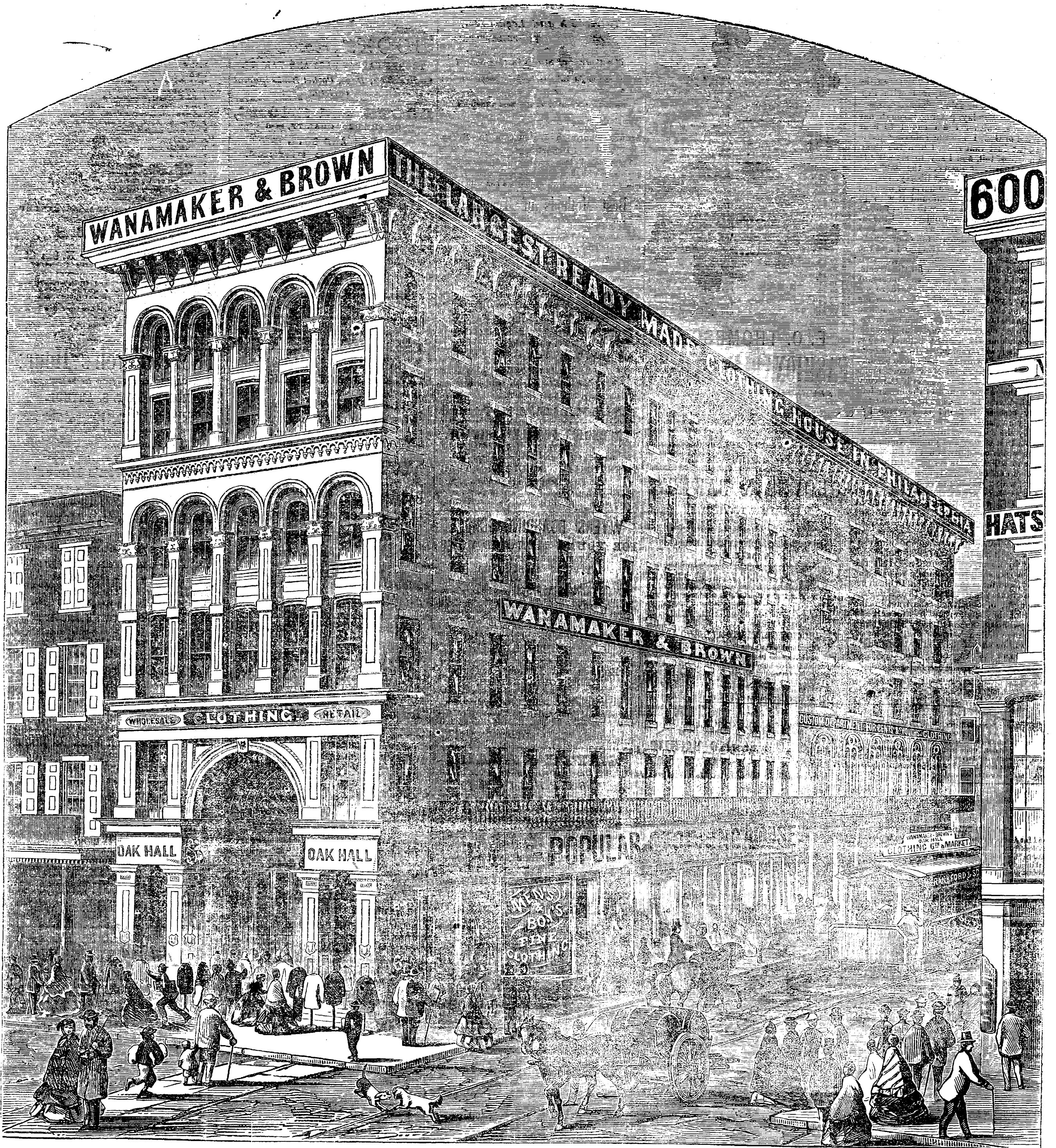


Views of our Leading Business Houses:--The Great Clothing Establishment of Philadelphia.



Note.—This immense concern is on the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and occupies the whole block from Market to Minor streets. The above sketch gives an excellent idea of the appearance and magnitude of the house which in every way is just what a Clothing House ought to be. The stock of both Men and Boys' wear is as large as any in the United States, both of Ready Made goods and fabrics to make to order; and the splendid system by which the house is conducted not only warrants Reasonable Prices, but insures Reliable Garments. The reliable character of the house being well established, their business is not confined to the city, as orders by mail are filled with care and forwarded to all parts of the country.

News of the Week.

XLth CONGRESS—2nd Session.

Senate.—December 3.—The Standing Committees were constituted, and the President's Message was received and read.

December 4.—The President was asked to communicate copies of the correspondence with Great Britain relative to claims between that country and the United States. Mr. Drake, of Mo., offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the President of the United States, in declaring in his annual message to the two Houses of Congress at the present session "that the acts heretofore passed by these Houses in relation to the insurrectionary States, are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but in many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct provisions of the Constitution, and that

these acts are as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined," has transcended the just limits of his constitutional prerogative to "give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" that the use of such language by him in his official character is, in our judgment, calculated to derogate from the rightful authority of the law-making power of the nation, and to incite insubordination if not violent resistance to laws which it is his duty as President to take care shall be faithfully executed; that as between the Congress and the President the former is the exclusive and final judge in the first instance of the conformity of its acts to the Constitution, and that whenever any act has been passed by two-thirds of both Houses over the President's objections, any subsequent official denunciation of it by him as unconstitutional, in the absence of any adjudication to that effect by the Supreme Judiciary of the nation, is a departure from official propriety and a breach of official obligation, justifying and calling for direct suspension on the part of the Sen-

ate and House of Representatives. The resolution was tabled and ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that a majority of those voting in the South, instead of a majority of the registry, may decide upon the new State Constitutions.

December 5.—Mr. Sumner's Equal Rights bill was considered. Mr. Edmunds' bill pledging the redemption of the public debt in coin, was then taken up and discussed, passed finally by 30 yeas to 8 nays. Adjourned.

December 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information in regard to the appointment of Edmund Cooper as his Assistant Secretary. The Finance Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of a five per cent. forty year loan, interest and principal payable in gold to redeem the Fifties. The resolution of Mr. Drake, of Mo., relative to the President's message, was postponed until Tuesday. Mr. Cattel, of N. J., offered a resolution suspending the contraction of the currency, which was referred. Mr. Edmunds' coin redemption resolution and a substitute directing redemption in legal tenders, excepting where coin redemp-

tion is provided for by law, were referred. Adjourned.

December 9.—The act suspending contraction of the currency was received from the House and referred. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to remove political disabilities from certain citizens of Alabama. Mr. Chandler called up his bill recognizing the belligerent rights of Abyssinia.

House.—December 3.—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered bills to establish a common school system in the District of Columbia; directing an inquiry into the expediency of dividing Texas into two or more States; relating to assessment of the whisky tax by capacity of vessels. The first and second resolutions lie over; the third was adopted. The President's Message was then read, and, after some discussion, referred to Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed. The report of the Election Committee relative to the Kentucky members was read. It declares Messrs. Beck, Jones, Grover and Knott, entitled to their seats. Messrs. Beck, Knott and Jones being present, were then sworn in. A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Com-

mittee exempting from internal tax all cotton grown after this year.

December 4.—The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up and passed, as reported from the committee.

December 6.—Mr. Boutwell concluded his speech in advocacy of impeachment. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then spoke in opposition to it, and ended by a motion to lay the subject on the table, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

December 7.—The majority report, calling for the impeachment of the President was voted, by 108 to 57, a majority of Republicans voting against the measure. The bill to prevent further contraction of the currency was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Stevens moved to refer the subjects of the President's message to the various committees.

December 9.—The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that the members of the Reconstruction Con-

(Continued on Page 396.)