THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

To our City Subscribers.

As we are making some changes on our routes in the two cities and vicinity, a number of our subscribers may fail to receive the paper. If any such will leave his address at this office, the paper will be regularly served hereafter.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Good Value.

Special Bargains in Dry Goods, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

A Beacon of Health.

The good things of this world have each their appointed mission.

It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to *prevent* and *relieve* a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a *protective* and a *remedy* has been without check or drawback. It is *negative evidence*, if this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As *proof positive* of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "dicers' oaths."

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Where twenty dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1855, *five hundred dozen* are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It seems impossible.

The preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? "Where?" To the "limbo" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 54 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Eastern Prices.

All standard, as well as other makes of Dry Goods, sold at Eastern Prices, on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Special Notice to the Ladies.

Remember for a good Merino, Wool Delaine, Cashmere, Oobung or Alpaca Dress, go to Dunlap, Lehera Co's, for they have a splendid assortment of the above named goods, and are selling at great bargains; also, a very complete stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's Furs, which they are selling at less prices than any other house in the city. Remember the place is 138 Federal street, Allegheny.

For the Largest

And most complete stock of genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Hair Oils and Pomades, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes and Pure Liquors of all descriptions, for medicinal purposes, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 54 Market street, at prices lower than elsewhere in the city.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical State Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Fifth street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not adjudged after it is put on.

Board of Health.

Our citizens need not be alarmed about the cholera, when our Board of Health has such a large force employed in their service; and as personal cleanliness is recommended, Sawyer's Barber Toilet Soap is the very thing to effect it. Only 10 cents a cake.

Its Philosophy.

Sozodont is an antiseptic. Sozodont is an antiputrescent. Sozodont is a tonic. Sozodont is a vegetable and entirely harmless. Hence it cleanses the teeth from acetous concretions, stops the decomposition of their substance, sweetens the breath, stimulates the gums, and is the safest and best preparation of its class in existence.

For Fine Fashionable Ladies' Furs,

Go to the fashionable and extensive Hat, Cap, and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No 122 Wood street, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink in Capes, Eugenie Collars, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies, Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fur Caps Collars and Gloves. For bargains, go to Wm. Fleming's, 122 Wood street

Our Army and Navy Victorious:

Peace once more reigns supreme! The grand centre of attraction at the present time is McClintock's Shoe Store, No. 92 Federal street. He sells the best, the cheapest and the neatest fitting boots, shoes and gaiters, for all ages and both sexes, of any House west of the mountains. Give friend Mac a call. Remember 92, Federal street.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORNEST.

Dress Goods.

Special Bargains for the Holidays. Come and see them, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

That's it to a T.

Good enough sandy, butter scotch or Everton taffy, cocoa nut candy, rose, lemon, pine apple, vanilla and mountain tea candy and taffies. Good prunes, fig raisins, dates and currants, at No. 112 Federal street. A call is solicited.

no29:lw GEO. BRYNER.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh.

Dr. C. Sill

Extracts teeth without pain, and exchanges "*the old one*" for ten dollars a set. Call at 248 Penn street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Just Opened,

Our new Clothing House, at 62 Fifth street, where we offer $30,000 worth of clothing regardless of cost, at Oak Hall. no8:lm

Foley's Celebrated Gold Pens,

All sizes, for sale. MYERS, SCHORR & CO., dec1:w 69 Fifth street

A Collision Between our Forces and the French Barely Averted.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Sunday, Nov. 19, 1865.—A remarkable circumstance occurred yesterday morning on the borders. It appears the steamer Tampico, bound from here to Brownsville, was caught in the late storm and blown on the Mexican shore, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, at 5 o'clock yesterday. It being uncertain as to the probability of getting the steamer off, it was determined to land the passengers and baggage. Gen. W. T. Clark was on board, as well as a number of other officers, and a squad of soldiers who had charge of some prisoners en route to Brownsville. The guard was ordered to land with their prisoners, which they did, and, of course, retained their arms. The Imperial Commandant at Bagdad protested against the landing of armed men upon Mexican soil from the American side, when Gen. Clark at once ordered the One Hundred and Eighteenth U. S. C. I. to move across the river from Clarksville. Before the regiment was brought over, however, the Commandant had subsided, and acquiesced in the order of things, and the troops were not required.

Had the commandant persisted in his course, the "ball" would now be going on at the Rio Grande; as it is, it cannot be long ere every eye will be turned Mexico-ward.

Highway Robbery at Oil City.

OIL CITY, Dec. 5.—Saturday about noon Mr. Uhler, Superintendent of the Ocean Oil Company, while on his way to Titusville, was waylaid and robbed of $4,200 in money, and $10,000 in checks. Two persons fired at him, one ball passing through his hand and the other, which was aimed at his heart, fortunately struck his watch, thus saving his life. One of the robbers then knocked him off his horse with a club and beat him until he was insensible. No clue has yet been discovered of the guilty parties.

Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—The Frankfort, Kentucky Legislature organized yesterday by the election of Harrison Taylor, Speaker of the House, and J. R. Thomas, Clerk.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The following is an abstract of the most important parts of the report of the Postoffice Department:

The revenues of this department for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $14,556,158 70, and the expenditures $13,694,728 28, leaving a surplus of $861,430 42. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1867, are $18,678,000. The revenues are estimated at $17,476,543, leaving a deficiency of $1,201,457. For this deficiency no special appropriation will be required, as the standing appropriations for the last three years, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, amounting to $2,100,000, are unexpended. The number of postage stamps issued during the year, was 3,87,419,455, representing $12,900,787 50; stamped envelopes, 25,040,425, representing $724,135 00; stamped wrappers, 1,165,750, representing $23,315 00; making in all $12,547,437 50—an increase of $1,973,108 over the previous year. The amount sold was $12,399,727 85, being $1,623,138 27 more than the previous year.

The introduction of stamped envelopes bearing a request for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters has considerably increased the sale of envelopes, and is believed to have diminished the returns to the Dead Letter office.

To encourage the purchase of *request envelopes*, the law should be changed so as to allow the return of such letters to the writers free of postage.

As stamped envelopes are cancelled by use, and therefore safer against fraud than those with stamps attached, it is submitted whether the Postmaster General should not be authorized in his discretion to furnish them as the separate stamps are now, without reference to the cost of manufacture.

Appended hereto is a tabular statement exhibiting the annual receipts and expenditures of this department from January 1, 1831, to June 30, 1865. The results are as follows:

Aggregate receipts	$200,311,894 47
Aggregate expenditures	244,748,881 50
Deficit	44,436,987 12

A recapitulation of the receipts shows an average of $5,836,141 87 per annum; expenditures, $7,094,170 48 per annum; deficit, $1,258,028 61 per annum.

The mail service in operation on 30th June, 1865, embraced 4,012 routes, of the aggregate length of 142,340 miles costing $6,346,884, exclusive of compensation to route and other agents, amounting to $566,502 70.

Railroad	23,401 miles, costing	$3,700,421
Steamboat	13,088 miles, costing	359,598
Celerity, &c.	106,851 miles costing	3,179,865

The aggregate miles of transportation were 57,993,494.

Railroad	23,087,585
Steamboat	2,444,695
Celerity, &c.	31,461,430

The cost per mile for transportation by railroad was 11¼ cents; steamboat, 14¾ cents; celerity, &c., 10 cents.

The increased length of routes was 3,168 miles; of transportation, 1,678,127 miles; and of cost, $428,415. For other details of the contract service see Appendix.

Railway post offices have been established on several leading railroads, and arrangements are in progress for their introduction on other lines. The result, so far, encourages the hope that the system by facilitating the transmission of correspondence, and lessening the number of distributing offices, will be of permanent advantage to the postal interests of the country.

The number of routes ordered into operation in States lately in rebellion is 241; their length 18,604½ miles; and compensation $731,949, a reduction, compared with the former costs of service in those States, of $881,109 per annum.

The general results of the foreign service are as follows:

The aggregate postage, sea, inland, and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, amounted to $1,812,928 50, of which amount $1,440,530 76 accrued on the mails exchanged with Great Britain, France, Bremen, Hamburg, and Belgium; $275,197 06 on the mails exchanged with the British North American Provinces; and $95,200 74 on the mails transmitted to and from the West Indies, Central and South America.

The amounts of United States postage, sea and land, were: On the correspondence exchanged, with Great Britain and the continent of Europe, $579,156 31; The British North American Provinces, $162,455 23; And on West Indies, Central and South American mails, $95,206 74. Total, $837,812 28.

The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic service performed by steamships receiving the sea postage only was $405,477 52.

The number of post offices established on 30th June, 1865, including suspended offices in southern States, was 28,893; number subject to appointment by the President, 713; by the Postmaster General, 28,170.

New offices established during the year, 586, offices discontinued, 982; changes of names and sites, 820.

The number of offices in the late disloyal States is 8,902, of which 1,051 were reopened on November 15, 1865.

Number of route agents, 987; aggregate compensation, $229,522. Number of local agents, 51; aggregate compensation, $30,910. Number of special agents, 33; aggregate compensation, $82,790. Number of baggage masters, 110; aggregate compensation, $6,600. Number of postal railway clerks, 64; aggregate compensation, $75,000.

The free-delivery system has been discontinued at 28 of the smaller offices, and is now in operation in 45 of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 757, at an aggregate compensation of $448,664 51.

The number of dead letters received, examined and disposed of was 4,369,087, an increase of 859,263 over the previous year.

The number of ordinary dead letters returned to the writers was 1,185,392, and the number not delivered was 297,394, being about 23 per cent of the whole. Of those not delivered, less than 4 per cent were refused by the writers.

In the last report the attention of Congress was called to the expediency of restoring prepaid letters to the owners free of postage. The measure is again commended, with the additional supposition that letters be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one post-office to another without extra charge.

The number of letters conveyed in the mails during 1865 is estimated at 467,591,000. Of these 4,268,087 were returned to the Dead Letter office. Deducting 1,170,441 letters returned to writers, called as valuable, the total number lost or destroyed was 3,097,124, or one in every two hundred mailed for transmission and delivery.

The number of postal money-order offices is 419, including those in the Pacific States and Territories, and some of the principal offices in the Southern States. Orders have been issued for putting into operation thirty-five additional offices.

The number of money orders issued during the year was 717,177, of the value of $1,909,122 92. The number paid was 705,353, of the value of $1,291,792 22. Add amount repaid to purchasers, $21,784 86; making in all, $1,313,577 08. Amount outstanding $66,545 14.

The maximum amount of money orders is $30, which may be judiciously increased to $50, and the restriction to sums not less than one dollar removed, retaining the present minimum fee.

The law would be further improved by extending the time within which the order may be paid to six months, the period now allowed, of ninety days, being too limited for the necessary correspondence between distant points.

Balances were due from 1 southern postmasters at the outbreak of the rebellion amounting to $351,027 57, few of which have been paid.—Means are being employed, through courts and other agencies, to collect the amounts due to the government.

The closing of the war brought with it the necessity of restoring the postal service in the southern States. No time was lost in offering to the citizens of those States all the facilities which they were in condition to accept.

Anticipating that the revenues from mail service in the south would be for some time considerably less than they were previous to the war, the necessity of reduced rates of compensation, and in many instances of reduced service, was obvious. This required new classifications of rates of payment to rail and water, and modifications of pay and service on land routes. Considerable reductions have been made in the maximum compensation to these classes of service.

Although the service has been restored in each of the Southern States, it is not so general as the Department has desired and the wants of the citizens require, because of the difficulty of procuring contractors and postmasters who can take the oath prescribed by the acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, requiring uniform loyalty to the government during the rebellion as the condition of holding office and for the conveyance of the mails.

Among the many remarkable facts illustrating the progress of the people of the loyal States during the rebellion, is almost every department of material development and social advancement, having no precedent in history, and confounding the predictions of all having little faith in the vitality of free institutions and the resources of a free people, that of the increase of postal correspondence, as shown by the postal revenues, is not the least interesting and suggestive. The maximum annual receipts of this department previous to the rebellion from all the States was $8,518,007.40, which was exceeded in the sum of $6,028,001.20 by the receipts of the last year from the loyal States alone.

The revenues during the past four years amounted to $46,453,023 97, an average of $11,614,505 74 per annum. Compared with the receipts of the four years immediately preceding, which amounted to $32,332,040 73, the annual average increase of revenue was $3,333,845 56, which has not resulted from any considerable additions to the service, the ratio of receipts to expenditures having been larger than, with few exceptions, at any previous period.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Their Surreptitious Publication.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

Opinions of Both Parties.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

PUBLICATION OF THE WAR REPORTS.

The following correspondence, held with the Secretary of War on the 30 of December, will explain itself. There was a wide spread apprehension of some dishonorable breach of confidence in the publication of General Grant's report and that of the Secretary, such as has since actually occurred. In order to be prepared for such a contingency, Mr. L. L. Crounz, of the New York *Times*, for himself and the other honorable members of the press, addressed to Mr. Stanton the following:

We understand that the conditions of publishing your report and General Grant's are that they are not to be printed until sent to Congress. If we are right will you please give us written assurance to that effect. We have reason to believe that the condition will be strictly enforced

Very Respectfully, yours,

L. L. CROUNZ.

Mr. Stanton returned the letter with the following endorsement:

The above are the assurances and conditions on which alone the reports of the Secretary of War and Lieut. Gen. Grant have been furnished to any person or press whatever. Any publication before the reports are sent to Congress, would be a breach of good faith by the party making such publication, and would be treated accordingly.

E. M. STANTON,
secretary of War.

To ur correspondent deems no other explanation necessary in the premises, and leaves it to yourselves to characterize the publication made under these circumstances as it deserves.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

The comments on the message may be expressed in the frequently recurring phrase, "Well, its a tolerable good message; better a good deal than we had reason to expect."

The Democrats make no special objections as yet, and the Unionists are cautious in expressing themselves, except as above hinted. Conspicuous radicals, however, freely criticise its assuming that the whole work of reorganization has been accomplished, with the single exception of passing upon the legality of elections of Congressmen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Payment of January Coupons—Yellow Fever Reported on the "Stonewall"—Frontier Smuggling—Another Dodge Detected—Counterfeit Fractional Currency—Supreme Court of the United States—The Late Judge Caton—Pacific Railroad—Land Office Returns, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The payment of the January coupons will be anticipated, owing to a large accumulation of coin in the Treasury.

The disabled soldiers in the various departments of the Government will petition Congress to allow them some of the bounties paid others of their class not in the Government employ.

Quite a sensation was occasioned in Washington yesterday by a report of the prevalence of the yellow fever on board the Stonewall. She has been towed into the stream, and is being cleaned preparatory to the admission of visitors.

The Commissioner of Customs is convinced from the character of the reports which he is daily receiving from the custom houses on the lakes, that his action in employing female detectives is judicious, and will be of great benefit in the exposure and arrest of the females who have recently been in contraband trade between the Canada and United States line; as but one crosses now where twenty crossed before, and the merchants along the border suspected of having formerly been engaged in the contraband trade, are closing their stores and selling out.

Another smuggling dodge has just been detected. An unusual number of coffins has been brought across the line, of late, for interment on the American side. Last week, the United States Revenue officer insisted on seeing the corpse, after the coffin was landed, against the earnest protests of the stricken relatives, when instead of a defunct body, the coffin was found filled with dutiable silks.

Two per cent. of all the fractional currency received at the Treasury is counterfeit. This comes to the Department from bankers and money dealers, and the experts in judging money, and two per cent. except of the detection of such parties, gives some idea of the extent of this kind of counterfeiting.

The Supreme Court met at twelve o'clock to-day, all the Judges being present. They proceeded in a body to the White House, and after paying their respects to the President, adjourned till to-morrow, when they will enter upon the business of the term.

L. E. Durant, the Vice President and general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, is now in Washington, making arrangements for the examination and acceptance by the government commissioners of the first forty miles of the main line. Since the decision of the President upon the amended location of the line, the work has progressed very rapidly.

The *Times'* Washington special contains the following: A motion has been called in the Supreme Court, by A. H. Garland, Esq., of Arkansas, to be permitted to practice in court without taking the oath as prescribed by the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and January 24, 1865. The motion will be argued probably on Wednesday. Directly after the adjournment of the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, a meeting of the members of the bar of the court was convened for the purpose of paying proper respect to the memory of the late Judge Caton, who died since the adjournment of the court last spring. Judge Black, formerly Attorney General, presided, and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and others. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions were prepared and adopted and the committee desired to present a copy thereof to the court to-day to be placed on the journal.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The General Land Office received yesterday the following returns for cash sales of public lands during the month of October, at Marysville, California, amounting to nearly seven thousand dollars, accompanied with the actual settlement on 1 009 acres under the homestead law, in the same month. At Vancouver's, Washington Territory, nearly 4,509 acres were taken up for actual settlement, together with cash sales amounting to $3,570. The Land Office at Iowa reports the settlement under the homestead law of nearly 1,000 acres of public lands with cash receipts for $2,100.

The *World's* Washington special says: The Joint Commission to settle the claims of the United States and the Government of Columbia, have had submitted to them some seventy cases. The Commission have passed upon a large number of the most important. The Commission adjourned yesterday until Monday next, in order to pass on the remainder that have been submitted.

Preston King's Estate—Cholera Prevention in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Surrogate Tucker, has received official information from the Surrogate of St. Lawrence county, that letters of Administration have been granted upon the estate of Hon. Preston King.

Through fear of the cholera, a thorough sanitary survey of all parts of the city will be commenced immediately.

Railroad Collision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A collision occurred last evening between the express and freight train of the Harlem Railroad and the city railroad of the Third Avenue Railway, by which one passenger in the city train was instantly killed and a number severely injured.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

SENATE—The Senate met at noon, with President pro. tem. Mr. Foster, in the Chair.

A message was received from the House announcing its organization, and requesting a committee to act with one of its appointment to wait upon the President for his message.

A message was also received from the House announcing the passage of the House joint resolution for a Committee of fifteen on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the last resolution.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Johnson objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The resolution was then ordered to lie over.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to act with the House committee in waiting upon the President.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the survey and sale of the mineral lands of the United States.

Mr Cowan presented the credentials of Messrs. Alcorn and Sharkey, senators elect from Mississippi, which was ordered to lay upon the table for further action.

Mr Foot offered a resolution from the Legislature of Vermont, in favor of equal rights in reconstructed States.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, took a recess till one o'clock. On re-assembling, Mr. Doolittle then moved that as the House committee for waiting on the President was not ready, the recess be extended until two o'clock.

After recess Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the survey and sale of the mineral lands of the United States. Ordered to be printed. The bill leaves the prices blank, but provides that actual residents and occupants shall be allowed to purchase the lands at the minimum rate.

Mr. Stewart offered a bill to define the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts in the States of California, Nevada and Oregon.

Mr. Cowan presented the credentials of William L. Sharkey and James L. Alcorn Senator elect from the state of Mississippi. Mr. Cowan, said "I am just acted by these gentlemen to offer these credentials, without saying anything about them. I therefore ask that they may lay on the table and wait the further action of this body."

Mr. Sumner: "That's right."

Mr. Foot offered a resolution from the legislature of Vermont in favor of equal rights in the lately rebellious states. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors in certain cases, providing that in trials for treason or high misdemeanors committed against the United States, by organized military force, no juror shall be adjudged incompetent by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, based upon public rumor, statements in the public journal or the common history of the times, providing he will, notwithstanding, impartially try the accused.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill repealing all laws in force in the District of Columbia which create any distinction in regard to color and providing that the laws of the Corporation of Georgetown and the Levy Court of the county of Washington from enacting in future, any law or ordinance that shall not affect alike all persons of whatever race or color. The section takes similar action respecting several Territories of the United States. Any officer violating such provision is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve.

At two o'clock the Senate again came to order. The President's message was received and read by the secretary of the Senate. John C. Forney.

At the conclusion of its reading, on motion of Mr. Anthony, five thousand copies of the message, and documents, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, the Senate adjourned at 3:20, P. M.

House—Mr. Raymond presented the memorial of Mr. Dunn contesting the seat of James Brooks, of New York.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Rev. Mr. Bryson, Congregationalist, was elected.

On motion of Mr. Jenks, a special committee on a uniform bankrupt law was appointed.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the interest and principal of the debt created during the rebellion, ought to be promptly paid. The resolution was adopted.

The message of the President was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and 50,000 copies ordered to be printed, 20 thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Conklin, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire whether the office of Provost Marshal General cannot be advantageously dispensed with, and the business thereof turned over to some permanent Bureau of the War Department.

Mr. Raymond offered a resolution (which was adopted) that Wm. E. Dodge, claimant of the seat occupied by James Brooks, be entitled to the privilege of the floor.

Pending the decision of the question, Mr. Randall offered the following resolution

Resolved, That in the sense of this House, that the public debt created during the late rebellion was contracted upon the faith and honor of the nation; that it is sacred and inviolate, and must and ought to be paid, principal and interest, and any attempt to repudiate, or in any manner, to impair said debt, should be universally discountenanced by the people and promptly rebuked by Congress, if proposed. The resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 162; nays, 1.

At this time the message was received and read by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk. On the conclusion of the reading, applause followed from both sides of the Hall. The message was then submitted to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, following a melancholy precedent, offered a resolution that a committee consisting of one member from each State be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what token of respect Congress shall adopt to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of President Lincoln, and that so much of the Message as relates to the melancholy event be referred to said committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, then introduced a bill to reorganize the civil again in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was resolved, that when the House adjourns to-day, it shall stand adjourned until Monday next.

The House then adjourned.

From South Carolina—The Legislature—Convention to Reassemble—Feeling on the Exclusion of Southern Congressmen.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Charleston advices say the South Carolina legislature reassembled on Tuesday last, and proceeded to count the votes for Governor, which stood 9,939 for J. L. Orr and 9,186 for Wade Hampton. There was no opposition to the election of W. J. Porter as Lieutenant Governor, his name having been on both State tickets.

There is some question respecting the reassembling of the State Convention to perfect certain work for which the Legislature is incompetent.

Gen. Sickles is said to be in communication with Gov. Perry on the subject, but the latter is in favor of deferring it until after the inauguration of the Governor elect.

It is understood that the business of the session will be strictly local until Congress admits the South Carolina delegates to their seats. The prospect of their exclusion creates much feeling and some bitterness.

Recent Indian Outrages.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Herald's* Washington despatches, says the Commissioners to-day, of the Indian Bureau, received this morning, a communication from the Superintendent of the Indian Agency in Kansas, giving decisive information of the belligerent state of the Indians in that section. The report previously obtained in regard to the burning of a stage coach by the Cheyennes and Apaches on the Smoke Hill Route, on the 19th of November last, is fully sustained, together with the massacre of F. Meroin, with five others, then traveling on the coach. It is also represented that after committing this outrage and murder, the whole force attacked, successively, five mail stations along the route, which they destroyed, taking possession of the live stock all along the line of their devastations, departing in a south easterly direction. Official documents of the above has also been placed before Gov. Cummings.

Navy Yard Workmen discharged—Squadron Reduced—Florida Delegates Killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A further reduction, by the discharge of eighty workmen, was made at Brooklyn navy yard yesterday.

The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent writes: Since the arrival of Commodore Lanman, commanding the Atlantic squadron, the squadron has already been reduced, to ten vessels, and he will further reduce it by the sale of two more vessels.

The *World's* Jacksonville, (Fla.) correspondent says: Two delegates elected to the state convention are supposed to have been lost on the steamer D. H. Mount. Judge Frasier, of Jacksonville, and the family of Major Weeks, of the second Florida, (Union,) cavalry were also on board.

Virginia Boundary Question.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—The Legislature today passed the bill repealing the act allowing the transfer of the counties of Berkley and Jefferson to Western Virginia.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prorogation of Parliament.

MEASURES TO REPRESS FENIANISM.

The Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., via. Queenstown on the 22d, arrived this evening.

The ex-pirate Shenandoah, sailed on the 21st ult., for New York.

London, Nov. 23—The political news is unimportant. The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount to 6 per cent. The merchants of Paris and Havre are adopting magnanimity to the Emperor, in the Spanish Chilian affair.

Violent gales have occurred in England, with great damage to shipping.

The following is a summary of the steamship's items:

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 28th of December.

A Dublin telegram, of the evening of the 20th, to the Morning *Post*, says: Pigeon House Fort, commanding Dublin Bay, has been garrisoned since the 14th by large military detachments. All the guards have been doubled, and the men are held under arms all night. During all day on the 20th, four general officers were in the fort, and the gates and bridges were closed.

The number of Fenians admitted to bail is regarded as an indication that only the chiefs will be prosecuted.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes a circumstantial account of a duel recently fought near that city, in which an American Fenian R bel, Wm. Brown, was one of the principals, and received a wound on the hip. The story is vouched for as authentic, and is said to have been hushed up until Brown departed for New York, which he did on the 15th. His antagonist was a Liverpool Anti-Fenian.

FRANCE—A bulletin has been published officially, stating that the effective reduction of the French army, amounts to 10,000 men, and that the ultimate economy for the budget for 1867 will be between twelve and thirteen million francs.

It was reported that the Minister of war was preparing a reduction of the navy, whereby a saving of four millions could be effected.

Victor Emanuel delivered his speech at the opening of Parliament, in which he said the force of events would solve the question pending between Italy and Sardinia.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—Cotton—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 11,000 bales—3,000 to speculations and exporters—opened steady and closed flat, and slightly declined.

Manchester Market—Quiet. Breadstuffs very dull. Flour unsaleable at a decline. Wheat 1@2d lower. Corn declined 6d; mixed, 3@3d. Provisions quiet. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Bacon declined 2d. Butter firm. Lard quiet. Petroleum firmer; refined, 3s 4d@3s 6d.

London Market—Wheat is lower. Flour unchanged. Sugar quiet. Coffee with an upward tendency. Rice quiet and full prices.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—The Cotton sales yesterday and to-day amounted to 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was easier yesterday, but closed nominal to day.

Breadstuffs are more active, but have a downward tendency.

Provisions quiet and steady. Bacon dull, and no sales. Lard dull; sales small.

London, Nov. 23.—Consols closed at 89¼ @ 89⅝ for money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central, 82@82½; Erie, 56@55½; U. S Five Twenties, 62½@64.

SENATE COMMITTEES ORGANIZED.

Congress to Adjourn for the Week.

EXPLANATION FROM HORACE MAYNARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Commercial's* Washington special, says the Senate Committees are organized.

Mr. Fessenden is chairman of the committee on finance. Governor Morgan is transferred to the finance committee from that committee on military affairs. Senator Dixon is chairman of the postage committee in place of Mr. Collamer, deceased. A strong committee has been appointed on the District of Columbia embracing Messrs. Morrill, Wade and Sumner.

A dispatch from Washington says: Alexander Jones, from the 6th North Carolina District has arrived. He and he could take the oath, never having aided the rebellion. On his country, having been imprisoned in a cave Thundel for loyalty to the Union. He is from the mountain district in the western part of that State.

Messrs. Stubbs, of Louisiana, Fuller, of N. C. Clark, and S. S. Rudy, from the same State, are also there. Fuller was a member of the last Congress, and was a Colonel in the rebel army.

The same despatch says it is probable that Congress will adjourn from Wednesday until Monday, next, partly in consequence of the National Thanksgiving, which intervenes, but chiefly to give the House time to mature the committees, which, in this term, requires unusual deliberation.

The disabled soldiers employed in the various departments of government, have prepared a petition, numerously signed, pressing Congress to abolish the act, passed at their last session, withholding two-fifths of their pensions paid to all other of their class not in government employ.

Horace Maynard publishes a note explaining his attitude he heard yesterday. He considered it his duty to make his presence known to the House, as he had not been recognized by the clerk.

From Hayti—The Defeated Rebels—Cholera at Gaudaloupe and Martinique.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamer Liberty from Havana, Nov. 28, has arrived. The news from Captain Hayden, confirms the account of his bombardment by the British. The Rebels there have scattered. Most of the Rebel chiefs have been shot. Six or seven persons who took refuge at the British consulate during the bombardment, were seized by the rebels. General Andrew with fifty men surrendered and Gefrard is now master of the situation. Some of the foreigners fled to the American war ressels during the bombardment. The triumph of the government is considered complete by foreigners. Advices from Gaudaloupe and Martinique has cleared that all the vessels from there are infected, cholera at St. Thomas. Havana is free from the cholera.

Lieut Rues Hale has sent a letter complimenting the Governor General of Cuba for his exertions in putting down the slave trade.

Hoffman Elected Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The city election here to day passed off quietly and no rows or murders are as yet reported. The full vote for Mayor is as follows: Hoffman, Tammany Democrat, 32,985; Roberts, Republican, 31,421; Hecker, Citizens' Association and Mozart Democrat 10,400.

Absconding Bank Cashier.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec 5.—H. G. Hubbell, the missing cashier of the Missisquoe Bank, a Sheldon, Vermont, has been traced as far as Chicago, where he was seen by an acquaintance on the 15th of November. He has left there. He is supposed to be deranged.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 5.—There is a heavy rain all day. River rising. Cotton operations very light, three hundred bales received and two hundred shipped.

U. S. Senator from North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—John Poole, of Bertie county, a Union man, was elected United States Senator to-day for the short term.

Mail Bag Stolen.

CLEVELAND, O., December 5.—The mail bag that left New York on Sunday night for Cleveland was stolen in the depot here last night.

DIED.

METCALF—On the 4th inst., at the residence of her mother in this city, LIZZIE K. METCALF, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Peters Church TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CULGAN—On the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M. EDWARD W. CULGAN, aged 34 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 168 Wylie street, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AIKEN—On Tuesday morning, December 5th CHARLES, infant son of John and Mary Jane Aiken, aged eight months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HILLDALE CEMETERY—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendents Office, at the Cemetery. Title Bonds, Permits and all other business will be attended at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ EMANCIPATION AND RECONSTRUCTION: THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE PROGRESS OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM IN THIS LAND.—REV. HENRY D. MOORE, will preach in the FLYNMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hand street, on Thanksgiving morning, at 10½ o'clock. dec 1d

BANKS AND BANKERS

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 95 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBEE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William J. Anderson, A. M. Pollock, M. D., John G.