THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1865. VOLUME LXVIII--NO. 307.

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.

Ladies' Furs.

Hillerman, No. 75, Wood street, has every variety of Muffs, Collars, Berthas, Capes and Cuffs, and the largest assortment in the city to choose from. Observe the number is 75, Wood street.

Patent Medicines

Of all kinds, are sold cheaper at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, than any other place in the city.

Skating Caps.

Hillerman, No. 75 Wood street, has a fine stock, all patterns, and at low prices.

Plaid Flannels.

All the popular makes, at Factory prices, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Best Place to Buy Ladies' Furs.

At the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 129 Wood street, you will find one of the largest and finest assortment of ladies' and Misses' furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting in part of full setts Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Black and Brosdiles, ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating caps, gents fine fur caps, collars and gloves, all the new styles gent's and boy's hats and caps, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming, first class hat, cap and ladies' fur House, No. 129 Wood street, sign of large gilt hat.

Sleigh and Riding Robes.

Hillerman, No. 75, Wood street, has an elegant assortment.

Spera Flannels.

Scarlet, Blue, Green &c., a splendid assortment, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

To Secure Understandings

Go to the palatial store of Thos. A. McClelland, Nos. 65 and 67 Fifth street. We certainly think that his stock of boots and shoes for men, women youths, boys and girls, either for dress or utility, is hard to equal and impossible to surpass. Every possible grade is represented, and at very low prices. McClelland is also heavily in the dry goods line, and can furnish blankets, prints shawls, muslins, domestics, hoop skirts, &c., &c., at the very lowest figures. Remember the number, 65 and 67 Fifth street.

Cotton Goods

Purchased since the late decline, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at astonishingly low prices, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

A Tender Tete-a-Tete

Loses half its charms, if the sweet words of either party are not mated with a fragrant breath.—SOZODONT is the only article that will assure this desideratum by keeping the teeth speckless, the gums healthy, the whole mouth pure and undefiled. It literally embalms the dental substance, preserving it from decay, through life. Use it daily. Will find it a pleasure.

Third and Fourth Wards.

Water rents, County, State, Relief, City, Poor and Business Taxes, remaining unpaid after the 16th inst., will be placed in the hands of a Constable to be collected, with costs. Bills have already been left at your residence, or sent to you.

J. R. NEWMAN, Collector.
Residence 179, Webster street. Dec 11-1w.

Wholesale

Dry Goods. We will sell you any kind of Dry Goods as low as you can buy them from the jobbers in either New York or Philadelphia. Remember we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Man wants a TONIC—no uncommon want—
And every year and month brings forth a new one.
Which, after crawning the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers to be not the true one.
Of such as these let their concoctors vaunt,
Tell sing the nervous that have credit due won—
The world's great Tonic, which no skill can better—
I mean, the matchless BITTERS of HOSTETTER,
Doctors were living long before old Galen,
And since, exceeding learned, grave and sage;
But the stomachics they were bound to fail in,
Success came not until this later age.
Now is the era sick folks are made hale in,
And dread dyspepsia driven from the stage,
Agues, remittents, headaches—real head-splitters—
Vanish like smoke before HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Herbs, barks and roots compose the rare infusion;
No mineral poison mars their juices pure,
And Bye's mild essence adds them in solution.
The taste is pleasant, the effect is sure.
Never have the bitters yet proved a delusion;
Try them in time, and health and strength secure
The dragon-slayer figures on the label,
And they, like him, to save the weak are able.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Hennegan's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weiss Merchant Tailor, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the rarest and most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Vesting ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready-made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weiss a call.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

There is no need of any one's having the dyspepsia, for it has been demonstrated beyond fear of contradiction that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will certainly cure it. Constipation, the most prolific cause of ill health, is surely cured by the Cure. Sick headache, cramps, pains, or cold in either stomach or bowels, instantly yield to its power.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh is Joseph Fleming, Dr st, No. 84 Market street.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike 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 altered after it is put on.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

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

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 FORREST.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

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

Country Merchants be Advised,

Before buying your dry goods, go to Barker & Co's, 69 Market street.

Are You Wanting

Shawls, Cloaks, or any kind of Dry Goods, remember the great semi-annual clearance and Holiday sale at Barker & Co.'s, 69 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

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

Large Variety

Of furniture, desks, side boards, wardrobes, and the best assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture to be had in the city, at

B. BULGER'S,
dec7-1w 45 Smithfield street.

Where to Get Them.

If you want the best, most reliable and in all respects the most meritorious and satisfactory Boots, Shoes or Gaiters, you must call at SOUTH & ROSS', 68 Market street.

You will find prices to suit you. de 11:1t.

Skates.

Did you ever send your wife to East Liberty was the old question. Now it is, have you family tickets for the skating pond! You, of course answer affirmatively. Now, we have only this to say that James Bown, No. 136 Wood street, has a collection of all kinds of skates that is unapproachable. Go early if you would have the selection from a very large stock, as they are going off very fast.

Downward.

We do not mean the thermometer, which appears to maintain an unusually "high" position for the time of year, but we refer to the price of all kinds of dry goods at Bates & Bells', No. 21 Fifth street, where the prices of all lines, are being marked down, and in some cases, in the face of a rising market east. Muslins, domestics, flannels, and many other lines of goods are *down*, and can be sold low. Call and examine them, and while there do not fail to see the extensive stock of cloaks and shawls, all of which are very handy to have in the house, and they can be purchased at very low figures now.

Closing Out Sale

Of Dry Goods, Shawls, Cloaks and Furs. That splendid stock of goods at Dunlap, Lukens & Co's, has been marked down, and they are determined to sell their stock of goods as low, if not lower, than any house in the two cities; and as they intend taking stock very soon, they are determined to close out their stock as near as possible. Persons in want of anything in their line would do well to give them a call before purchasing. Remember the place is 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Auction Sales This Day.

At Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., Fine Furniture, Carpets, Pianos and Bedding. At 2 P. M., Furs, Shawls and Dry Goods. At 7½ P. M., Sundries.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

Dr. C. Sill

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

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate Union Caucus have concurred in the House resolutions raising a joint committee on the subject of the credentials of persons claiming to represent Seceding States or districts of Seceding States in the House. However, the resolutions were so altered as to make them concurrent instead of joint. This will leave each House to determine as to its own members. This indicates that harmony, so essential to the public welfare, will prevail between the two branches of the national legislature.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY publishes in the *National Intelligencer* a letter explanatory of his views of the condition of the nation and what he would have done to restore concord throughout all our borders. No body who knows that gentleman doubts that he is both able and honest. But he is crotchety. While the war was raging he was ready to make peace on any terms. The result demonstrated that he was mistaken. He seems inclined now to make the most extravagant concessions with a view to the obtainment of concord. The precise question is simply whether concessions will secure concord on such terms as to make it permanent and beneficial. Concessions have been tried often, and have always failed. Is it not about time to have one national settlement based on principle?

As to his idea of harmonizing with the President, that is all very well. But is not the President under some obligation to harmonize with Congress? We certainly trust that concert of action will be secured between the Executive and the two Houses. To that end anything ought to be waived not essential. Whatever proposed to waive that proposed to sow the seeds of future discord.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Monetary Matters—Speculations on the Currency Question—Pennsylvania Railroad—Philadelphia Now and Fifteen Years ago—The Ridey-Sides Murder Trial—Mrs. Ridey Kills Two Brothers Without Cause—Crime of Other Cities Compared with that of Pittsburgh—Theatricals—John Brougham—at the Walnut—His Popularity—The Child-Stealing Indictment Matter—The Eight Hour System Excitement, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 8, 1865:

In the financial circles of this city, considerable caution is exhibited as to the proper kind of investments to make to meet a revulsion, which seems to be anticipated, in case of too sudden a return to specie payments. Importers and jobbers are buying sparingly and the brokers are loaning on short time only. All seem to be awaiting the action of Secretary McCulloch and Congress on the currency question.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is an institution that the State of Pennsylvania may well be proud of. I passed over this road this week for the first time since it was finished and the improvements along its line really astonished me. Altoona, a small Railroad station when I last saw it, is now a large and thriving place. This city has grown wonderfully too, in the last fifteen years, owing mainly to the connection made with the west and north-west by the Central road. They have a fine Grain Elevator here, near the Navy Yard, which considered with the one at Pittsburgh, (a credit to that city) makes a through connection from Chicago and the whole west with Europe.

An exciting trial has been going on for some days here, wherein one Mary Ridey was charged with the murder of Joseph Sides. She was one of the "unfortunates" who are numerous in this city, and of course, the evidence elicited was none of the pleasantest to a sensitive ear. She was found guilty of murder in the second degree, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of her counsel to prove her insane. She will now be tried for the murder of Isaac Sides, whom she killed the same day.

The crimes committed in this and other large cities daily are alarming indeed. In St. Louis one was knocked down and robbed in open daylight in the public thoroughfares. It is the same in Cincinnati, Chicago, Nashville and all the Eastern cities. Pittsburgh seems to be freer from this sort than any city I know of, whether it is owing to the industrious habits of her young men, or the absence of a metropolitan system of police I do not pretend to know, but I opine it is a combination of both.

Amusements are at their height here. John Brougham is at the Walnut street Theatre drawing immense houses, and well does he deserve them, for he is really and truly an artiste, as well as an author. Miss Lucille Western has been playing the "Child Stealer" at the Arch street Theatre all week.

Considerable excitement of a serio-comic nature was caused here by the grand jury indicting Mr. Cassidy, Miss Western's agent, for publishing the following advertisement.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD STEALER.

"A woman about twenty-four years of age, of handsome features, who, in London, was banished to Australia for stealing children, is now in America for the first time. She is about five feet six inches high, and of an exceedingly graceful and fascinating carriage. It is hoped that she may be discovered and brought before the public in some prominent place, where she may be observed, both by the heads of families and their children, that they may profit by such public appearance."

The District Attorney asserts that this "ad," caused great consternation amongst mothers and children, &c., &c. The case has not been tried and it is so novel and ridiculous, in fact, that I cannot see how anything detrimental to Miss Western or her agent can follow.

The adherents of the eight-hour system are agitating their claims with unrelenting purpose in this city and I sincerely trust they may be successful. Their theory seems to me to be, that, dictated by sound reasoning and in practice cannot but result beneficially to both the employers and the employees. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night and resolutions were passed recommending a national league. I am one of the class who favor the laboring portion of our community well knowing that all the wealth and progress of our country is attributable to the industry of our people—that all wealth is the production of labor.

My next will perhaps be from Baltimore.

ANAWAN.

LIEUT. COL. TROWBRIDGE, commanding a regiment of colored troops in South Carolina, is now under arrest at the instance of Provisional Governor Perry, and is to be tried on the charge of murder. His offense consists in trying by drum-head court martial and executing a wretch of shiralric antecedents, who was found stabbing the soldiers of his command with a bowie-knife, as they were asleep at night in the railroad cars. Two officers of the regiment, Capt. Heasley and Lieut. Furman, had been assassinated just before; and Col. Trowbridge, a very prudent and judicious officer, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., deemed prompt retaliation necessary.

A YANKEE being asked by a Southerner why the Yankees always say "I guess," while the Southern people say "I reckon," gave the following explanation: "That a Yankee could guess as well as a Southerner could reckon."

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

House Reconstruction Resolution.

ACTION OF THE SENATE UNION CAUCUS.

Letter from Horace Greely.

HE URGES CONCORD IN THE GOVERNMENT.

CHILIAN AND MEXICAN QUESTIONS

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1865.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Senate Union caucus met this morning at eleven o'clock according to the arrangement telegraphed last night, but failed to agree upon any course with reference to the House reconstruction resolution. Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, the caucus met again, and after a session of some hours, agreed upon the resolution as the House passed it, only changing the phraseology so as to make it a concurrent instead of a joint resolution, leaving each House uncommitted as to the qualifications of its own members. It is supposed that in this shape the Senate will be able to pass it, but it can scarcely avoid debate. General harmony seemed to be finally established in the caucus.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY.

To-morrow morning's *National Intelligencer* will contain the following letter:

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:—In your issue of this morning you have spoken of my presence in Washington, and of my views of the political situation in terms which seem to require of me a few explanatory remarks. I hereby submit them:

I desire and labor for peace—peace between our country and all others—peace between the North and South—peace between whites and blacks. We have had enough of war and waste of treasure and carnage for at least a century. Hence, I have long labored, and still labor, for a true and lasting peace. I can conceive no possible good to our country, to any country, to any section, race or class, that is likely to be secured or promoted by alienation between the President and the Congress of the United States, on the contrary, every peril that now threatens us, every evil that now weighs upon us, would be aggravated, every good put at hazard, every hope clouded, if not blasted, by such a malign untoward collision. I have come here to do whatever I can, however little that may be, toward averting such a catastrophe but I am not, as your paragraph would seem to imply that I am, the advocate of any especial plan of re-construction. I urge only that the President and Congress, each respecting the other's constitutional prerogatives and personal convictions, shall freely and trustfully confer, discuss and consider, with profound deference for each other's patriotism and an earnest desire to agree on a measure of action which they shall mutually deem just and beneficent.

Let the great problem of reconstruction be approached from all sides in this spirit, and I feel sure that a benign solution will be speedily obtained. Our difficulties are aggravated by the fact that our position is essentially novel. I can recall no parallel to it in human history. It is complicated by questions affecting the natural rights of the freedmen, and our moral obligations to them as our humble allies, in the late momentous struggle.

That we may promptly re-establish the Southern States, in all their original rights and liberties, without sacrificing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the earnest desire of

Yours, &c.,
HORACE GREELY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1865.

GRANT'S REPORT.

Mr. Washburn to-day introduced a resolution for a quarter million copies of Grant's report.

CHILIAN MISSION.

Gen. Kilpatrick, who was on the floor of the House to-day, sails from New York to enter upon the duties of his Chilian Mission, on the 1st of January. The confidential mission on which he was to have gone to Spain, has been abandoned on account of the recent abandonment by Spain of hostilities against Chili.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Will be here to-morrow in relation to the contested Senatorship from that state.

FITZ HENRY WARREN

has formally accepted the mission to Guatamala. This settles the question of his being a candidate for the short term of a United States Senator, before the Iowa Legislature.

GOVERNOR CURTIN PRESENTED.

General Logan and sundry other army officers and numerous gentlemen from civil life, have an appointment with the President to-morrow morning, to urge a more vigorous action on the Mexican question.

Gen. Schenck, in the House, and Ben Wade, in the Senate, introduced resolutions looking to the same end, which are couched in very strong language.

UNION SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Tennessee Delegation

REMARKS ON THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Canadian Bid for Reciprocity.

CONSERVATIVES AND DEMOCRATS UNITING.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1865.

In the Senate Union caucus which was held this afternoon the discussion on the reconstruction resolution was lively. Messrs. Trumbull, Dixon, Fessenden, Harris and Doolittle expressed the views of the majority of the caucus, and openly showed their hands. The resolution, in the form finally passed, contains nothing that can prevent either House from taking up the question of admitting members, but it is understood that by private agreement nothing of the sort will be done until the committee shall have had an opportunity to report.

It is understood that Henry J. Raymond will to-morrow, at the President's request, present the credentials of the Tennessee Representatives. It is known, that before Gov. Raymond had consented to do this, the President had asked another conspicuous Unionist to perform the same office.

There is not more than the usual amount of swearing from disappointed aspirants, about the composition of the House Committees.

Thad Stevens, as his pernicious financial views were thought to be dangerous, is put off the Ways and Means, but he is at the head of Appropriations, which his friends claim still carries the lead of the House with it.

Kasson and Blow, from the Ways and Means, go with him.

Garfield is transferred from Military Affairs to a higher place on Ways and Means, at Secretary McCulloch's request, and in accordance with his own desire. John A. Bingham, whose friends had expected him to have been placed upon his old committee, the Judiciary, is left out altogether. But at Secretary Stanton's request he is put on Military Affairs, on account of his familiarity with the policy of the department concerning arbitrary arrests, the trial of the conspirators, and that class of subjects.

There seems now to be a general acquiescence in the retention of Dawes at the head of the Committee on Elections. Raymond's friends are disappointed at the disposal made of him, but Raymond himself says he is entirely satisfied. There is dissatisfaction among some with the composition of the committee on the District of Columbia, and for this reason one of its members, Thomas T. Davis, of New York, asked to be, and was excused by the House.

The Canadian Government offer us in exchange for the privilege of selling their produce in our markets, as under the present reciprocity treaty, to enlarge and deepen the Welland Canal, so as to admit vessels drawing from twelve to fourteen feet of water, and thus securing water transportation from Chicago to the ocean, and giving the same privilege to American as to Canadian vessels free of duty.

If objection is made to this proposition the Canadian authorities propose that this object shall be accomplished by concurrent legislation between the United States and Canada.

Tickets are sold already for Colfax's lecture to-morrow night.

The Commissioners appointed to revise the Internal Revenue are not likely to be ready to report before the middle of January or first of February.

For the first time to-day the Conservative wing of the Union party co-operated with the Democrats. Mr. Sumner called up his bill confirming the titles of the freedmen settled on the sea islands by General Sherman's order, to their lands, and moved its reference to the Military Committee, which was known to be friendly to the proposition. Messrs. Trumbull, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Morgan and Harris voted with the Democrats and carried it, instead to the Judiciary Committee, which is supposed to be hostile.

Gen. Grant has returned from his Southern tour and expresses himself highly pleased with its results.

John B. Clark, rebel Congressman and General, and known in our politics as the man who introduced the infamous Helper book resolutions in the Thirty-fifth Congress, was comfortably seated to-day, on the floor of the House, while one-armed soldiers of the Union were dancing attendance on their members in the lobby.

Major General Q. A. Gilmore's resignation was to-day accepted at the War Department, to take effect on the 5th of December; also, that of Gen. George T. Ezte, of Ohio.

New certificates of indebtedness were issued last week by the Department to the extent of one million eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received intelligence from New Mexico to the effect that portions of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, with whom our government recently made a treaty, express themselves as willing to fulfil all their obligations, and are anxious to join our troops in annihilating the dog Indians who have recently been commiting depredations North of the Platte river.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, introduced a resolution reimbursing the loyal States for the advances of money made and the debts contracted for the preservation of the Union. The resolution was referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the select committee of fifteen, declaring the condition of the States recently in rebellion, and the position of Congress in relation to them.

Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution declaring against the attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and requesting the President to take such steps as will vindicate the American policy and protect the honor and interests of the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on Foreign affairs.

Mr. Jenks introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of cattle from foreign countries, in order to prevent the spread of cattle diseases. Bill passed.

Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations, to inquire what measures and means are necessary on the part of the United States to restore to Mexico the free and unrestricted right to a republican government. The previous question on the resolution was not seconded, and it fell over.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to repeal certain laws and ordinances in the District of Columbia and for other purposes. It was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. The bill annuls all political distinction on account of color, both in this District and its other territories.

Mr. Elliot introduced a bill declaring the condition of the States recently in rebellion and powers of Congress in relation to them. To be referred to Joint Committee of Fifteen if appointed.

Mr. Delano introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, making it the duty of each State to provide for the rights of life, liberty and property of all its inhabitants, without distinction of color or race. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, presented the memorial of C. D. Poston, asking to be admitted as a Delegate from the Territory of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Ashley also introduced a bill to develope and reclaim public lands requiring irrigation in the territories of Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and Montana and state of Nevada, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that all national and state laws shall be equally applicable to every citizen and no discrimination shall be made on account of race or color. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wentworth's bill was passed. It provides that the importation of cattle shall be prohibited. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to make such regulations as will give this law full and immediate effect, and to send the copies to the proper officers in this country, and in foreign ports. When the President shall have given thirty days notice, by proclamation, that no further danger is apprehended, this law shall be of no force, and cattle may be imported in the same way as heretofore.

The Speaker then announced the following standing committees:

Commerce—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois; Elliott, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Rhode Island; O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; Longyear, of Michigan; James Humphrey, of New York; Thomas, Jr., of Maryland; Eggleston, of Ohio; J. M. Humphreys, of New York.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Schenck, of Ohio; Deming, of Connecticut; Marston, of New Hampshire; Rousseau, of Kentucky; Bingham, of Ohio; Anthony, of Pennsylvania; Ketchum, of New York; Blaine, of Maine; Selgraves, of Kentucky.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. A. H. Pierce, of Massachusetts: Griswold, of New York; Pike, of Maine; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Brandagee, of Connecticut; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Phelps, of Maryland; Darling, of New York; Le Blond, of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks, of Massachusetts; Raymond, of New York; Orth, of Indiana; Randall, of Kentucky; Dawson, of Pennsylvania; Patterson, of New Hampshire; Newell of New Jersey; Cullom, of Illinois; Winfield, of New York.

On Elections—Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Schofield, of Pennsylvania; Apson, of Michigan; Marshall, of Illinois; Paine, of Wisconsin; Shellabarger, of Ohio; McClurg, of Missouri, Radfield, of New York.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Hooper, of Massachusetts; Brooks, of New York; Garfield, of Ohio, Wentworth, of Illinois; Conkling, of New York; Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; Allison, of Iowa; Hogan, of Missouri.

Appropriations—Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Raymond, of New York, Blow, of Missouri, Kasson, of Iowa, Voorhees, of Indiana, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Spaulding, of Ohio, Higby, of California, and Wright of New Jersey.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Pomeroy, of New York, Hooper, of Massachusetts, Culver, of Pennsylvania, Buckland, of Ohio, Harding, of Kentucky, Lynch, of Maine, Dofrees, of Indiana, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Hubbard, of West Virginia.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Ingersoll, of Illinois, Dumont, of Indiana, Davis, of New York, Baldwin, of Massachusetts, McCullough, of Maryland, Coit, of Wisconsin, Walker, of Ohio, Mercier, of Pennsylvania, and Shankland, of Kentucky.

Judiciary—Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Francis Thomas of Indiana, Williams of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge of Vermont, Morris of New York, Lawrence of Ohio, Cook of Illinois.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Price, of Iowa; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Donnelly, of Minnesota; Ames, of Massachusetts; Brooks, of New York; Loan, of Missouri; Clark, of Kansas; Bidwell, of California; and Henderson, of Oregon.

Claims—Messrs. Delano, of Ohio; Hotchkiss, of New York; Washburne, of Massachusetts; Sloan, of Wisconsin, M. Black, of Indiana, McKie, of Kentucky; Wood, of New York; Baker, of Pennsylvania; Thornton, of Illinois.

Public Lands—Julian, of Indiana; Driggs, of Michigan; Gloesbrenner, of Pennsylvania; Donnelly, Minnesota; Eckley, of Ohio; Holmes, of New York, McRuer, of California; Anderson, of Missouri; Tabor, of New York.

Post Office—Messrs. Alley, of Massachusetts, Farquhar, of Indiana, Fluck, of Ohio, McRuyer, of California, Jerry, of Michigan, Johnson, of Pennsylvania, Kuykendall, of Indiana, D. Hibbard, Jr., of New York, Kelso, of Missouri.

Claims—Messrs. Whaley, of West Virginia, Newell, of New Jersey, Eldridge, of Wisconsin, J. D. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland, Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Vandorn, of New York, Clark, of Ohio, Trowbridge, of Michigan, Trimble, of Kentucky.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hubbard, of New York; Broomall, of Pennsylvania; Hubbard, of Iowa; Rollins, of New Hampshire; Jones, of New York; Smith, of Kentucky, Plants, of Ohio; Nicholson, of Delaware.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thayer, of Pennsylvania; Hotchkiss, of New York; Baker, of Illinois; Hayes, of Ohio; Goodyear, of New York; Noell, of Missouri; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Woodbridge, of Vermont, Kerr, of Indiana.

Manufactures—Messrs. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; Ames, of Massachusetts; Bundy, of Ohio; Trimble, of Kentucky; Hale, of New York; Harding, of Illinois; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Hubbard, of West Virginia; Hubbell, of New York.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bidwell, of California; Grinnell, of Iowa; Stillwell, of Indiana; Baxter, of Vermont; Ritter, of Kentucky, Trowbridge, of Michigan; Hubbell, of Ohio, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; Bergin, of New York.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Windom, of Minnesota; McIndoe, of Wisconsin; Dennison, of Pennsylvania; Hubbard, of Iowa; Clarke, of Kansas; Henderson, of Oregon; Hart, of New York; Ross, of Illinois; VanHorn, of Maryland.

Militia—Messrs. Smith, of Kentucky; Harding, of Illinois; Buckland, of Ohio; Hale, of New Jersey; Noell, of Missouri; Phelps, of Maryland; Farquhar, of Indiana; Perry, of Michigan; Boyer, of Pennsylvania.

Territories—Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio; Beman, of Michigan; I. M. Rice, of Maine; Grinder, of Kentucky, Vine, of New York; Stronse, of Pennsylvania; Hill, of Indiana; Moulton, of Illinois; Starr, of New Jersey.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. McIndoe, of Wisconsin; Price, of Indiana; Boyer, of Pennsylvania; Goodnow, of New York; Broadie, of Vermont; Washburne, of Massachusetts; Welker, of Ohio; Holmes, of New York.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Petham, of Maine; Bidwell, of Indiana, Taylor, of New York; Driggs, of Michigan; Van Deman, of New York, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Benjamin, of Missouri; Harding, of Kentucky.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Beaman, of Michigan, Van Horn, of New York; J. H. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Rosser, of Kentucky, Wentworth, of Illinois; Davis, of New York; Miller, of Pennsylvania, Defrees, of Indiana, Finck, of Ohio.

Patents—Messrs. Jenicks, of Rhode Island, Myles, of Pennsylvania, Chandler, of New York, J. H. Hubbard, of Connecticut, Broomwell, of Illinois.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. J. H. Rice, of Maine, Starr, of New Jersey, S. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, of Ohio, Latham, of West Virginia.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, Ashley, of Ohio, Rice, of Massachusetts, Pomeroy, of New York.

Expenditures of the State Department—Messrs. Pike, of Maine, Browswell, of Illinois, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Hart, of New York, Dixon, of Vermont, Johnson, of Pennsylvania, W. H. Randall, of Kentucky. Joint Committee on Library—Messrs. Hayes, of Ohio, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Hubbard, of New York. Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Loffin, of New York, R. W. Clark, of Ohio, Latham, of West Virginia. Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Cobb, of Wisconsin, Gloesbrenner, of Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Mr. Blackburne, of Illinois, Banks, of Massachusetts, Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Raymond, of New York.

Select Committee on Banking Law—Messrs. Jencks, of Rhode Island, Spaulding, of Ohio, Thomas, of Maryland, Blair, of Missouri, Lynch, of Maine, Thornton, Illinois, Alley, of Massachusetts.

Select Committee on Freedmen—Messrs. Eliot, of Massachusetts, Kiley, of Pennsylvania, Orth, of Indiana, Bingham, of Ohio, Shellabarger, of Ohio.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Messrs. Morrill, of New York, Culver, of Pennsylvania, Hill, of Indiana, Cullom, of Illinois, Ritter, of Kentucky.

Expenditures of the War Department—Messrs. Deming, of Connecticut, Sloan, of Wisconsin, Miller, of Pennsylvania, E. N. Hubbell, of New York, J. R. Hubbell, of Ohio.

Expenditures of the Navy Department—Messrs. Humphrey, of New York, Julian, of Indiana, Moulton, of Illinois, Warner, of Connecticut, Dennison, of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Postoffice Department—Messrs. Baker, of Illinois; Meyers, of Pennsylvania; Darling, of New York; Eggleston, of Ohio; Rogers, of New Jersey.

Expenditures of the Interior Department—Messrs. Dumont, of Indiana; Strouse, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin, of Missouri; Allison, of Iowa; Kuns, of Kentucky.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Driggs, of Michigan; Baldwin, of New York; Sloan, of Missouri; Grinnell, of Iowa; Paine, of Wisconsin; Marshall, of Illinois.

Mr. Noell offered a resolution that the House of Representatives will not exclude the members elect from any of the States recently in rebellion, because of the fact that no negroes, as a class, were excluded from voting at the election of said members. A debate arising, the resolution lays over.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was resolved that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House any correspondence or other information in possession of the Government relative to the present affairs in the Republic of Mexico, especially any letters of the minister of said Republic or French minister at Washington relative thereto.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, it was resolved that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the House any information in the possession of the Executive Department of Government, in reference to a so-called decree by Maximilian, the French Emperor of Mexico, under date of September, 5th, 1865, re-establishing slavery and espionage in that Republic, and also what action, if any, has been taken by the United States Government in the matter.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to construct a canal to improve the upper and lower rapids on the Desmoines, and the rapids of the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, it was resolved that the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary for the safety and protection of persons traveling upon railroads in the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the admission of a resolution giving the representatives from the Southern States the privilege of the floor. Pending the consideration of their claims to seats, much other business was transacted. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, by W. Foster, President pro tem.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Cook and others, colored citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the right of suffrage. The petitioners set forth that a large proportion of the colored citizens of the district are property holders and tax payers. They claim as they are sufficiently intelligent to build and sustain churches and institutions of learning, and accumulate property, they are also sufficiently intelligent to vote; that for years they have been obliged not only to educate their own children, but to contribute to the support of the schools in which only white children were taught; that the record of the colored people as to crime and pauperism is as fair as any other class. In the county, out of a population of less than 15,000, they sent 3,500 soldiers into the field, while the white population of over 60,000 furnished only 15,000 men, and the colored soldiers volunteered without the incentives of large bounties, pay, or promotion.

The petition was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The President laid before the Senate the petition of the Sisters of Mercy, of Chicago, asking for the appropriation of money for the enlargement and improvement of Mercy Hospital in Chicago, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The President pro tem laid before the Senate the memorial of the North Carolina Legislature asking the repeal of the test oath.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill providing that whenever a person who is entitled to a pension for injuries received in the military service shall die before the time of filing his application, the allowance of the full amount of his claim shall be made to his executor.

Mr. Wade introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: "Whereas, in a letter of instruction dated July 3, 1863, directed to the general commanding the French forces in Mexico, the Emperor of the French indicated his policy concerning the affairs of the continent, by declaring that it was his intention to establish a Monarchy in Mexico, which would restore to the Latin race on this side of the Atlantic all their strength and prestige, guarantee security to the French West India Colonies, and those of Spain, and establish the influence and interest of France in the center of America, and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession of the Government of Mexico, from which they would command the Antilles and South America, and become the only dispensary of the products of the new world; and, whereas, in pursuance of said policy, an attempt had been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the Republic, and support Maximilian in his usurpation, by European soldiers; and, whereas, among other acts contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of