PROSPECTUS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

This journal enters upon the 83d year of an existence which has never been more vigorous, or rewarded by the confidence of the people with a more substantial support, than now. Always a leading newspaper of the Commonwealth, the present generation of the people, the third since the establishment of the GAZETTE in the last century, still regard it, as did their fathers, with unabated respect, and with an entire reliance upon its faithful exposition of the soundest principles of political and social economy. The Proprietors need only point to the unblem- historic and will be handed down to future ished record of this journal in the past, to pledge to their fellow-citizens the same fidelity to the highest considerations of duty for the future.

Our facilities, for obtaining the latest and most reliable news, increase daily. All recognize our devotion to those political principles which have recently achieved a fresh and most signal vindication before the tribunal of the people. The effective services of this journal in promoting this triumph are acknowledged by an universal assent.

The GAZETTE enjoys to-day an admitted influence in a wider field than ever before. It is no longer regarded as a mere local journal, but has acquired an interest, as a domian Hall. journal of the nation, which commands attention to its utterances abroad as well as following list of officers: President, Major at home. Its managers will aim to mainat home. Its managers will aim to main-tain and increase this influence by every just means. It will continue to be, as in the past, the only political journal in Allegheny county which will be accepted by the people, at home which well be accepted by the people, at home or abroad, as the faithful, steady, ever true Island; Recording Secretary, Major Gen. one Administration and four successive Con. gresses have loyally and successfully interpreted, and which the American people have just now once more emphatically approved.

The close of a momentous political struggle, and the victorious situation to which that has brought us, will find the GAZETTE noting in harmony with the new Administration of the Government in its most important departments. We shall have necess to the most reliable sources for early, accurate and abundant information, on all matters transpiring at the National and State Capitals, and will make the collection of such intelligence a leading specialty. Our special and regular daily reports from Washington and Harrisburg, particularly during the approaching sessions, will be early, minute, uninterrupted, and from the very highest

The DAILY GAZETTE, at only two-thirds the price charged by other journals, will give an equal amount of interesting matter, its eight broad pages making it the cheape t, as it is the one of the largest, daily journals of the Commonwealth.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, with its days of publication so arranged as to suit all the mails from this city, will give the same matter in its forty-eight columns, to all its readers, at a lower price than any other journal in the State.

Its Editorial, News, Commercial, River, Financial, Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same earnest desire to command the public approbation, which has already been conspicuously manifested, and which confessedly regards the GAZETTE as the special organ, and most reliable reporter for the leading interests of Western Pennsylvania.

The Market Reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are a standard authority in Commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are accepted as an authority for reference in the Courts of this county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices at any given period in dispute.

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change for one year.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. GREAT ARMY RE-UNION.

Separate Meetings of the Officers of the Different Western Armies-The Assemblage at the Crosby Opera House-Welcome Address by Lieut. Gen. Sherman -Orations by Generals of Each

of the Armies.

By Tolegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) CHICAGO, December 15.—Chicago is alive with soldiers to-day, and what is peculiar, all of them officers, ranging from the General of the Army to Second Lieutenants, -men bearing names that have become generations as inseperably connected with the life of the Republic. The hotels where are located the headquarters of the different armies are alive with excitement and enthusiasm. Around and in the hotels are great crowds of citizens desirous of paying their respects to the distinguished sol-diers, or to catch a glimpse of the great leaders, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Scho-

At an early hour in the day the different armies gathered at the various places named for the purpose of transacting the business connected with their organizations.

ARMY OF THE OHIO. A meeting of the Army of the Ohio was held at the Briggs House, at nine o'clock this morning, Gen. J. D. Cox in the chair. The Chair stated that it had been proposed to meet and hear the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and then adjourn, to meet at half past ten in Cale-

Gen. Smith, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, then submitted the inois. The report was laid on the table

until the regular meeting.
At twelve o'clock the Army of the Ohio
met at Caledonian Hall, Gen. Cox in the
chair. The nominations for officers as given above were unanimously confirmed.

General Schofield, President, then took he Chair, and General Grant, Lieutenant General Sherman, Major General Thomas. and all the staff officers connected with

ARMY OF GEORGIA. A meeting of the officers was held at the se this morning, for the purpose of organizing the Society of the Army of Georgia. General H. W. Slocum was ppointed temporary Chairman, and Capt.

appointed temporary Chairman, and Capt. Brown, Secretary.

A Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Society of the Army of Georgia: President, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum; Vice Presidents, Gens. Jeff. C. Davis, A. S. Williams, Mower, A. F. Ward, Bayard, Jackson, Carlin, Morgan, Casey and Wolcott; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. B. Taylor; Executive Committee, Gens. Robinson, Barnum and Mitchell, and Col. T. Jones; Treasurer, Gen. Whittlesey. Col. T. Jones; Treasurer, Gen. Whittlesey.

Report adopte On motion of Gen. Barnum, the initiation fee was dispensed with and all honorably discharged officers of the Army of Georgia were declared eligible to membership on signing the roll. The meeting then ad-journed to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association will

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

A business meeting of the Army of Ten nessee was held this afternoon, in Crosby's Music Hall. In the absence of the Presi dent, Gen. John A. Rawlings, Vice President. Gen. Giles A. Smith took the chair. The Great Western Light Guard Band then discoursed some beautiful and approprite music.

A Committee of seven was appointed by the Chair to nominate officers for the ensu-ing year. Gen. D. P. Greer, of Illinois, is ng year. Chairman of the Committee.

A Committee of ten, of which Gen. Leg-

ett is chairman, was then appointed to lesignate a place for the next meeting. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, after prefacing with some eloquent and appropriate remarks.
offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed of the Army of Tennessee to attend the inauguration of General Grant, the first commander of this army, as President of the United States on the 4th of March next, and tender fitting congratula-

Gen. Rogers opposed the resolutions on the ground of its political bearing, and Gen. Huribut defended it, insisting that it contained nothing of a political nature. Several amendments to the resolution were offered, that a congratulatory address be drawn up to General Grant, &c., but finally, on motion of Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, the discussion of General Hurlbut's resolution was postponed until eleven

Gen. Greer offered a resolution, which was held over, that the Adjutant Generals, Quartermaster Generals, Commissary Gen-erals, their assistants and all other staff of-States during the war, be admitted to membership, and all the privileges of the organization, upon complying with the existing regulations.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to wait on Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas and request them to meet the members of the rank and file of their old commands some time to-morrow. The meeting then adjourned until ten

o'clock to-morrow.

ABMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. eny. And not until this time was the last biter resorted to. The voluntary dier then stepped forth into field and offered his life and service to defend and maintain The Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia held their joint meeting this after-Georgia held their joint meeting this afternoon at McVicker's Theatre. General
Thomas presided, assisted by the Vice
Presidents of the Society. General Thomas
congratulated his comrades upon the happy
auspices under which they gathered.
General Price, of the Committee on Memorials, asked further time to prepare his
report, which was granted.
A Committee on Permanent Organization
was then chosen, with Lieutenant Colonel
Hunter Brooke, of Ohio, as its head.
Rev. J. T. Bristow, of Kentucky, was an-

Rev. J. T. Bristow, of Kentucky, was an-General Gross, the Treasurer, made his have followed so often in the report, showing the receipts of the Society scorching sun, by the moon's pale beams, to have been \$1,865.75, and the expendible by the light of the blazing pine torch, now

tures \$1,803.52; balance \$62,23. This does ot include receipts of to-day.

A Committee, appointed for the purpose aggested the names of three places for the | yes, the highest honor that is conceded by next meeting, Louisville, Indianapolis and Cleveland. A ballot was had with the fel-

of the city of Washington has adopted a design for a monument prepared by Clark Mills, which, when completed, will be un-equalled as a work of art, &c., &c.; and that, whereas, among the figures already selected from the army we are gratified to find Generals Grant, Sherman, Howard and Wadsworth; and whereas, the name of General George H. Thomas has been before that Board of Managers and will be adopted at the ensuing meeting; therefore, the Army of the Cumberland

Army of the Cumberland

Resolve, That we approve the important
enterprise; that we have learned with pleasure that an equestrian figure of General
Thomas will be placed by the side of the
other heroes named, and that we pledge
ourselves to co-operate most cheerfully
with the Board of Managers in the furtherance and completion of the work. The resolutions were received with great

applause.
In this movement General Thomas was taken completely by surprise. He came forward, and with great emotion said he felt obliged for the flattering tribute, but he had done nothing but his duty, and he had tried to do that with all his heart. He earnestly desired that the Committee would ay the resolution on the table.

At this point Col. Loomis, one of the Vice Presidents, stepped forward and in a ringing voice put the resolutions. With one accord the entire assemblage rose to their feet and shouled a prolonged "aye" that fairly shook the building.

that fairly shook the building.

Gen. F. T. Sherman amounced that he was authorized by Gen. Stager, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to offer on behalf of that Company the free use of their lines for the official messages of the Society and the private use of the members to their families. Vote of thanks. A Committee was appointed to nominate an orator for 1869. After votes of thanks the Society adjourn-

ed until to-morrow morning. CORPS MEETING. A meeting of the Thirteenth Army Corps was held in the Circuit Court Hall this af ternoon. Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand presided. The Constitution of the Society was read by Colonel Wilson, of Indiana. The annual fee for membership is one dol-iar. The organization includes all persons whoever reported to the Corps as a member, as well as the Generals to whom Gen. McClernand reported as his superior of-McClernand reported as his superior of-ficers. A number of officers joined the Association, including Gen. C. O.; Andrews, Gen. McClernand, Gen. Fisk, Gen. Rug-

meeting then adjourned until to-morrow. AT THE OPERA HOUSE-ADDRESS OF WEL-COME BY LT. GEN. SHERMAN

the Corps and a badge adopted, which contains the monogram "13th A. C." The

The Opera House was crowded this evening to its utmost with soldiers of the grand armies and our citizens. Major General sic by the Great Western Band, and Drum Taps by Nevins, introduced Lieut. General herman, who made the welcome address. as follows:

Fellow-Soldiers: It is made my pleasing

duty to address you this evening in a of welcome for the deeds that have spread before you. From the city and from the country, from the town and the village, have come together, the representa tives of your grand volunteer armies, which esponded to the country's call in her hour f danger and fought her batttles, some times side by side and sometimes far apart, yet always in unison. [Cheers.] at her bidding you returned to your home as farmers and as mechanics, as artizans and citizens, and after a short rest you have again assembled, as it were, upon a pinna-cle to look back toward that vale wherein you struggled so long, to point out to each other the spots of greatest interest, and to live o'er again those hours and days and months of deepest anguish or of joy. I know that you have laid aside forever the feelings of animosity and anger which you may have entertained, and that you have dropped into oblivion the little jealousies and rivalries of the hour. You now stand here with hands extended in fraternal friendship, who have rather gloried in the right to defend the flag of your country on land to defend the mag of your country on land and sea. You have fought for the Union of our fathers,—[cheers]—and the flag of our whole country. [Cheers.] No mere self-plorification now animates you, but a just pride in your own actions, and a deep, intense love of the comrades who stood by your side in the hour of deadly strife and shouted with you in the hour of victory. [Cheers.] Happily, my friends, you did not belong to that class of our people in whose hearts was planted from youth the pernicious doctrine of State power, and that the citizen should love a part of the country better than the whole. [Applause, You were reared in a better school and taught to revere the Constitution of your whole country, and to love the wise and genial influences under which are assured the largest measure of security and happiness consistent with the safety of the whole. We believe that the will of the majority should rule. We believe that in this we have discovered a panacea for the ills that have from the earliest history of the world ravaged and afflicted the human family. But we were no exception to the general rule, that minorities will not always bow peaceably to the decision of the majority, and found that we must maintain the privileges of our birthright by force. You may search history in vain for a more flamay search instry in value of a more argument violation of faith than that which resulted in our civil war. Never were a people more ruthlessly, more unwillingly dragged into a long and bloody conflict, and never was the country so utterly unprepared for the attempt. To prepare for danger was called cowardice, and the whole, civilized world was taught to believe that the broad stripes on our flag were to be trailed in the dust the stars sunk forever from view, and that our fair fabric of Union was broken up beyond recall. Our attempts to reason were yond recail. Our laws were derided to scorn. The public property was seized, and a war begun. Men wasted their eloquence in the vain attempt to avert this storm. Statesmen exhausted the last peaceful rem-

edy. And not until this time was the last ar

Government against all its enemies, and swore an oath that Rebellion and Anarchy should not rule this land of ours, but that

should not rule this land of ours, but that Liberty, Justice and Law should be restor-ed to their rightful throne. [Cheers.] Ha has kept his word, and you now behold the good Ship of State again full rigged and

once more on her free course towards

glorious future. You know that our flag

still there: [Cheers,] Not a star has been lost, not a star dimmed. That same flag we

mortal on earth. You can easily recall next meeting, Louisville, Indianapolis and Cleveland. A ballot was had with the fellowing result: Indianapolis, 182 votes; Louisville, 136; Cleveland, 131. Indianapolis back on it, after a period of a little more lis was declared the place.

Rev. Granville-Moody offered a long presumble and resolutions, that, whereas, the National Lincoln Monument Association of the city of Washington has adopted a and causes that led five millions of people and causes that to rebel when no single act of oppression or tyrany was ever alleged. We owe it to them, whilst still in the vigor of life and health, to record the parts we played in the grand drama of life, with the motives and feelings that actuated us through its various stages. Many a time and off you have lain upon the bare ground, with no canopy above you but that of heaven with its hosts of clittering to rebel when no single act of oppression or ground, with no canopy above you but that of heaven with its hosts of glittering; stars, and I know you have dreamed of a time to come, when seafed in peace and security, surrounded by admiring friends, you would be crowned with a light such as now hangs over your heads. Accept this, then, as the fruition of your dreams, and enjoy the hour. [Cheers.]

Four of your comrades, one from each of the symies specially represented here, will

waves aleft in victory and peace. Shall I

not, then, claim for you, who represent this ideal volunteer, the higher honor,

the armies specially represented here, will address you on the deeds you have done. Give them a willing and attentive ear, and when you go back to your homes, tell them all that these armies, though dispersed in the flesh, yet live in the spirit as strong and enthusiestic as they were four years ago, when in the very death grapple with the enemies of our country and civilization.

And now, in the name of the Committee that have made these preparations, I ex-tend to you all a cordial greeting—to the veteran of 1861, to the recruit of 1865, year to the convert of the very last hour of grace. In the name of the people of Chi cago, who have provided the means, I bid you welcome and assure you that a seat awaits you at every fireside, and in the name of every patriot of the land I give you welcome, and tell you that the lightning's flash is not swift enough to satisfy their yearning hearts to know what is done here this night. The presence of the men about me, their high office, and the duties they have left to be with you here, all at-test the interest and grandeur of the occasion, and in their names, too, comrades all, I bid you thrice welcome. [Trenendous

Song by the Glee Club, "America."

ARMY OF TENNESSEE-ADDRESS OF GEN. BELKNAP.

General Belknap spoke to his comrades of the Army of the Tennessee: It all seems like a dream. The insult to the flag: the President's call for troops; the great uprising of the people; the unfurling to the breeze from every mast and staff and spire of the North of the nation's emblem; the enthusiastic meetings of men to devise ways and means to strike a blow to save the nation; the prompt response of the young men of the land; the mustering of gles and Gen. Lippincott. A committee was appointed to perfect the organization of the arraed hosts; the waving of handker-chiefs; the hand shaking; the kissing at parting; the first battles in the West; the monogram "13th A. C." The eager demand for men; the victory of Fort Donelson; the field of Shiloh; the opening of the Mississippi; the siege of Vicksburg; the flankings, and, finally, the surrender the flankings, and, thally, the surrender of the rebel armies; the joy of that hour turned to grief by the death of the nation's chief; the final march to Washington; the grand review at the nation's Capitol; the out. All of those events were passed in review by the speaker.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND-ADDRESS OF GENERAL CROFT.

General Charles Croft then delivered an oration of over an hour's length on the Army of the Cumberland His discourse was principally devoted to the consideration of the following topics: 1st. The prominent characteristics of the rebellion; 2d. the origin of the Army of the Cumberland and its exploits in the great struggle for the life of the Republic; 3d. Its peculiari-ties as a distinct army in the field; 4th. The teachings of the war. He briefly alluded to the long chain of causes, stretching through more than a generation, which had estranged the North and South. It was not any single cause which brought about the war, but a combination of many. The most noteworthy of causes was the persistent effort made by causes was the persistent enort made by the South solito shape federal legislation as to foster and extend the institution of African slavery, and to establish certain dogmas known as the doctrine of State rights. This rebellion, stripped of all polit-ical and other surroundings, was an effort on the part of alayer States of the Union by on the part of eleven States of the Union by force of arms to throw off the Federal Government and establish a Confederation which should perpetuate the barbarisms of African slavery and perpetuate the political heresy of State rights. It was a fratricidal war. The hand of brother was arrayed against brother and father against son. It was a war and father against son. It was a war of sentiment. The South was fighting for a cherished set of social and political ideas which had been instilled from the

cradle upwards. The North at the start. contended for the integrity of our Government, but as the contest deepened the free dom of the negro assumed a prominent position, and before the war closed this beame acruling sentiment. of the Cumberland had its The Army of the Cumberland had its origin as follows: The germ of the army of the Cumberland consisted of that portion of the Federal soldiery first organized at Louisville, Kentucky, in the summer 1861, by Gen. Robert Anderson. The bulk

of these original troops were western volun-teers, chiefly from the States of Ohio, Indi-ana and Kentucky. Gen. Anderson was succeeded in command by Gen. W. T. Sherman, and he by Gen. Buell, who was in his turn succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans, and lually General George H. Thomas became its leader. Gen. Croft minutely detailed the operations of the Army of the Cumberfrom the beginning to the close of its exertions. ARMY OF THE OHIO-ADDRESS OF GEN. COX. Gen. J. D. Cox spoke for the Army of the

Ohio. Although he was here as the representative of the Army of the Ohio, he would speak only briefly of what related to that organization, and hasten to the inquiry, How an Army Society may be made to produce some desirable results? By throwing light on the history of the war, or by a thorough and scientific criticism of thorough and scientific criticism of its events? The Army of the Ohio, which last bore that name, was organized in the summer of 1863 and con-sisted at that time of the Ninth and Twenty-third corps and a cavalry corps, besides carrisons of troops in various parts of the Department. Its regiments came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and East Tennessee, and during the first year of its new organization had the benefit of the systematic discipline of General Hartsuff. After a brief period it passed under the control of General Stoneman, and finally, just before the opening of the spring of 1884, the present Secretary of War, General Schofield, became its permanent com-

mander. General Cox then traced the fighting history of this army of Ohio from its iuaugur-ation to its close. His oration was more than an hour in length. ARMY OF GEORGIA-SPRECH OF GENERAL COGGSWELL.

General Coggswell spoke for the Army action on the House tariff bill to of Georgia. The following is the opening opposing interests to be heard.

paragraph: More than three years and a half have now passed since we laid down half have now passed since we laid down-our arms and were finally disbanded. Since turning from the arts of year we took up the better arts of peace, and although now neither wars nor rumors of war disturb us, but peace rather is everywhere as sured, the old flag, more than ever now the emblem of true nationality, liberty and valor, floats under every sky respected and unassailed, yet are we, the former members unassailed, yet are we, the former members of Sherman's armies, once more assembled at the call of our commanders. But it is to meet as citizens, quietly and in peace, in a loyal city, with no clank of the sabre, no sound of the musket, no sound of the artillery, no wagons blocking up the roads, and with neither war nor panoply of war. We meet not, because we are soldiers, but because we have been soldiers, and because ause we have been soldiers, and becaus here and at this time we want to revive the associations of our past, to recall to memory associations of our past, to recall to memory the experiences of the camp, the bivouac and the field, to strengthen those friendships, which are friendships only known to those who have fought by each other's side, and which are not broken by every breeze that blows. We meet to refresh our memory of those deeds which go to make up the brilliant record of our countrymen in arms on so many fields of battle. In the, we meet, to bring egain to mind that communion of exposure, of hardship, of daring, of pleasure and of pain, of glory and of victory, which has already made us, present and absent, brothers forever more. Gen. Cogswell then detailed the "March Gen. Cogswell then detailed the "March to the Sea." in which this army bore a conspicuous part. This was followed by "Retreat" by the Band and "Taps" by the Drum Corps, and the audience dispersed.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Harney's Account of His Superintendence-Statement of Gen. Sully. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

St. Louis, December 15.—General Harney arrived here last evening from the Upper Missouri River, where he has been superintending the location of the Indians upon reservations. Gen. Harney's headquarters were at Peoria Bottom, about fifteen miles below Fort Sully. The differ, ent tribes have been settled on separate res ervations, as follows: First, at the mouth of Whetstone creek, thirty miles above Fort Randall, are established a portion of Brutes and Ogaliallas from Fort Laramie, and the Platte. Among these are the French half-breeds, Bordeaux, Carey Bissoute and Charley Garreau. The Indians here num-ber two thousand five hundred. About one hundred buildings were erected this season, including the Agency building, a saw mill and school house. dred acres of cotton land have been broken dred acres of cotton land nave been broken up, and seed corn, wheat, peas and beans had been procured for sowing in the spring. This is supplied with provisions euough to last until the first of May next. The Indians seemed to be contented, enjoying their dance and keeping a drum going all night. The next reservation is called the Chey-

enne reservation, and is located ten miles below the mouth of the Big Cheyenne river. The tribes settled here are the two Kettles, Sacs, Ares, Minecoryous, and a portion of the lower Yanktons, numbering in all about two thousand. The number in spring will amount in all, at this point, to six thousand three hundred. Agency buildings, a steam saw mill, store house, physicians' residence, oesides other buildings, have been erected and working cattle and farming utensils have been purchased. Lieut. Ladley was left in charge of this settle-

ment.
The next point established by Gen. Harney is at Grand River, one hundred miles below Fort Rice, where portlons of the Up-per Yanktons, Uncapphas, Cutheads, Black-feet and Sioux, numbering forty-five hun-dred, have been assembled. The balance of the above tribes are out hunting buffalo near the Black Hills, it being desirable to keep them out on account of the prospec of a lack of provisions should they all ome in, which would swell the total num ber at this point to eleven thousand. me of the Yunktons were permitted to make a temporary settlement on the eas side of the river, outside the reservation Gen. Harney taking the responsibility of allowing them to stay for the present. A

saw mill and other buildings have been erected on this reservation.

Spotted Tail was at the forks of the White river with Swift Bear, Standing Elk and Big Mouth, all noted Indian celebrities rently from the North Platte. Some of the Brute war parties were with them said they were hunting buffalo on the Re-publican and got into a fight. Spotted Tail lost nearly all his horses, they being worn

out and the General gave him a supply of stock to begin life with again.

A reservation will be established at this point for the Brutes, and it is in contempla-tion to open another at Moreau, forty miles pelow Grand river, for the Blackfeet Sioux, who are at present drawing supplies from Grand river. Although it was late in the season when operations were commenced, 9,000 Indians have been induced to settle on the reservations, and fed and comforta-bly housed, with the elements of civilizaion placed within their reach.

General Harney will visit Washington before returning to the Sioux country, with a view of obtaining from Congress a ratification of the Sioux treaty made at Fort Rice last July, and to await the adoption of such legislation as will enable them to carry out the work so auspiciously be gun. An additional appropriation is needed. The General has the utmost confidence in the plan now inaugurated on the Sioux reservation. He says the greatest fear that fills the mind of the Indian is starvation.

Feed him and he will be content. An Ellsworth, Kansas, letter of the 10th inst. says: General Sully arrived at Fort Harker, from General Sheridan's camp, be-low Fort Dodge, a few days ago. The Gen eral thinks that with the exception of some roving bands of young braves, who still continue to infest the roads and attack small parties, the hostile Indians have taken refuge in the Camanche country on and near the staked plains. Here the cam-paign will be conducted this winter, but General Sully thinks it will be impossible o end this war this winter, on account of the character and extent of the country in which the savages have taken refuge, and that it will be transferred in the spring to the country north of the Arkansas rive and along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railread. General Sully does not know precisely what are Gen Sheridan's plans, but thinks he is returning northward by way of Forts Arbuckle and Gibson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, December 16, 1868. NICKEL REDUMPTION.

A bill has been proposed, which will be probably be introduced in Congress in a day or two, which will provide for the redemption of the present nickel coinage at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, its place to be supplied by a new series of small coin

COPPER TABIFF BILL. The Senate Committee have postponed

FROM EUROPE.

The Insurgents at Cadiz Surrendered-Great Distress Among the Poor-Reactionary Movement Spreading Throughout Spain-The English Parliament-Queen Victoria's Speech -Pardon of Fenians Asked-War speck in Turkey.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN. Cadiz, Sunday Afternoon, December 13, via Xeres, Sunday night.—The Insurgents surrendered their arms to the American Consul, who, according to arrangements previously made, turned them over to the military authorities. From eight to nine thousand troops and nine war vessels were ready to attack at noon. All is quiet now. The flag carried by the Insurgents was tricolor. Over thirty thousand persons have left the city. There is great distress among the poor who remain, and among those who fled to the adjacent towns. All foreign Consuls and their families, except the Swedish and American, have left the city. There are thirty-seven barricades in Cadiz.
The American Consul's house was filled

with refugees, women and children.

General Deroda entered Cadiz at two clock this afternoon, with all his troops. The Insurgents seem satisfied with the result. Their feelings are in favor of a Republic. There were five hundred persons killed and wounded on both sides during the week. The United States steamer Swatara arrived yesterday. Heavy rains provailed lately, causing interruption to telegraphic communication, and adding greatly to the suffering of the refugees. No arrests have been made, nor any contemplated. The Government promises to act magnanimously. Distingui were paid to the American flag during the

nsurrection. Madrid, December 14.—Notwithstanding the surrender of Cadiz by the insurgents, here is a reactionary movement spreading throughout Spain. alent in many places. The National Guard was called out yesterday to prevent the workmen from rising. Families continue to leave Madrid in fear of coming troubles. The poor are in a fearful condition and

business is paralyzed. The Governor of Tarragona telegraphed the Carlists were fomenting agitations in the environs of Mont Blane; that associations formed have branches all over the country, and Marquis Viluna is President of the organization. It is ostensibly formed for the pretection and unity of Catholicism, but is really established for the propagation of absolute principles, preparatory to a rising in favor of Don Carlos.

It is stated that the peaceful termination of the insurrection in Cadiz had been

effected owing to the good offices of American Consul Farrel.

Madrid, December 15 .- Political affairs MADRID, December 15.—Political affairs are still unsettled throughout the country, and great distress is experienced among the poor here. Trade is almost at a stand still. Several journals here have been prosecuted by the Government for favoring the Cadiz insurration. insurrection. General Duice went to Cadiz to embark for Havana: Duke Montpensier has returned to Lisbon, finding that the Cadiz insurrection was not in his favor, but in the interest of the Democrats.

London, December 14.-Advices from the Western coast of Africa report that the Spanish innabitants of Fernando Po were holding a great jubilee over the down-fall of the Spanish Bourbons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 15 .- The members of the House of Commons attended at the bar of the House of Lords to-day, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by the Royal Commission. It is as follows:

"Since the time when her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of office from the Crown by members of that House. It is, therefore, Her Majesty's pleasure that an opportunity may be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned, and that after a suitable recess you may proceed to the onsideration of such matters as will then be laid before you.

At the conclusion of the reading the commons withdrew to their chamber. The House of Lords then adjourned to meet on the 11th of February, and the House of Commons also adjourned to meet on the 29th of December.
Writs have been issued for the elections

to fill vacant seats. John Bright has issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham, preliminary to his re-election. He says: "I have acto his re-election. He says: "I have accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and must obtain your sanction. I trust the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn."

Baxter, member of Commons for Montrose, has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

The new Ministry have decided to recall Earl Mayo from India and retain Sir John Earl Mayo from the form one year, at the Lawrence as Viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which the Marquis of Salis-

expiration of which the marquis of Salisbury will be appointed to that post.

Memorials to the Queen, asking for the release of fenians imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom, were circulated and extension of the kingdom. tensively signed at all the Catholic churches on Sunday last.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, December 14.-In compliance with the demands of the Turkish ultima-tum, the Greek government is requested to disband its volunteer corps, and to forbid Grecian officials from participating in the Cretan insurrection, and also to permit families of insurgents to return to Crete. Greece refuses those demands and looks upon them as offensive. The Turkish minister is preparing to depart from Athens. VIENNA, December 15.—The semi-official correspondence of this city has the following special despatch: "Constantinople, Monday Night—The Greek Minister and several of the Greek residents here have left Con-

tantinople The same paper publishes a despatch from Athens stating the Turkish Minister has left that city and the people made en-thusiastic demonstrations before the American, English, Prussian and Russian embas

MARINE NEWS.

SOUUTHAMPTON, December 15.-The eamship Union from New York arrived QUEENSTOWN, December 15. - Arrived, the steamer City of Washington, from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, December 15.—Consols 92% for money, and 92%a92% account. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74%. Stocks quiet. Erie 27; Illinois 96.
FRANKFORT, December 15.—Bonds 78%. PARIS, December 15.—Bourse dull at 79%.