THE CONSUMMATION

Slavery Forever Dead in the United States.

Official Proclamation of the Great Fact.

Secretary Seward Announces The Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

Twenty-seven States Declared for Universal Freedom.

No Human Bondage After Dec. 18, 1865.

THE PROGRESS OF RECONS'ARUCTION.

Withdrawal of Military Government in Alakjama.

PROCLAM/ATION.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UN STATES,

To All to Whom these Pre sents May Come, Greeting . Know ye, that, wh ereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 1st of February last, passed a resolution , which is in the words follow-

"A resolution assibmitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Reprecentatives of the United States of America, in Congress rassembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurr ing, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the Unit ed States, which, when ratified by threefor the of said Legislatures, shall be valid to intents and purposes as a part of said Constito Astrone XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary cervitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duty convicted, chall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And, whereas, it appears from official documents on file in this department that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New-York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachucette, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Mevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconan, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connectiant. New-Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia, in all twenty-seven

And whereas, the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-six;

And whereas, the before specially named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United

Now, therefore, be it known that I. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th April, 1818, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid HAS BECOME VALID TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES AS A PART OF THE

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America WM. H. SEWARD.

RESTORATION IN ALABAMA. Who President Directs the Surrender of

Governmental Functions to the Elected Officers, and Withdraws the Provisional Governor. The following has been addressed by Mr. MEWARD to Mr. PARSONS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865. To His Excellency Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala. Ein: The time has arrived, in the judgment of the

President of the Umited States, when the care and senduct of the proper affairs of the State of Alabama way be remitted to the constitutional authorities shosen by the people thereof, without danger to the seace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President of the United States.

therefore you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama. Whenever the Governor elect | diciary. shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to His Excellency the Governor elect.

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, the loyalty and the discretion which have marked your adminis-

You will please give me a reply, specifying the day which this communication is received. I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obetient servant, WM. H. SEWARD. MR. SEWARD TO THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865. SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor berewith to transmit to you a copy of a communica-tion which has been addressed to his Excellency, LEWIS E. PARSONS, late Provisional Governor of Alarama, whereby he has been relieved of the trust hereofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into

war Excellency's possession the papers and property elating to that trust. I have the honor to tender to you the cooperation of he Government of the United States whenever it may se found necessary in effecting the early restoration

and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State wer which you have been called to preside. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Monday, Dec. 18.

PAY OF THE NAVY. Mr. Gaines, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the etition of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and eleven hundred other officers of the navy, asking for an increase The petition was referred to the Committee on

Naval Affairs, Mr. Bnown, of Missouri, (Union,) reported a resoution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to pay out of the Centingent Fund of the Senate, to Mrs. MARY COLLANGER, the amount due to Hon. JACOB COL-LAMER at the time of his death.

The resolution was passed. SUPPORT OF DESTITUTE INDIANS. Mr. Doolffile, of Wisconsin, (Union,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a resolution for the expenditure of \$50,000 for the support of destitute Indians in the Southern dependencies, and the purchase of agricultural implements for said Indians, the money to be taken from a fund of \$1,200,000, now in the possession of the Secretary of the Interior for such purpose. The resolution was adopted.

SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON. Ar. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union.) offered a bill to grant a million of acres of the public lands for the benefit of the Public Schools in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs; be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting a Board of Examination, to be composed of distinguished officers of the regular and volunteer force, with the view of relieving any officers of the cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, of the regular army, who have not rendered meritorious tervice during the late way, or shall be found in any way incompetent or inefficient in the discharge of their duties; and of filling the vacancies so created by careful selection from the officers of the regular army, the Veteran Reserve Corps and the Volunteer forces, most distinguished for service in the field or elsewhere, during the war, whose grade shall be determined without regard to qualifications and meritorious service. DEPLETING THE ARMY. Mr. Wilson explained the object of the above reso Intion. He said there were men in the regular army who had rendered no service, comparatively, during the war, while many who had commanded corps and divisions would have to return to subordinate positions in the regular army. It was the object of the resolution to enable the country to take advantage of the experience which many officers in the regular and volunteer service had obtained in the past four years. Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) inquired of Mr. WILSON, of the Committee on Military Affairs, if he would report the House resolution for the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps before the recess. Mr. WILSON said the Military Committee would report the resolution referred to as soon as it had ascertained certain facts in relation to the Veteran Reserve Corps, for which the Secretary of War had been ap-

Corps, for which the Secretary of War had been ap-THE WHITE HOUSE. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) called up the

House bill for the refurnishing and repairing of the President's House; which was passed. GRANT'S REPORT. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution for the printing of ten thousand copies of Lieut.-Gen Grant's report; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

NAVAL REGISTER. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island (Union,) offered a resolution for the printing of three thousand copies of the Navy Register for 1865, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Wilson called up the House resolution for adjournment and recess.

Mr. Fessenden interposed objections and Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion.

NAVAL AFFAIRS. Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into and report upon the manner in which American ressels, transferred during the rebellion to British owners, are now being refurnished with American registers, and if the same be not in accordance with law, what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent such

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, providing that the bounties secured to volunteers reëmlsting, or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service of the United States by joint resolution apwide of the other states by joint resolution approved Jan. 13, 1864, or by joint resolution approved arch 3, 1864, shall be paid to such enlisted or reënted persons, notwithstanding such persons may

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, (Union,) presented a bill to ad-ust the boundary lines between California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah, which was referred to the Commit-

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI. Mr. Brown, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS. Mr. DOOLITICATIONS OF JURORS.

Mr. DOOLITICE introduced a bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors, and to writs of error in certain cases, which provides that no person shall be held incompetent to act as a Grand Juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter in question, founded upon public rumor, statements of the public journals, or the common history of the times, provided he be otherwise competent, and it appear to the satisfaction of the court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will act impartially and true presentment making to the evidence.

It further provides that in trials of public offences against the United States no person shall be held incompetent to act as a juror on account of having formed an opinion, as above founded, upon like informa ion if otherwise competent and impartial.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Mr. Foor, of Vermont, (Union,) presented the following, which was adopted:

The joint committee appointed to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, ARIAHAM LINGOLN, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and, as the result of their deliberations, report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

port the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption. That the melancholy event of the violent and Resoluted. That the melancholy event of the violent and the melancholy event of the violent and the melancholy event of the violent and the melant of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the recess of congress, and the two Houses of their sensibility upon the occasion of that public bereavement, therefore be it.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring. That the two Houses of Congress will assemble in the House of Representatives on Monday, the 12th of February next, that being his anniversary birthday, at the hour of 12, Meridian, and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled, an address upon the life and character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. E. M. STANTON, and that the President of the Senate pro tem, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to invite the President of the United States, the neads of the several departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign governments near this government, and such officers of the army and navy as have received the thanks of Congress, who may then be at the seat of government, to be present on the occasion; and be it further received the thanks of Congress, who may then be at the seat of government, to be present on the occasion; and be it further Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. LINCOLN, and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction, and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union.) introduced a bill in relation to the Court of Claims, repealing the fourteenth section of the act of March 3, 1863, to amend the act to establish the court and allowing an appeal to be taken in all cases, mentioned in the fifth section of that act, at any time within ninety days after the passage of this bill, except in cases where the amounts found due by said court have been paid at the Treasury. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Ju-

APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISERS. Mr. Morgan, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to certain officers at New-York, which provides for the appointment of ap-praisers by the President, with the advice and consent e Senate, and assistant appraisers by the Secre of the Senate, and assistant appraisers by the Secretary of the Treasury, one of whom, with special reference to his duties, shall be an examiner of drugs and chemicals. It also provides that instead of the clerks now employed for the examination and appraisement of goods; examiners shall be appointed, who shall receive their appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury. It further provides that it shall be unlawful for any employes of the Custom-House to be employed in any mercantile or commercial business. The compensation of the appraiser is fixed at \$5,000, and the assistant appraiser at \$3,000 per annum, payable monthly. able monthly.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill concerning the Judicial Courts of the United States, giving to the District Courts of the United States original cognizance of all suits now originally cognizable by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and allowing all suits by appeals and writs of error, now pending in the Circuit Courts, to be certified to in the courts established by this act. It also provides that hereafter there shall be in each Judicial District only one Circuit Court of the United States, the Judge of which shall be the Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to that circuit, and the District Judge of said circuit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL,

went into Executive Session, and soon after the open-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SWORN IN. Mr. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) SAMUEL McLEAN, delegate from Montana, and WM. H. Hoopen, delegate from Utah, respectively appeared and qualified by taking the required oath.

ARKANSAS MEMBERS. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the credentials of JAMES M. JOHNSON, member elect from the Third Congressional District of the State of Arkansas, which were referred to the Select Committee her, teatrit also offered a resolution, and characters, the "previous question," that James M. Johnson, elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, be admitted to the privileges of the floor during the pendency of his

claim as a Representative.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) and Mr.
Ashley, of Ohio, objected to this introduction of the

Mr. Price, of Iowa, (Union,) offered the following: Whereas, The public prosperity and duty all require that the representatives of a free and loyal constituency should at the opening of the first session of Congress, after the suppression of the rebellion, see that in the reorganization and readmission of the States recently in arms against the government, no possible safeguard should be left unprovided, which will prevent in the future a recurrence of the troubles of the past; and Whereas, An attempt to assume the rebel debt in some shape, and to repudiate the national debt in some manner, and also to pay for the slaves made free, are among the probabilities of the future; and Whereas, The most effective way of preventing either or all of the se troubles isto so amend the Constitution of the United States as to preclude for all time to come any or either of these acts; therefore Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of the House the Constitution of the United States should be so amended that no State which has recently been in rebellion against the government ought to be entitled to representation in Congress until such State shall, by its Legislature or other proper constituted authority, have adopted said amendments. REBEL DEBT.

The above proposition was referred, without debate, to the Select Committee on Reconstruction.

NAVY-YARD IN MICHIGAN. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a naval yard and depot at Grand Haven, in Michigan, appropriating \$100,000 for such purpose. Reterred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WASHEURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a ill repealing all laws providing for fishing bounties. deferred to the Committee on Commerce.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIANS. Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill or the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to esfor the consolidation of the Indian Urices, and to establish a civil government in the Indian Territory. It is identical with the plan proposed in the Senate bill of Mr. HARLAN at the last session. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

MRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing that any railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Illinois, constructed so as not to obstruct navigation, and in accordance with the adjudication of the Supreme Court, is declared a highway of commerce among the States and a post-route of the United States, and until the bridge is constructed a ferry at that point is authorized as a highway and post-route. NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Price, of Iowa (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by adding a provise to section sixteenth, pornitting any National Banking Association to withdraw from the Treasurer of the United States the securities deposited with him, after giving public notice of such intention in a newspaper in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the place of its location, calling upon all parties who may have any of the circulating notes of such banking association to return them for redemption. Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution as follows:

Whereas, Section five of an act-entitled "An actgranting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illnois, Mississippi and Alabama in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile," approved Sept. 20, 1850, previding that if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of said and to fold the same in the same manner as it its act had not been passed; and Whereas, Said railroad has not been completed, as provided by said act: therefore, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby directed to demand and receive from the State of Illinois the proceeds derived from the sales of said

of Himos the proceeds derived from the sales of said lands granted by said act.

Beit jurther Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby directed to ascertain what portion of said lands remained unsold on the 21st day of September, 1860, and he is further directed to sell such remainder, in the manner and upon the terms now provided by law for the sale and disposition of the public lands belonging to the United States,

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. ited by said act.
ited by said act.
ited Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior

POLYGAMY. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill providing that no commission shall hereafter be issued of any civil or military officer of the government resident in Utah, until he has filed in the office where such commission issues a disavowal of the doctrine and practice of polygamy, and that no compensation shall be allowed to any such officers in that territory without such disavowal.

bill was referred to the Committee on the POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FREEDMEN. On motion of Mr. Loan, it was resolved that the Select Committee on Freedmen be instructed to inquire into the expediency of some immediate legislation, securing to the freedmen and colored cftizens of the States recently in rebellion the political and civil rights of other citizens of the United States, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

NATIONAL BANKS IN SOUTHERN STATES. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Banking and the Currency be instructed to inquire and report to the House whether any order has been issued or arrangement made whereby National Banks in the Southern States shall have preference in the proportion and delivery of their circulation over the National Banks in other States, and report all the facts connected therewith.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of Iows, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, so far as necessary, on the part of Congress for the appointment of one or more government directors in the companies organized for the construction of branches of the Pacific Railroad.

SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. On motion of Mr. Blow, of Missouri, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a survey of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, with a view to the improvement of the same and of other navigable streams, and whether the United States Coast Survey cannot make said survey; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

NAVY-YARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI. On motion of Mr. BLow, it was resolved that the ommittee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy-yard on the Mississippi River, or one of its tributaries, in accord-ance with the recommendation of the same under a joint resolution of June 30, 1864; to report by bill or

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST ARISTOCRACY. BAKER, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the fol lowing:
Whereas, Class rule and aristocratic principles of government have burdened well night all Europe with an enormous public debt and a standing army, which press as a prodignous incubus on the people, absorbing their substance, impeding their culture, and impairing their

on motion of Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Union,)

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS ARMS. On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union.) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the equitable distribution of the surplus arms among the States which have never been in suballicons.

Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, (Union.) asked leave to offer a resolution, that, if not incompatible with the public interests, the President be requested to communicate to this House the reasons why JEFFERSON DAVIS, said to be confined at Fortress Monroe, has not been tried for treason against the government, and if any, what obstacles are in the way of his trial as a state criminal. state criminal.

Objection being made, the resolution went over, under the rule.

Mr. WASHRURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Com-merce, to repeal the bounties.

the Committee on Commerce was instructed to in-quire into the expediency of erecting a Post-office and Custom-house in Cairo, III.

STATE RIGHTS. Mr. THORNTON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a prean ble, setting forth certain principles as lying at the foundation of the government, and concluding with a resolution declaring that any extension of the elective franchise to persons in the States, either by the act of the President or by Congress, would be an assumption of power which nothing in the Constitution of the United States would warrant, and that in order to avoid every danger of conflict, it should be referred to the several States.

Mr. Thornton demanded the "previous question" on this resolution. n this resolution.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Union,) rose to a ques the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, saying that the Committee on Resonstruction was raised on the question of representation, while the resolution was with reference to the elective franchise.

Mr. WASHEUNER, of Illinois, (Union,) moved that the preamble and resolution be laid upon the table.

This motion was agreed by yeas 111, nays 46, as follows:

MEXICAN RECOGNITION. On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana (Union,) it was On notion of Mr. Order, of Indiana (Union.) it was resolved that, if not incompatible with the public interests, the President communicate any information in possession of the Executive Department in regard to the steps taken at any time by the so-called Emperor of Mexico, or any European Power, to obtain from this government a recognition of the so-called Empire of Mexico, and also what correspondence or action in the premises has been taken by the Government of the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STILLWELL, of Indiana, (Union,) offered the fol-

CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS. On motion of Mr. Dumont, of Ind., (Union.) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no person shall be appointed a Clerk of a District Court of the United States who is of kin or related by blood or marriage to the Judge thereof. BALTIMORE OBSTRUCTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, of Wisconsin, (Union,) the Committee on Roads and Canals was instructed to inquire whether persons visiting the national capital are subject to any unnecessary inconveniences or obstacles in passing through the City of Baltimore, and to report to this House at an early day whether it would be just and expedient to authorize the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania to extend their road to this city.

EXTENSION OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. Mr. HILL, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced the fol-

esolution:

1. That the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an a taken and subscribed to by persons elected or d to office under the Government of the United fore entering upon the duties of such office, is gforce and effect in all the departments of the writer and should in no instance be discussed. This was agreed to by yeas 32, nays 126, as follows:

Rodgers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Türmble, Thornton—32.

NAYS—Messrs, Alley, Alison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baidwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomall, Bromwell, Buckland, Boundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Conkling, Gook, Culom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farneworth, Farqular, Ferry, Garneld, Grunnell, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Rubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hubburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoil, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, King, Kendall, Ladilin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Obio, Loan, Longgeav, Lyuch, Marston, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Myerz, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pheliss Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond of New-York, Rice of Massachusetts, Hiee of Maine, Rollins, Kousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smuth, Spandidne, Skarr, mond of New-York, Fice of Massachusette, Ince of Maine, Rollins, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smith, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, John L. Thounas, Jr., Trowbidge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Warner Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Jowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania—126.

The resolution was then passed.

NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the War Debts of the loyal States, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a statement showing the number of men furnished by each State from the 1st of April, 1861, the number of threemonths' men, and the number credited to each State on the standard of three years, etc.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. On motion of Mr. Ellor, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a general bill providing appropriations for the necessary improvements on the sea and lake coasts, and in navigable rivers. CANAL FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA TO LAKE ONTARIO. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to ascertain the practicability of having steamship navigation from the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, to Lake Ontario in the State of New-York.

Referred.

THE LATE PRESIDENT. A message was received from the Senate, accompanied by a report from that body, proposing appropriate action consequent upon the death of President LINCOLN. The report was unanimously concurred in by the

RELIEF OF MRS. LILCOLN. Mr. Washburre, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Select Committee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, &c., reported the same, with a substitute, namely, that the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to Mrs. Marx Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, or, in the event of her death before payment, then to her legal representatives \$25,000, provided always that any sum of money which shall have been paid to

to her legal representatives \$25,000, provided always that any sum of money which shall have been pard to his personal representatives since his death on account of his salary as President of the United States, shall be deducted from the said sum of \$25,000.

Mr. WARHBURNE said this was the precedent in the case of the death of President Harrison.

Mr. WENTWORTE, of Illinoir, (Union.) said the facts being well known, it was unnecessary to argue them. The people elected Mr. Lincoln for four years, but he fell by an assassin as the last act of a great rebellion, thus preventing him from living to receive four years' salary. He moved that the sum of one hundred thousand instead of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated. lated. This was disagreed to, and the bill appropriating \$25,000, as above reported, was passed. SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Wilson, of lowa, (Union,) reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee, extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The bill enacts that in alliaws prescribing the qualifications of electors in the District of Columbia the word "white" be, and the same is hereby stricken out; and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting on account of color. All acts of Congress and all laws of Maryland in force in this District, and all ordinances of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and annulled.

interests of the country will permit, and we hereby pledge cooperative action to that end as speedily as pos-

Mr. Ward, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a reso-lution declaring that notwithstanding the law against polygamy, that abominable institution still exists, and it is on the increase in Utah; that it is the remain-

Message to the appropriate committees; and so much of it as relates to reconstruction was referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said: A candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction can be offensive to no one, and may possibly be profitable by exciting inquiry. One of the suggestions of the message which we are now considering has special reference to this. Perhaps it is the principle most interesting to the people at this time. The President assumes what no one doubts, that the late rebel States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the government. It matters but little, with this admission, whether you call them States out of the Union, and now conquered territories, or assert that, because the constitution forbids them to do what they did do that they are therefore only dead as to all national and political action, and will remain so until the government shall breathe into them the breath of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position—in other words that they are not out of the Union, but only dead carcasses lying within the Union. In either case it is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to caable them to formal State Government, and send representatives to Conin solving the question. There are two provisions in the Constitution under one of which the case must fall. The fourth article says "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." In my judgment this is the controlling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between two acknowledged beligerents, severed their carriers is enquests, and broke all ties that hound them between two acknowledged beligerents, severed their original compacts, and broke all ties that bound them together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. They must come in as new States, or remain as conquered provinces. Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—with the concurrence of the President, is the only power that can act on the matter. But suppose, as some dreaming theorists imagine, that these States have never been out of the Union, but have only destroyed their State Governments so this Union a republican form of government is the United States? Not the judiciary, n

exercised through their representatives in conjection, with the concurrence of the Executive. It means the political government, the concurrent action of both branches of Compress and the Executive. The separate action of cach amounts to nothing, either in admitting new States or guaranteeing republican governments to lapsed or outlawed States. Whence springs the preposterous idea that either the President or the Senate, or the House of Representatives, acting separately, can determine the right of States to send members or Senators to the Congress of the Union? To prove that they are and have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and are now conquered subjects to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorities. If the so-called Confederate States of America were an independent beligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and by Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a beligerent, then during such time they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at var, nor need their independents effect.

Mr. Stryers then quoted from Mr. Justice Griffer in the prize cases, all the law on those points. After such clear and repeated decisions he said, it is something worse than ridiculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations and declare the Supreme Court of the United States in error, because, as the constitution forbids; the States could not go out of the United States in error, because, as the constitution forbids; the States could not go out of the United States in error, because, as the constitution forbids; the States could not go out of the United States in error, because, and onght no remarked, it is obvious that the first duty of Congress is to pass a law declaring the condition of these outside or defunct States, and providing proper civil government for them. Since the conjuect the investment of the surface for them as terri

people of color about 37. The whole number of representatives now from the slave States is 70, and the other two-fifths, and it will be 83. It the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, it will deduct about 37, leaving them but 45, with the apportionment unchanged, the 88 Southern members, with the Democrats, that will in the best times be elected from the North, will always give them a majority in Congress and in the Electoral College. They will, at the very first election, take possession of the White House and the Halls of Congress. I need not depict the ruin that would follow. The assumption of the rebel debt or repudiation of the Federal debt would be sure to follow. The oppression of the freedmen, the remendment of the State Constitutions, and reëstablish-The bill enacts that in all laws prescribing the qualifications of electors in the District of Columbia the world "white" be, and the same is hereby stricken out; and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting on account of color. All acts of Congress and all laws of Maryland in force in this District, and all ordinances of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin (Dem.,) objected to the bill being reported.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the House suspended the bill being reported.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the House suspended the rules for that purpose, and it was made the special order for the 10th of January next. He said, in reply to a question of order by Mr, Johnson, that so far as he (Wilson) was concerned he would allow a reasonable opportunity for debate.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved. That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessing of the construction of the currency with a view to as each y recomption of a trease any notice the secretary of the Secretary of the Contraction of the currency with a view to as each y recomption of a trease any notice the secretary of the Secretary of the Contraction of the currency with a view to as each y recomption of a trease any notice the secretary of the Secretary of the Contraction of the currency with a view to as the functional properties.

South. Besides, it would be a protection to that amount to our domestic manufactures. Other proposed amendments—to make all laws uniform, to prohibit the assumption of the rebel debtare of vital importance, and the only thing that can prevent the combined forces of Copperheads and Secessionists from legislating against the interests of the Union whenever they may attain an accidental majority. But this is not all we ought to do before these inveterate rebels are invited to participate in our legislation. We have or are about to turn loose four million of slaves, without a hut to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education or from understanding the South. Besides, it would be a protection to that RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Ashley, of Nevada, (Union,) introduced a bill to enable loyal citizens in the States whose constitutions were overthrown or subverted by the rebellion, to form a constitution and a State government preparatory to resuming their relations to the General The bill was referred to the Committee on Recon-

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio (Union,) introduced a bill browding for the registration and enrolling of vessels wilt in foreign countries, but wholly owned in the United States. The bill was referred to the Committee on Com-

There was no formal action taken ou the subject. On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. Wash-burne, of Illinois, in the chair, on the President's annual Message, when Mr. Stevens submitted a series of resolutions reterring the various branches of the

out a but to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education or from understanding the commonest laws of contract or from managing the ordinary business of life. This Congress is bound to provide for them until they can provide for them selves. If we do not turnish them with homesteads and hedge them around with protective laws; if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better have left them in bondage. Their condition would be worse than our prisoners at Andersonville. If we fail in this great duty now, and when we have the power, we shall deserve and receive the executations of history and all future ages. Two things are of vital importance so to establish a principle that none of the rebel States shall be counted in any of the amendments of the constitution until they are duly admitted into the family of States by the law-making power of their conquerors. For more than six months the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States that acted on its passage by Congress which had Legislatures or which were States capable of acting or required to act on that question. I take no account of the assage to congress which had Legislatures and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cumning by-play into which they deluded the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announcements that "South Carolina has adopted the amendment," "Alabama has adopted the amendment, being the twenty-seventh States," &c. This was intended to delude the people and accustom Congress to hear the names of these extinct States as if they were alive, when in truth they have no more thirds of whose people were colonized, and their property confiscated, and their right of citizenship withdrawn by conquering and avenging Rome. It is equally important to the stability of the republic that it should now be solemnly decided what power can revive, recreate and reinstate these provinces into the family of States, and invest them with the wights of American efficiency. It is time that Continued to the control of the control interesting to the people at this time. The Fresident assumes what no one doubts, that the latter breich States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the government. It matters but little, with this admission, whether you call them States out of the Union, and now conquered territorics, or assert that, because the constitution forbids them to do what they did do that they are therefore only dead as to all national and political action, and will remain so until the government shall breathe into them the breath of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position—in other words that they are not out of the Union, but only dead carcasses lying within the Union, he unither case it is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to cnable them to form a State Government, and send representatives to Congress. Nobody, I believe, pretends that with their old constitutions and frames of Government, they can be permitted to claim their old rights under the constitutions into atoms, and built on their foundations into atoms, and built on their foundations into atoms, and built on their foundations whose special duty it is a do dit? In whom does the constitution place the hower? Not in the judiciate sand does not prescribe laws. Not in Executive, for he can only held them under military rule until the sovereign legislative power of the conquerer shall give them law. There is fortunately no difficulty in solving the question. There are two provisions in the Constitution under military rule until the sovereign legislative power of the conquerer shall give them law. There is fortunately no difficulty in solving the question. There are two provisions in the Constitution under one of which the case must fall. The fortunation and control of the controlling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between two acknowledged belling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead that time it was held that the right to rule was vested in families, dynastics or races, not because of superior intelligence or virtue, but because of a div.ne right enjoy exclusive privileges. Our fathers repudiated the whole doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races and proclaimed the equality of all men before the law upon that they created a revolution and built the Republic. They were prevented by slavery from perfecting the superstructure whose foundation they had thus broadly laid. For the sake of the Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its thus broadly laid. For the sake of the Union they of sented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of final completion. The time to which to looked forward with anxiety has come, is our duty to complete their work, this republic is not now made to stand on the great principles it has no honest foundation, and Father of all men will still shake it to its centre, we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our tional sin to teach us to do justice to all God's curses, without distinction of race or come must expect the still more heavy to geance of an offended Father, still incree

we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father, still increesing his inflictions as He increased the severity of the plagues of Egypt until the tyrant consented to do justice, and when that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent and attempted to reinslave the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he filled the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses and strewed the shores with dead carcasses.

Mr. Speaker, I trus that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must they be held responsible for them. I speak for myself and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constitutents. This is not a white man's government in the sponsible for them. I speak for myself and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constitutents. This is not a white man's government in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy for it violates inndamental principles. of our gospel of liberty. This is man's government—the government of all men alike. Not that all men will have equal power and sway within it—accidental circumetances, natural and acquired endowment and ability will vary their fortules—but equal rights to all the privileges of the government is innete in every immortal being, no matter what the shape or color of the tabernacle which it inhabits. If equal privileges were granted to all, I should not expect any but white men to be elected to office for long ages to come. The prejudice engendered by slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would still be beneficial to the weaker races. In a country where political divisions will always exist their power joined with just white men would greatly medify if it did not entirely prevent the injustice of majorities without the right of suffrage in the late Slave States. I do not speak of the Free States. The slaves had far better been left in bondage. I see it stated that very distinguished advocates of the right of suffrage declared in this city that they do not expect to obtain it by Congressional legislation, but only by administrative action; because as one gallant gentleman sand the States had not been out of the Union, then they will never get it. The President is far sounder than they. He sees that administrative action has nothing to do with it. If it ever is to come, it must be constitutional amendments or Congressional action in the territorial and enabling acts. How shameful these men of influence should mislead and miseducate the public mind. They proclaim this is the white man's government, and the whole coil of copperheads recence him ind. They proclaim this is the white man's government, and the whole coil of c stitutents. This is not a white man's government

THE DISASTER AT ST. LOUIS. Breaking Up of the Ice-Smashing of Steamboats-Extent of Loss-Death of

John O. Fallon. The seene of the ice disaster on the river yes terday was a most exciting one. The levee was a perfect promenade of all kinds of people gazing at and commenting upon the awful scene of smashed and sunken steamboats which the moving gorge of Saturday evening had caught and crushed in its relentless griw. The river was frozen solid, and huge chunks of lice, five inches thick, were piled up in shapeless masses around the doomed steamers, flatboats and broken wharves. A group of four boats, tightly jammed together, and so damaged that it was not easy to distinguish one from another, lie in the stream, on the verge of the channel. All the others are crushed against the bank; some broken fairly in the middle, others with their pilot-houses, upper decks and chimneys csrried away.

The vessels injured more or less are as follows:
 Name
 Value.
 Name.
 Value.

 Admiral.
 \$60,000
 Banneck City.
 \$1,000

 Calipso.
 35,000
 Amanda
 1,000

 Highlander (sunk).
 30,000
 Bighorn
 500

 Geneva.
 12,000
 Merlana
 500
 Sioux City (sunk) .. 2,000 Arganuit | 2,000 | Arganut | 5,000 | Omaha | 5,000 | Selle of Memphis | 1,000 | Barges, flatboats, | Cora | 5,000 | coal-barges, &c. | 10,000 | Kosalia | 5,000 | Freight in steamers | Empire City (sunk) | 12,000 | Hattie May | 3,000 | Total | \$213,000 |

The gunboats Ettah and Shiloh, lying at the foot of Plum-street, are uninjured, their iron sides resisting

Some accidents occurred in the scramble to get off the boats, when the gorge above began to move; but no lives were lost.

The scene yesterday was picturesque as well as terrible. The sun shone brilliantly on the motley crowd of men and women in their Sunday costum who bedecked the levee. Many went out the wrecks, even ladies and children trying the Mr. Washraurre, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was reterred to the Committee on Combill, which was reterred to the Committee on Combillowing:

**The ice at Cora-stree on the world. The late war has shown that the committee of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity resumption of the currency with a view to an early resumption of above oayneads as the business. The ice at Cora-stree on the world. The fact war has shown that the voil of the world. The mails were brought over on sledges to the bale, would yield \$100,000,000. This seems to the bale, would yield \$100,000,000. The seems to the bale, would yield \$100,000,000. The mails were brought over on self-the world. The mails were brought over on gerous experiment. The ice at Cora-street wa

heavy gorge at that point, and when it moves the boats which escaped total wreck on Saturday, will probably all be destroyed.

The Mayor called a council of the underwriters harbor masters, &c., at 9 o'clock A. M., to take measurements.

harbor masters, &c., at 9 o'clock A. M., to take measures against disasters by fire, &c., when the second calamity occurs. The weather is now quite mid, so so that a break-up is expected at any moment.

The steamboat men were unprepared for this sudden moving of the ice, and the boats were, therefore, wholly unprotected. The disaster was almost instantaneous. Ropes and chain cables were suapped like twine, and the crushed and crumbling flotilla went a considerable distance down stream before its course could be arrested. The heavier boats stove in the smaller ones lying between them, crushing some of them like nutshells, and sinking their hulls to the bottom.

some of them like nutshells, and sinking their hulis to the bottom.

Many people in the hotels here are in a sad plight. They succeeded in getting over on the ice by the aid of planks; but their baggage is on the Illinois side. Few are willing to venture over to-day to take the trrins; so that the travel East will be very small.

Many in New-York will regret to learn the death of John O. Fallan, one of the oldest, richest and most charitable citizens of St. Louis, and a large contribution to science and education. He was worth \$4.000,000, He was aid to Gen. Harnson in the war of 1812, and commanded Fort Malden at that period. He died yesterday, aged 75 years.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature-Nothing Done about the Freedmen-Arrest of an Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Dec. 18.

The Legislature of this State adjourned this morning to meet again on the 1st of February next. No law was passed or bill presented for the govern-

ment and protection of the freedmen. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, editor of the Fayetteville News, was arrested upon the order of Gen. HUGER for articles which appeared in his paper unfriendly to the government, brought here on Saturday, and ad

Sudden Illness of Mr. James E. Murdock

the Actor.
PAILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 18. JAMES E. MURDOCK, the tragedian, was to commence an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre tonight, but at the rehearsal he was seized with an at tack of the same nature as that which occurred at Washington recently, and had to be removed from the

The Pennsylvania Literary Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 18. A Literary Union of Pennsylvania, to be composed of delegates from debating societies throughout the State, was organized to-day by the election of

Sailing of the Cuba from Halifax. HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 18.

The steamship Cuba sailed at 4 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Tuesday night, Among her passengers is John C. Heenan.

BROOKLYN NEWS. FIRE.—Last night about 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the turpentine factory of Mr. FULLAM, formerly FARRON & FULLAM, No. 27 Forman was stored with a large quantity of material, consisting of several hundred barrels of oil, turpentine, &c. Some of it was saved, but the most was destroyed. The total damage amounts to about \$7,000, supposed to be insured. Mr. Andrew Douglass, a fireman, connected with Hose Company No. 6, was run over in going to the fire and seriously injured. DISCHARGED .- WM. HUNT, who was arrested on the evening of the 24th ult. on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting of Officer Langan, of the

Forty-fifth Precinct and the robbery of a horse and wagon, was yesterday discharged by Justice Darkey. The only positive testimony against the prisoner was given by a boy of 14, named Fox, and the Justice did not deem his evidence worthy of belief. BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.-The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the usual routine busi-HELD FOR TRIAL,-ADOLPH HESSLING, the

by Justice Dailey to await the action of the Grand Losses by Fire.-It is estimated that the

supposed burglar captured on the premises of Mr. E.

STANNARD, No. 206 South Fifth-street, Eastern Dis

losses by fire in the Eastern District for the past six months amount to the sum of \$200,000. Horrible Attempt to Murder a Woman, A HUSBAND ASSAULTS HIS WIFE WITH AN AX, AND

IS ASSISTED BY HIS AUNT. Last evening a most determined and bloody attempt at murder was made by a husband, who endeavored to kill his wife by striking her with an ax.

deavored to kill his wife by striking her with an ax. It appears that about 5:45 o'clock P. M. yesteday, Robert Nicholas, who resides at No. 1873 Sullivanstreet, began abusing his wife, ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, and maltreated her most shamefully. Becoming excited, the brutal man evidently determined to rid himself of his helpmate, for seizing an ax which lay convenient to his hand, he struck the unfortunate woman on her head with the fearful weapon.

The object of his deadly fury endeavored to make good her escape, when an aunt of the husband, Jenner Faingrave, seized her and assisted Rolett in his purpose by beating ELIZABETH severely with a club. Providentially enough, officer Tuck, of the Eighth Precinct, was within call, and he speedily put an end to the scene by arresting both the furious assailants. to the scene by arresting both the furious assailants. They were both locked up by Capt. MILLS for examination this morning before Justice Lebwirts, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. The injured woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, where she now lies in a critical condition.

Work of the Sanitary Police. The following is the report of the Sanitary Po-

iice for the week ending December 16:

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

Gentlemen: The following is the amount of work performed by the members of my command for the week ending December 16, 1885: Notices have been served for the cleansing of 236 sinks, 37 privies, 67 yards, 28 house sewers, 14 areas and alleys, 24 cellars, 1 stable, 52 houses, 2 vacant lots, 5 cesspools and cisterns, and for the repairing of 11 sinks, 13 sidewalks, 6 stoops, 7 chimneys, and 22 hydrants and waste-pipes. The following have been cleansed under service of previous notice: 164 sinks, 34 privies, 57 yards, 28 house sewers, 12 areas and alleys, 49 cellars, 116 houses, 1 vacant lot, 9 cesspools and cisterns; and repaired 10 sinks, 19 sidewalks, 13 chimneys, 6 vaulte, 6 stoops, and 23 hydrants and waste-pipes.

Total complaints, 526; total cleansed, 541.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. G. LORD,
Captain Sanitary Company. iice for the week ending December 16:

Fires.

PYROTECHNIC EXPLOSION. A slight fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Goodwin, No. 435 East Sixteenth-street, caused by an explosion of fireworks. Officer Pansons, of the Eighteenth Precinct, extinguished the flames with a pail of water. No damage.

IN CENTRE-STREET. Near 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the hoop-skirt factory of Moritz Cohn, in the fifth floor of No. 207 Centre-street. It originated from the gas-light setting fire to a quantity of cettonyam stretched on one of the looms. The fire was soon extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage to stock, \$200; insured. The building was not domaged.

Gen. F. Steel, U. S. A.; Hon. W. P. Dale and wife, Washington; Judge M. H. Carpent, Miwankee; Hon. L. Blossom and lady, Wisconsir, Judge S. Ross, Erie; Hon. Daniel T. Bradford, Grogon; Hon. S. E. Church, Lake Superior; Judge Trogon; Hon. S. E. Buel, D. Grogon; Hon. S. E. Buel, D. Grogon; Hon. S. E. Washington; and Hon. A. E. Buel, D. Grojt, are among the many guests of the Metropoli. Hotel, J. Hon. A. C. Mayhew, Mulford, Massachuse. Grace, Hon. A. C. Mayhew, Mulford, Hon. B. E. Mayhew, Mulford, Hon. B. Mayhew, Mulford, Hon. B. Mayhew, Mulford, Hon. B. Mayhew, Mulford, Ho Arrivals in the City.

Markets, by Telegraph.

COLONY COMING FROM SCOTLAND TV, VIRGINIA.

The Fredericksburgh Herald learns U at Dr. John
R. Baylor, of Caroline County, Va., /nas leased his
fine estate in that county for the term of ten years, to
a Scotch gentleman by the name of BLACK. There
are probable about 2,000 acres in the farm. It is said
that Dr. Baylor is to receive \$3,200 a year for the
first three years, and \$5,000 per synnum for the succeeding seven years. Mr. Black designs returning
to Scotland at an early day, and will bring over with
him a colony of emigrants, embracing in the number
the sons of large farmers, who will have something Allers is a laterally to purchase and terrorise