New-York Tribune.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Senate Standing Committees.

Officials Who Evade the Oath.

Senate Caucus on Mr. Stevens's Resolution.

Its Probable Modification.

Bill to Revive the Grade of General of the Army of the United States.

MAXIMILIAN AND SLAVERY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1865.

The Republican members of the Senate met in caucus this afternoon to consider the Stevens resolution. The matter was not brought to a vote, but an exchange of opinions took place. Objections were made, not so much to the spirit, as to the form of the resolution, upon the ground, first, that the resolution, passed in its present form, would be a public law, and require the approval of the President; and, second, that it would render the admission of members in either House dependent upon the concurrence of the other, which would be derogatory to the constitutional privileges of either. It is believed that the resolution will not pass the Senate in its present form, but that there will be no doubt of its passage when so modified as to obviate the above objections. The caucus adjourned until Monday next, when it will reassemble for the consideration of the same subject. The resolution, in a modified form, will probably pass next week.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1865.

CONNECTICUT AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. DIXON presented a series of resolutions passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut on the condition of public affairs in favor of the equality of all men before the law, and indorsing President Johnson, &c.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate proceeded to the election of the Standing Committees for the session.

The rules requiring the election of the chairmen of the Committees by ballot were suspended, and the following were announced as the Committees:

FOREIGN RELATIONS—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Doolittle, Harris, Henderson, Wade, Johnson and Buckalew.

FINANCE—Mr. Fessenden, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Cowan, Van Winkle, Morgan, Williams and Guthrie.

COMMERCE—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Morrow, Morgan, Howe, Foot, and Nesmith of Oregon.

MANUFACTURES—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Pomeroy, Riddle and Wright.

AGRICULTURE—Mr. Sherman, chairman; Messrs. Lane, of Kansas, Cresswell, Cowan and Guthrie.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND THE MILITIA—Mr. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Sprague, Browne and Doolittle.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—Mr. Anthony, chairman; Messrs. Harris, Clark, Johnson, Hendricks, Poland and Stewart.

POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS—Mr. Dixon, chairman; Messrs. Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Pomeroy, Van Winkle and Anthony.

PUBLIC LANDS—Mr. Pomeroy, chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Cresswell, Hendricks, Wright, Grimes and Harris.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Mr. Harris, chairman; Messrs. Howard, Poland, Riddle and Stockton.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Mr. Doolittle, chairman; Messrs. Lane of Kansas, Trumbull, Clarke, Norton, Nesmith and Buckalew.

PENSIONS—Mr. Lane of Indiana, chairman; Messrs. Van Winkle, Foot, Wilson, Davis and Stockton.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Mr. Ramsey, chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith and Wright.

CLAIMS—Mr. Clarke, chairman; Messrs. Howe, Anthony, Henderson, Williams, Norton and Davis.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mr. Morrill, chairman; Messrs. Wade, Willey, Sumner, Henderson, Yates and Riddle.

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE—Mr. Cowan, chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana; Poland, Norton and Guthrie.

PUBLIC BUILDING AND GROUNDS—Mr. Foot, chairman; Messrs. Brown, Trumbull, Grimes and Hendricks.

TERRITORIES—Mr. Wade, chairman; Messrs. Lane of Kansas, Yates, Norton, Nye and Davis.

ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—Mr. Howard, chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin, Ramsey and Stewart.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE—Mr. Brown, chairman; Messrs. Foot and Sherman.

ENGROSSED BILLS—Mr. Willey, chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, and Sumner.

MINES AND MINING—Mr. Conness, chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Morgan, Cresswell, Buckalew and Guthrie.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following are the joint standing Committees:

Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony (Chairman), Brown and Riddle.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Nye (Chairman), Howe and Cowan.

Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Howe (Chairman), Howard and Fessenden.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill entitled a bill to regulate commerce between the several States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

It is the bill of last season in relation to railroads, authorizing all railroads to carry freights and passengers from one State to another.

THE MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, so much of the President's Message as relates to foreign affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE OFFICEHOLDER'S OATH.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It is provided by act of Congress that every person in the civil, military and naval department of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe to a certain oath in prescribed form; and it is further provided in another act of Congress that no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person acting as an officer, civil, military or naval, as salary, in any office, which office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless when such office shall be subsequently sanctioned by law.

And whereas, It is reported that, notwithstanding these acts of Congress, certain persons have been allowed to enter upon the duties of office, and to receive the salary and emoluments thereof, without taking the prescribed oath, and certain other persons have been appointed to offices not authorized by any previously existing law; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested, so far as the records of this Department allow, to furnish to the Senate the names of any persons who have been permitted to enter upon the duties of office and to receive the salary and emoluments thereof without taking the oath prescribed by Congress; also the titles of such officers, with an account of the deliveries and emoluments thereof, and out of what fund the same has been paid; also the names of any persons who have been appointed to any office not authorized by some previously existing law; if the same have received any salary, what it was, and out of what fund it has been paid.

Objections being made to the above, it went over till Monday.

PAY OF NAVAL SURGEONS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced the petition of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the navy, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

BILLS REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to guarantee a Republican form of government in the District was similarly referred.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company and establish telegraphic communication between New-York and the West Indies, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to provide for the sale of the public lands was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE LATELY REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to refer so much of the President's Message as referred to the lately rebellious States to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a resolution now on the Secretary's table, providing for the appointment of a joint committee, to whom this subject should be referred. It would be better, he thought, to wait for the passage of this resolution, and then let the subject referred to go to that Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that the House joint resolution spoken of by Mr. Sumner, ought to go to the Judiciary Committee also.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Pending the decision of this question, the resolution of the House for the adjournment of Congress from this day until Monday was called up and read.

Mr. FOOT remarked that there was an error in the wording of the resolution. It was a joint resolution, and yet provided only for the adjournment of the House.

As properly amended, it was then passed.

IN MEMORIAM.

A message from the House announced the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to take appropriate action upon the death of the late President.

Mr. FOOT moved that the Senate appoint a committee of six to act with the committee of the House on this subject.

On motion of Mr. LANE, the number of the committee was increased to 13, and the Chair was instructed to make the appointment.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, so much of the President's Message as relates to commerce between the States was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. FOOT presented a memorial from heirs of Rembrandt Peale, asking for an appropriation in payment for Mr. Peale's painting of "Washington before Yorktown."

THE INDIANS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a resolution calling for vigorous action against the hostile Indians on the border, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Rev. Mr. Butler, the recently elected Chaplain, opened the proceedings with the following

PRAYER:

Almighty God, the God of our Fathers, and of us! we thank Thee that the Congress of the United States are permitted to gather here, and once more represent and legislate for a united country—not only united, but purified and strengthened by our trials and sorrows, and to remain, as we trust, by Thy grace one and inseparable. For we thank Thee that not one star is missing from the flag that floats over us, and that that banner is more loved and honored everywhere than before, and is recognized over the whole land as the symbol of proper authority, and is the sufficient guardian now of every foot of our territory. We thank Thee that the deadly strife is over, and that time is already softening the asperities of war, healing the wounds in many hearts, and lifting somewhat the shadow from the household where the pall of death has been. We thank Thee, Oh God! that the Congress of the United States represents one great free nation; that, by the organic law, there is virtually now freedom throughout the whole land; no manacle, chain, slave or master is legally existing. And we pray Thee to give to Congress wisdom and courage and advice to carry out all such measures as are needed to make the gift of freedom not an empty formality, but convey with it all the rights and privileges of manhood. We thank thee that our free institutions have been put on trial before the world; and, now that the issue is triumphant, we bless Thee that the attempt to sever the Union has failed, and that none can doubt hereafter the power and stability of the Republic. We invoke Thy blessing on these legislators. Fill them with wisdom from on high, and grant them individually every blessing which they may need. Grant to the President of the United States special wisdom and strength to discharge the heavy responsibilities resting upon him and all associated with him in the Executive department of the Government. Remember our wounded and crippled everywhere; let not the country forget their sufferings and merits. Remember all who mourn; give them consolation. And may the whole land be pervaded by the spirit of the Gospel, so that our institutions may be based upon truth and righteousness, as proclaimed by our Lord and Saviour, filling with these principles the entire country and establishing our power as a Free and Christian nation. And to Thee, our God and the God of our Fathers, we will give all praise and glory forever. Amen.

OATH ADMINISTERED.

The oath of office was then administered to the Chaplain.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. THAYER (Pa.) introduced a bill, amending the act declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of the President. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill provides that in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case there be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, and in case there be no Speaker of the House, the Chief Justice of the United States, and in case there be no Chief Justice, then the Justice of the Supreme Court who has been longest commissioned, shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President elected.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill permitting wounded soldiers, accepting employment under the Government, to receive pensions at the same time.

Messrs. GARFIELD and KELLEY suggested amendments, when the bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE FREEDMEN.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, it was resolved that a committee of nine members be appointed by the Speaker, to which shall be referred so much of the President's Message as relates to freedmen, and that all reports be also sent to said committee, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

STATE WAR EXPENDITURES.

Mr. HOOPER introduced a resolution that a committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to consider and report by bill or otherwise whether any, and, if so, what action shall be taken to repay the several States the amounts of money advanced and the expenditures made in connection with the late war.

Debate arising the resolution lies over.

TAX ON EXPORTS.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring: first, that the article prohibiting a tax or duty on exports is repealed and of no effect; second, that no part of any debt contracted in aid of the Rebellion, or which may be hereafter contracted for any such purpose, shall ever be assessed or paid by the United States; and, third, that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure all persons equal protection, rights and liberty of persons and property. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

USE OF THE HALL GRANTED.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, a resolution was adopted giving the use of the Hall for the purpose of a public meeting to the American Freedmen's Aid Society on the 18th of January next.

NAVAL DEPOT ON LAKE ERIE.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a naval depot at some suitable point on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE AND SLAVERY.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) also submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House any information in his possession or in that of any of the Executive departments of the Government with regard to a so-called decree of the Mexican Emperor establishing Slavery or peonage in that Republic, and what action, if any, has been taken by this Government in resistance thereof. Debate arising, the resolution lies over.

VOLUNTEER BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the bounties of those who served as volunteers during the late Rebellion, but were discharged before the expiration of two years without bounty.

GUNBOAT PILOTS.

On motion of Mr. KEBLE, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill declaring pilots on gunboats to be officers within the rules and regulations of the service.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Be it enacted, &c., That the grade of General of the Army of the United States be and the same is hereby revived; and the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a General of the Army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the pay and emoluments of the General commissioned, as hereinbefore provided, shall be increased one-half in amount, whether in money or in kind, over and above the amount allowed to a Lieutenant-General; and the said General may appoint upon his staff such number of aids, not exceeding six, as he may judge proper, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of Cavalry; and the Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General shall be transferred and become Chief of Staff to the General.

SEC. 3. That whenever any General shall have been appointed and commissioned under the provisions of this act, if thereafter the office shall become vacant, this act shall thereupon expire and remain no longer in force.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution against the assumption or payment of the Rebel debt.

COLORED TROOPS.

He also submitted a resolution declaring the sense of the House, that good faith demands that all colored soldiers should enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

A debate arising, the resolution went over.

NATIONAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

On motion of Mr. CULLUM, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Military School in some one of the great States of the Northwest.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. INGERSOLL sought, but failed to have the rules suspended, that he might introduce a resolution providing for the completion of the Washington National Monument with the view to commemorate the virtue and patriotism of those great and good men, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

RELIEF OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. WENTWORTH introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Lincoln. It provides that full payment be made of the salary of her late husband, considering the circumstances under which he came to his death. Mr. Wentworth said that Mrs. Lincoln was one of his constituents. He had just consulted with his Illinois colleagues and the administrator of the estate, and the necessities of the case rendered such a bill proper.

The bill was referred to the select Committee appointed to take action with a view to some suitable token of the estimation in which the late President is held.

QUALIFIED.

Gen. Rousseau appeared, qualified and took his seat.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned till Monday.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The following figures are amended from our tables of yesterday morning, and we confidently believe them to be substantially correct. It will be perceived that the Republicans have obtained the control of the Board of Councilmen by the unexpected election of Mr. Clement Watts in the VIth District by 310 plurality over Ward, his Democratic competitor:

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

The following is the vote for Mayor:

John T. Hoffman....32,925 John Hecker.....10,400
Marshall O. Roberts..31,591 C. G. Gunther..... 6,659

Hoffman's plurality over Roberts is 1,334; over Hecker, 22,525, and over Gunther, 26,266.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Richard O'Gorman.48,990. Murray Hoffman.31,734.
O'Gorman's majority.17,269.

ALDERMEN.

District II..	Thomas Cowan	1,796
	J. F. Donohoe	1,470
	Cowan over Donohoe..326	
Dist. IV..	Charles McBrien	4,419
	Scattering	29
Dist. VI..	Joseph Shannon	2,871
	James Reed	2,289
	Scattering	292
	Shannon over Reed..290.	
Dist. VIII..	William L. Ely	2,058
	Peter McKnight	1,993
	Anthony Miller	1,344
	Thomas Brown	1,106
	Ely over McKnight..... 65	
District X..	Bernard Reilly	1,983
	Henry S. Wallace	1,647
	George A. Jeremiah	1,415
	Reilly over Wallace..... 336	
Dist. XII..	Charles E. Loew	3,612
	Wm. H. Haight	1,237
	Joseph McVay	913
	Loew over Haight	1,543
Dist. XIV..	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.	2,496
	James Irving	1,684
	F. E. Mather	922
	Varnum over Irving..... 812	
Dist. XVI..	Robert McGinnis	2,269
	James W. Culver	1,436
	Charles Devlin	1,260
	McGinnis over Culver..... 843	

Republicans (in SMALL CAPS), 1.
Democrats (in Roman), 7.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Dist. IV..	Cornelius Flynn	13,443
	James Long*	13,040
	John Sisson*†	14,840
	Patrick H. Keenan*†	14,299
	Isaac Robinson*†	14,575
	Hugh O'Brien*	13,047
	John C. Keenan	2,346
	Cornelius Downey	2,027
	David Hough	885
	George McGrann	3,047
	J. Downey	2,705
District V..	Bernard Kenney*†	6,592
	Edward Costello*	6,046
	Anthony Hartman*	6,640
	James G. Brinkman*†	6,289
	Charles Koster*†	6,057
	CLEMENT WATTS*	5,584
	Bartholomew Ward	5,274
	Thomas W. Skues	3,228
	Philip Sheridan	2,169
	Jacob Scherding	4,182
	Lewis W. Maires	1,186
	Henry R. Roome	1,758
	Hugh A. Reilly	2,187
	John McMahon	2,641
	Lazarus Sels	3,899
	Nicholas Seger	4,673
	Christopher Nugent	2,872
	George W. Marsh	4,595
	William Burns	4,641
	John J. Kehoe	5,132
	William H. Falconer	5,146
	David Hogg	4,067
	John White	4,743
	M. J. Russell	1,327
District VI..	ALEXANDER H. KEECH*	8,897
	WILLIAM B. WHITE*	8,807
	J. WILSON GREEN*†	8,816
	GEORGE D. KELLOGG*	8,924
	GEORGE H. MACKEY*	8,878
	MORRIS A. TYNG*	8,489
	John Houghtaling	5,732
	George McGrath	6,712
	James Murray	6,165
	John E. Haviland	6,999
	Michael Smith	6,423
	William Lamb	7,544
Dist. VII..	CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN*	10,146
	FRANCIS A. THOMAS*	10,484
	GEORGE HETTRICK*	9,661
	STEPHEN ROBERTS*	9,664
	MICHAEL BALLORAN*	8,987
	MILNOR IMLAY*	9,267
	Benj. Moore	6,969
	Patrick Russell	8,359
	Francis F. Reynolds	7,727
	Hugh Reilly	6,852
	Henry Murray	8,367
	John U. Gent	8,372
	Thomas Duffy	4,845
	Edward Brucks	3,345
	John O'Shaughnessy	3,719
	Thos. O'Callahan	5,581
	John Scallon	3,815
	James E. Coffee	1,845
	John L. Ulrich	1,342

* Elected.
† Reelected.
Republicans (in SMALL CAPS), 13.
Democrats (in Roman), 11.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

District I..	Timothy Brennan	9,266
	Scattering (say)	150
District II..	Wilson Small	7,846
	Wm. J. McCarty	1,363
	Small over McCarty..6,483	
District III..	S. P. H. Vance	5,181
	James E. Halsey	3,708
	Vance over Halsey..2,017	
District IV..	James L. Miller	6,608
	Samuel P. Patterson	6,056
	Miller over Patterson..552	
District V..	Richard Warren	3,744
	William H. Neilson	3,295
	Warren over Neilson..449.	
District VI..	James M. Post	5,967
	James L. Hastie	4,475
	John Holzderber	2,425
	Post over Hastie	1,492
Dist. VII..	Horatio P. Allen	5,163
	James B. Brady	4,810
	Fred. Smyth	2,317
	Allen over Brady	353

The following will be the roll of the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year, those in the *caps* Districts only having been chosen on Tuesday. (Republicans in SMALL CAPS):

Dist.		Dist.	
1..	John Moore.	9..	Lewis R. Ryers.
2..	Thomas Coman.	10..	Bernard Reilly.
3..	Michael Norton.	11..	John Brice.
4..	Charles McBrien.	12..	Charles E. Loew.
5..	Ignatius Flynn.	13..	Peter Masterson.
6..	Joseph Shannon.	14..	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, jr.
7..	WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.	15..	James O'Brien.
8..	William L. Ely.	16..	Robert McGinnis.
		17..	B. W. Van Voorhis.

THE REBELLION.

Arrest of Lieut. Maffit and Jefferson Davis Howell.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1865.

Lieut. Maffit, formerly an officer of the Alabama, and Jefferson Davis Howell came passengers per the Hibernia, and were arrested in this city, just as they were starting on the train for Canada this afternoon.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

Great Gathering at Cooper Institute.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Speeches by the Hon. Edwin James, Dr. Robinson, Mr. Neale and Others.

The mass meeting of the workingmen of New-York at Cooper Institute last evening, for the promotion of their demand of "eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for social and moral recreation," was a great success, if numbers and enthusiasm constitute one. The hall was completely filled, and probably nearly all the trades were represented. Many of the different Trade organizations entered the hall in ordered procession, bearing their banners or lettered lanterns.

Mr. MICHAEL STEVENS of the Workingmen's Union, was chosen Chairman. Mr. Stevens thanked the audience for the honor they had conferred upon him. Every day labor was becoming more respected; and it is also to the thinking portion of the community that the laboring men must look for assistance.

MR. EDWIN JAMES'S REMARKS.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES was the first speaker introduced, and received a hearty welcome. He said that he had more than once received an invitation to attend meetings of workingmen in New-York. In this country, where politics are so rife, he had feared that the workingmen would be influenced by politicians; but thought that the work lay with the workingmen themselves. It depends upon strong union and hearty cooperation. It had fallen to the lot of the speaker to champion the cause of the workingmen of England in the British House of Commons. He saw before him at present specimens of the labor market; the might that slumbers in the workingman's arm is his capital—which is nothing but hoarded saved labor. You cannot see the labor market. It is not palpable, but it pervades everything. Artisans in all branches of labor constitute the labor market. Capital steps in to buy labor, but all the laborer demands is equity and justice. There should be no antagonism between labor and capital; the latter has its duties, the former its rights, and those rights must be asserted and maintained. Capital has intrenched itself in England behind a kind of irresponsibility, which the speaker had struggled against in the House of Commons. We have recently welcomed in this country a number of English capitalists. There was about their advent a sort of adulation, as if they had come on some great philanthropic mission—say, to pay this country for the depredations committed on our commerce by British pirates—or pirates fitted out in England for the Southern Rebels. [Long continued applause]. [At this moment the Ladies' Protective Association entered the Hall in a body.] After the interruption had ceased, Mr. James proceeded: We are too happy to see English capital vested in this country; but the English capitalist, though as a man may be occasionally, he is not, as a capitalist, ready to act with strict equity toward the laboring man. Every Republic, as it grows in wealth, must have its aristocracy—of birth, wealth or talent; and the most sordid kind of aristocracy is that of wealth. To illustrate the great contrast that exists in these kinds of aristocracy, the speaker had found in two English newspapers comments on the sumptuous entertainment given by Sir Morton Peto and his friends at Delmonico's in this city; one merely mentioning the fact that the entertainment had been given—the other mentioning the extraordinary strains to which the poor of London were reduced. The speaker contended that in view of those sufferings the capitalist had a legal but not a moral right to spend his money in sumptuous banquets. In regard to the "Eight hour Question," the workingmen had the right on their side; but they must act upon their own manly resources, instead of rushing to the Legislature for redress, since the acts of one Legislature might be repealed by the one succeeding it. In England, legislation was almost altogether in favor of the capitalist, and adverse to the workingman. The speaker here read some of the old Parliamentary measures in relation to the English tailors prescribing 13 hours per day at two shillings and three pence, which created considerable amusement among the audience. It has been asserted that workingmen's organizations strive to cripple and weaken capital; but this the speaker emphatically denied. In the French Revolution, one of the great questions was the abbreviating of the working-hours of the working-people. Had they been rightfully treated in this question, the streets of Paris might never have run with blood, as they did. Everything at that time depended upon the working classes, who had placed a placard on the walls (after the escape of Louis Philippe), thanking the Provisional Government for shortening their hours of labor, and promising to ask for no further decrease. In this country, certainly, an abridgement of this kind is proper and just. Eight hours is equivalent to nine, taking into consideration the going to and from work. We are not here to do any injury to the possessors of capital; we simply demand equity and justice. Go on, Capital! Get rich! Fertilize the earth by the invention of man! But we say: Let us be MEN—men with hope, feeling and happiness—men, not as clods, but as free and intelligent beings. [Applause.]

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read, after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We, the workingmen of the City of New-York and vicinity, believing that the physical, intellectual and moral condition of the laboring classes is not what it ought to be; and that they are suffering many evils which should be remedied, such as physical prostration and premature death, from constant labor without a proper amount of recreation, and mental inactivity from want of time to obtain mental food; and

Whereas, Experience has clearly demonstrated that ten hours' daily labor prevents the workingman from acquiring a sufficient amount of knowledge, unless he infringes upon the time which should be devoted to rest and recreation, and thereby too often injuring his health and shortening his life; and, whereas, the workingman requires time for intellectual cultivation and improvement, to qualify him for the duties of society and citizenship, which can only be gained by a reduction of the hours of labor; and

Whereas, Morality, religion, patriotism and philanthropy all combine to urge us onward until our great object is triumphantly secured, therefore

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of New-York, declare that eight hours of labor ought to constitute a fair day's work, and we do pledge ourselves to make use of every means consistent with *right and justice* to secure it, and to bring about its general adoption at the earliest possible date. And be it also

Resolved, We further believe that by agitation, the story of our wrongs will enter all homes, strike on all consciences, and must ere long call forth the power to destroy the evil system it can be demonstrated by agitation that the eight-hour system is not in conflict with the interests of employers, but on the contrary a benefit, while to the workingman it is mental growth, bodily health and personal prosperity. And be it further

Resolved, That as it is necessary that every workingman should be a reader of some paper devoted to the interests of the working classes, that he may fairly understand the merits of our cause and its progress, we should patronize, purchase and read, in preference to any others, such journals as advocate and sustain us in our struggle for the great birthright of man—*Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for social and moral recreation.*

DR. ROBINSON'S REMARKS.

The next speaker introduced was Dr. ROBINSON, who said that he would not occupy the time of the audience for any great length. It seemed to him that any employer would rather have a good man who could do the same amount of work in eight hours as a poor operative could do in ten. The employers must finally accede to the eight-hour demand. Take two shops, one working ten hours and the other but eight, and the speaker was confident that the eight hour shop would turn out as much and as good work as its rival. The workingmen, to accomplish this demand, must not make it with their hats in their hands; intrenched capital only yields to force. Dr. Robinson disagreed with Mr. James in one thing—in regard to legislation. Eventually, the workmen must go to Albany to get *law* for their protection. Unless the workmen have a reasonable amount of time, it is impossible for them to improve their time; eight hours for work will afford them that time, and they should persistently and stubbornly stand to their guns until they achieve their object. [Applause.]

MR. NEALE'S REMARKS.

Mr. NEALE, the next speaker, said that there were perhaps few workmen who who had had an opportunity of addressing so large an audience on a subject of so much interest to himself. He belonged to a great workingmen's organization, and wished merely to state his reasons for supporting the eight-hour demand. He claimed that that which served to preserve the physical power of a people added to the strength and prosperity of the nation they constituted. He claimed, also, that he whose hours of labor were few possessed advantages which should be more equally distributed. We, the workingmen, are governed by the law of supply and demand; therefore, when there is a surplusage of labor wages are less; when it is in demand, wages are more. This, the speaker argued, was a strong reason why the hours of labor should be decreased without a corresponding decrease of wages. Speaking of legislation, the speaker was not in favor of seeking its aid exclusively. They say that capital has accomplished wonders; but it was the brain and sinew of the nation which carried it through its recent fiery ordeal; capital had nothing to do with it; and the National debt itself will be paid by the laboring classes.

LETTER FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A letter was then read from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, stating his reasons for being unable to attend the meeting, the objects of which he indorsed, and would endeavor to assist in their promotion by speaking on some future occasion. The mention of Mr. Beecher's name was at first received with hisses, and calls of "Can't you give us a working man?" "We don't want parsons here," &c.; but silence was soon restored; the letter was listened to and heartily cheered at its conclusion.

Mr. CARL then addressed the audience a few moments in the German language. A free translation of his speech would imply that he agreed with the audience heart and soul; that he did not want to work more than eight hours out of 24, and that he would stick to the organization till that object was attained, without any reduction of wages. These sentiments elicited hearty cheers.

Remarks were made by other members of the Workingmen's Union, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE STREET-CAR COLLISION.

The Recent Accident in the Bowery—Inquest on the Unknown Victim—Testimony of the Two Drivers—No Lights on Freight Cars—Adjournment to Friday—Identification of the Body.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Collin commenced an inquisition at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House on the body of the unknown boy, who was killed by the collision between two cars at the forks of the Bowery on Monday night.

Michael Horan, the driver of the Third-ave. car, was the first witness sworn. He deposed—I reside in Eighty-seventh-st.; I was driving car No. 87 of the Third-ave. Road on Monday night; at 7:35 o'clock I was at the forks of the Bowery; the night was dark and foggy; I did not see the Harlem Railroad car until I struck the switches; there was no light on the car; at that time the leading horses were just about the center of my car when I crossed the switches; I saw that if I stopped there the freight car would strike the center of my car, and I hallooed to the driver and whipped up my horses; the freight car struck the rear end of my car; my horses broke loose and I was dragged over my dash-board; there were three or four persons on the front platform of my car at the time; I was knocked senseless but soon recovered; I held on to my horses, and they pulled me up; I looked up and down, but did not see the car; there were no bells on the horses of the freight cars; my car was knocked over, but the running part remained on the track; when the freight car was within 25 feet of me I saw the driver; I was exactly on my time; my horses were on a trot; my directions are to go slowly over the switches and break up if Fourth-ave. cars are coming up, and let them pass; if I had seen the car coming I should have stopped; if I had stopped when I first saw the car coming, the freight car would have gone through the center of my car, and there would have been no doubt a greater loss of life; I have been driving on the Third-ave. road for two years; I was once suspended, a horse I was driving having died on account of the heat; the conductor is responsible for the time, but I carry a watch.

Testimony of the driver of the freight-car—My name is Charles S. Haskins; I reside at No. 430 Fourth-ave.; I am in the employ of the Fourth-ave. Railroad Company as driver; I left the depot at 7 o'clock with a heavy car; when I got to the forks of the Bowery I saw a Third-ave. car ahead; it must have been 15 or 20 feet from the upper switches; I was 15 or 20 feet from them; we were 30 or 40 feet apart; I hallooed to the driver, and broke up a little; I thought he stopped, and I started on; I saw him coming; I put on the brake, and hallooed with all my force; he whipped up his horses; my car almost stopped; the horses went behind his car; my car then struck his car; my car was going very slowly; my car would not have gone a foot further; I had almost stopped at the moment of collision; there was no light on my car; it is not customary to have one; I had two bells on my horses; I am not an habitual drunkard; I use intoxicating liquors; on the day in question I only drank too glasses of ale; after the collision my car did not move two inches; in going up, we have the right of way; I have been employed nine years in my present capacity; I have had an accident before; it was in Forty-second-st.; there is no regulation as to speed.

Testimony of Charles Buateed—I reside at No. 56 Fourth-ave., corner of Ninth-st.; I was standing on the side-walk in Fourth-ave., opposite the place in question at the time of collision; the driver of the Fourth-ave. car haloed to the Third-ave. car driver; he was near the switch; the Third-ave. car was the furthest.

Testimony of John Jones—I live at No. 413 East Forty-third-st.; I was on the front platform; I saw a large car with four horses; I heard both the drivers halloo; neither stopped; the cars "bunaped" and I was pitched over the platform between the horses; my car was struck about the hind wheel.

James Nugent testified that he was a driver of a small Fourth-ave. car; that he followed behind the freight car, going at the usual rate of speed; that the collision occurred at the forks of the Bowery.

(Coroner Collin, to the Jury—Gentlemen, it is all fudge to talk about car drivers driving at a great rate of speed, they must keep on time. To the witness—Go on with your testimony.)

Witness continued—Both cars were on the switch; the freight car did not cross it.

Testimony of John D'Arcy—I reside in Fifty-ninth-st.; I was on the front platform of the Third-ave. car at the time of collision; at Twenty third-st. the conductor of the car told the driver he was two minutes behind time; the driver refused to stop for more passengers; he drove pretty fast from Ninth-st. down; when he came to the crossing, he made no attempt to brake up, but whipped up the horses; I saw the freight car 150 feet off; the Third-ave driver might have put on the brakes if he wished, but he did not; a friend of mine was on the car and jumped off and called to me to follow; this was all the hallooing there was.

Patrick Dooley, his companion, testified to all the above, and also that he saw the freight car when it was 50 feet below the switch, and the Third-ave. car was 150 feet above it.

Testimony of Jesse M. Morrow—I live at No. 127 East Thirtieth-st.; I was on the Third-ave. car; I got on at Thirty-ninth-st.; at Seventh-st. I heard a crash and was thrown out of the car; we were going at good speed; I was just inside the door; the top of the car went first, and I thought the lamp had exploded and blown it off; the next thing I knew I was lying in the street; the car was first struck in front; I saw deceased lying on the track between the wheels; I do not know anything of the position of the cars in relation to the switches; the car was very crowded.

Testimony of B. T. Samuel—I was a conductor on car No. 87; I had on board, that trip, about 50 passengers; we were at the upper crossing of Fifth-st. when we saw the freight car; I