EUROPE.

NEWS TO DECEMBER 6.

British Iron-Clads, Troops of the Line and Engineers for Ireland.

England Advised to Pay the Alabama Claims.

The French Army Expected Home from Mexico.

MAIL DETAILS TO NOVEMBER 25.

&c. &c. &c.

IRELAND.

Troops of the Line, Royal Engineers and British Iron-Clads for the Island.

LONDON, Dec. 6—Noon.

Two more regiments of troops and a company of engineers have been ordered to leave immediately for Ireland.

The Board of Admiralty have ordered three iron-clads of the Home Fleet to sail for the Irish coast.

Arrests of Suspects—Alarm in the Dublin Prisons.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6, 1866.

Frequent arrests of Fenians continue to be made by the government officers, who are unceasing in their vigilance and prompt in taking action in all suspected cases.

The Governor of the City Prison here has telegraphed to London, asking to have a military guard assigned to him.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox—The President's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1866.

Assistant Secretary Fox is visiting the British Navy Yards. He is received everywhere with a great deal of courtesy and offered every reasonable facility to compare English Navy Yard management with our own.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article of this morning fully agrees with the policy of the President of the United States as set forth in his annual Message to Congress. It frankly declares that the Alabama affair ought to be settled promptly and amicably. It expresses deep regret that the whole matter was not compromised and thus disposed of at a much earlier date than the present.

FRANCE.

American Suits Against Jeff Davis' Sympathizers.

PARIS, Dec. 6—Noon

The representatives of the United States government have commenced legal actions, in the civil courts against several parties in France, who furnished ships, and material to the Southern confederacy during the late war in the United States.

The March from Mexico.

The *Patrie* of this morning, announces that the French troops in Mexico, will all have returned to France, before the end of February, 1867.

Lamirande Sentenced.

Lamirandé has been sentenced by the court in which he was tried, for forgery, to ten years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

Austrian Troops to be Concentrated in Gallicia.

BERLIN, Dec. 6—Evening.

It is positively declared that Austria will concentrate troops in Galicia in spite of former denials of her intention to do so.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

An Official Difficulty in the Italian Mission.

FLORENCE, Dec. 5, 1866.

Senor Vegezzi has declined the mission from Italy to Rome, and a deputation will be sent in his place.

GERMANY.

Hanover Accepts the Situation.

HANOVER, Dec. 5, 1866.

The ex-King of Hanover, by the advice of the English government, has released the officers from their oath of allegiance.

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Two Thousand Turks Killed by an Explosion.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 6, 1866.

Despatches received here from Candia state that the insurgents had blown up a convent, and that two thousand Turks had lost their lives by the explosion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening.

The following are the closing prices for American securities:—

United States five-twenties	70⅛
Erie shares	47⅜
Illinois Central	77¼

The money market is quiet and consols are quoted at 88⅛.

LONDON, Dec. 6—Noon.

Consols 88¼.

The following are the current prices for American securities:—

United States five-twenties	70⅝
Erie Railway shares	47⅜
Illinois Centrals	77½

LONDON, Dec. 6—Evening.

Consols this evening closed at 88⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

were last quoted at the following prices:—

United States five-twenties	71
Illinois Central	77¼
Erie Railroad	47

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Noon.

The cotton market is quite active. The sales will reach 13,000 bales. Middling uplands, 14d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—Evening.

The market for breadstuffs is flat. Sales of mixed corn at 39s. 5d. a 39s. 6d.

The Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Evening.

The provision market, which has been steady all day, closed unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—Evening.

Tallow dull and irregular. Petroleum nominal at 1s. 6d. per gallon for white.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 5—Evening.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Evening.

The steamship Erin, from New York, has arrived.

BY STEAMSHIP TO NOVEMBER 25.

The steamship Asia, Captain Macauley, which left Liverpool at ten A. M. of the 24th ult., and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at Halifax, *en route* to Boston, at half-past eleven o'clock Wednesday night. She had eighteen passengers for Halifax and sixty-five for Boston.

Purser Boyd reports head winds but moderate weather. Nov. 22, lat. 51, long. 17, passed steamship Edinburg also National Company's steamship; 30th, lat. 49, long. 34, City of Boston; Dec. 3, lat. 47 58, long. 48 40, Etna, bound east.

The Asia sailed from Halifax for Boston at a quarter to nine o'clock yesterday morning.

The financial and commercial report of the Asia has been fully anticipated by our cable despatches, and the main points of her news, having reached us from the same source, have appeared in the HERALD from day to day.

We have the following summary of details from the Asia at Halifax and the Arago at this port:—

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes as follows:—

According to French despatches the time is rapidly approaching when the relations of Great Britain with the United States will be more than difficult. This must be known to her Majesty's Cabinet if not by the public.

The Western (Plymouth) *News* of November 22, has the following:—

Recruiting agents for the Argentine Republic have been picking up men from among the discharged Garibaldian soldiers, whom they have shipped from the Italian ports to Bordeaux for further shipment to South America. At Bordeaux these unfortunate Garibaldians discover that they have been tricked into signing an engagement in the Argentine language, by which they acknowledge themselves to have received four years' pay in advance, although not a farthing has been given to them. The matter is to come before the French courts of law.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* mentions several circumstances and rumors respecting the English Cabinet, which, if they be accurately reported, imply that it is *in extremis*. Lord Derby and his colleagues, it is said, find themselves in hopeless antagonism to the majority of the people in Ireland. "The position seems to grow more desperate every day. One attempt after another to throw a flying bridge over the chasm that separates the Derbyite executive from the mass of the community in Ireland conspicuously fails." Lord Naas, who, like Mr. Whiteside and Sir Hugh Cairns, is "pledged up to the lips to anti-Catholic and anti-tenant claims for justice," is likely to be got rid of, the writer says, by being made Governor General of Canada. Meanwhile the Fenian element is becoming more dangerous every day; the garrisons in Ireland are being strengthened, and it is expected, he adds, that there will be a large number of arrests before Christmas.

Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., having published two scandalous letters addressed to him by Lieut. Brand, who presided over the Jamaica courts martial, denouncing him (Buxton) for his strictures on the proceedings in Jamaica, the Admiralty has ordered copies of the letters to be sent to Commodore McClintock, in Jamaica, with instructions that if Lieut. Brand is unable to deny the authenticity of the letters, he is to be superseded and sent to England, as having been guilty of conduct inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of over fourteen million francs.

The Paris *Patrie* says the visit of the Empress Eugenie to Rome is by no means given over.

Earl Russell was among the distinguished English diplomats in Italy. He was shortly (Nov. 25) expected at Florence.

It is reported that the meeting of the North German Parliament has been fixed for February 1, and that the governments allied with Prussia had been notified of the fact.

A bill had been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin regulating the Austro-Prussian frontiers.

THE FENIANS.

Ireland Two Days Before the "Rising."

The Asia, at Halifax, reports the existing situation in Ireland on the 25th of November—our special cable telegram announcing the alarming comments of the London press on the "rising" was dated in London on the 27th of November—as follows:—

The Fenian agitation was (Nov. 25) again apparent in Ireland.

The police at Cork had seized a case on board a steamer from Liverpool, which was found to contain fifty new rifles with bayonets attached, and bullet moulds, &c. A man named Tracy, in the employ of the firm to whom the case was addressed, was arrested.

The naval authorities at Queenstown seized a coal laden schooner, from Cardiff, on the suspicion that arms were concealed among the cargo. She was searched, but it is reported no arms were found.

The numerous arrivals from America at Queenstown attracted considerable attention.

At Limerick on the 23d of November ten men were arrested and large numbers of pikeheads and a large quantity of bullets were seized.

A man named John McPherson McGillivary, supposed to be an American Fenian agent, was arrested in Dublin on the 23d, immediately after cashing an American draft for £950 on the Hibernian Bank. A revolver was found on him, but no documents.

The Dublin police are all armed with six-chambered revolvers.

It is rumored that numerous arrests are to be made at once.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

When the Asia sailed the advices from Paris generally agreed that Maximilian had quitted or was about to quit Mexico.

The *Moniteur* preserved perfect silence as to Mexico, and this was received as evidence of the fact.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says it was impossible to obtain in official circles an avowal that Maximilian had left, but it was considered morally certain that he had, and that the French government knew it.

La France says:—Authentic information justifies the belief that the speedy departure of the Emperor was extremely probable, even if it had not already taken place.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says the vessels which sail to bring home the troops are twelve steam transports and eight frigates turned into temporary transports. They will sail after the arrival of the Mexican mail of October 25.

The London *Times* has no doubt that Maximilian has abdicated, and looks forward to the intervention of the Washington government as the next step. That intervention will be popular, instead of unpopular, and cheap, instead of costly. Americans will enter the country as friends, they will hunt its enemies down, and thus render civilization possible and transform that community into a civilized state. They will have this advantage, too—they will seem less like invaders than their predecessors. This will preserve the name and form the Mexican republic, and probably leave a native Mexican as its ostensible ruler.

SWINDLING OPERATION IN CHICAGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1866.

Jerome B. Champlin, a prominent member of the Board of Trade of this city, who had always had the confidence of the mercantile community, bought very heavily on Tuesday last from various parties, and as an equivalent gave checks endorsed by himself on various banks in this city payable on the following day. The value of his signature was never questioned for a moment, and thus he succeeded in purchasing grain variously estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000, but thirty thousand will probably approximate to the amount. When these checks were presented yesterday they were, to the no little astonishment of the holders, refused, and the parties were politely informed that Mr. Champlin, the endorser, had nothing to his credit at their establishment. In the meantime Mr. Champlin has absconded. The heaviest losers are said to be Messrs. Munn, Norton and Scott, grain merchants, of whom he purchased 50,000 bushels of wheat valued at about $92,000. He also bought 2,000 barrels of pork on option last month from Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, payment on which fell due yesterday.

Pork since this transaction has met with a heavy decline, and the difference is estimated at $1,100. The above, however, are only a part of this successful swindling operation.

THE TURF.

Fashion Course, L. I.—Trotting.

A trotting match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, came off yesterday afternoon at the Fashion Course, between bay mare Belle and brown mare Nelly, which was won by the former, Nelly being withdrawn after the second heat. The two mares trotted in a purse on the 27th ult., and had five heats, Belle coming off victorious. Nelly's owner was not satisfied with the result—wanted another trial—matched for $200—and got beat worse than before. The following is a summary:—

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, match $200, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Chas. Simmons named b. m. Belle	1	1	1
J. Lovett named br. m. Nelly	2	2	dr.

Time—Over three minutes each heat.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1866.

Attorney General Beal has given an opinion that it is the duty of the Governor to give a certificate to General Butler as member of Congress elect from the Fifth Congressional district. He says that, by the record, Benjamin F. Butler, of Gloucester, has a plurality of the votes and the Governor has no right to go behind that record and make inquiries as to his residence. The question was raised by Mr. Northend, of Salem, who ran as the opposition candidate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6, 1866.

Colonel Leach, of Davidson county, chairman of the Committee on the Constitutional Amendment, reported in the State Senate to-day adversely to its ratification.

Both houses of the Legislature resolved unanimously to accept the proffer of assistance to destitute blacks and whites made by the Freedmen's Bureau.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 5, 1866.

The House has passed a bill granting State aid to the Muscogee and Air Line Railroad. The House has also passed a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Kentucky for their donations of corn to the poor.

WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Regulation of the Courts in Utah Territory.

Appointment of a Committee in the House to Investigate the New Orleans Riots.

Proposed Establishment of Martial Law in the Southern States.

Debate in the House on the Bill to Fix the Time for the Regular Meetings of Congress.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1866.

The Universal Suffrage Question in the District.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have authorized their chairman to report a bill to regulate franchise in this District. It adopts the educational basis that all persons, without distinction of race or color, who can read the constitution of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this district, provided he has been here six months prior to an election.

The New York Naval Office.

The Secretary of the Treasury is disposed to nominate some person for the Naval Office at New York who will be acceptable to the Senators from that State, and who can be confirmed. He thinks it would be useless to make a nomination that would not be acceptable to the Senate and who would certainly be rejected. Senator Morgan has been in conference with the Secretary in regard to the matter, and it is probable that it will be arranged in a few days.

Reported Objection of the Senate to the Nomination of General Dix as Minister to France.

It is said that the Senate will reject the nomination of General Dix as Minister to France, on the ground that he was the head and front of the Philadelphia Convention, and allowed himself to be used by the democratic party to defeat the republican party.

Foreign Ministers Complaining of the President's Message.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, and the Count de Montholon, Minister from France, find reason to complain of the President's Message.

How Congressional Action is to be Governed.

Congress will be governed in a very great measure by proceedings that may be resolved upon in the caucuses of the dominant party.

Recommendations of Secretary McCulloch.

It is understood here to-day that a majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate are favorable to the recommendations of Secretary McCulloch as laid down in his report to Congress. The Ways and Means Committee of the House are also disposed to give his recommendations a favorable consideration. The proposition of the Secretary, however, which looks to a resumption of specie payments in 1868 finds no favor with the majority in either House, the suggestion being deemed not only impracticable but impolitic.

Reprimand of General Whittlesey.

The proceedings and finding in the case of Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, Colonel of Forty-sixth United States colored troops, who was tried by court martial recently at Raleigh, N. C., have been published. He was found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" in having been pecuniarily interested in a plantation while on duty as an Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, but was acquitted of the charge of having denied the fact to General Steedman when questioned in regard to it. The court sentenced him to be reprimanded by his commanding officer, General O. O. Howard, Chief Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard makes the required reprimand in a special order, as follows:—

In compliance with instructions embraced in General Court Martial Orders No. 212, dated November 17, 1866, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, requiring me to reprimand Brevet Brigadier General Eliphalet Whittlesey, Colonel Forty sixth United States colored troops, I have to say that the findings and sentence on the second specification of the first charge are deemed sufficient censure. A life of integrity, devoted to the welfare of his fellow men, an army record above reproach, and conduct that calls from the court such an expression as "with fidelity to the government, and with honesty and justice to the freedmen under his charge," make me join with the court in the belief that some "inadvertence to the gravity of the facts reported to him" occasioned his neglect to order a prompt and thorough examination. To the extent of the implication I do hereby reprimand Brevet Brigadier General Eliphalet Whittlesey. On receipt of this order General E. Whittlesey will report by letter to the Commissioner, for reassignment to duty.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1866.

Mr. Cowan, absent heretofore this session, appeared in his seat.

INCREASED PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions from General Jeff C. Davis and others for an increase of pay to army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of the New York Commercial Navigation Company for the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Bremen. Referred to the Committee on Post offices and Post roads.

THE AMNESTY ACT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House Bill to repeal the clause of the Confiscation Act which grants amnesty power to the President, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., objected as he wished to debate the Bill, and it goes over.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. POLAND introduced resolution from the Vermont Legislature in favor of protection to American Industry. It was ordered to be printed.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., presented the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of impartial suffrage, which was ordered to be printed.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND gave notice that on Monday he would call up the bankrupt bill.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would next week call up the joint resolution to disband and prohibit militia organizations in the rebel States.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Be it enacted, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims against the United States arising under the grant of land reservations by the eighth act of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, of January, 8, 1817, and the second section of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians of February 27, 1866; and that so much of the ninth and tenth sections of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act to amend an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February 24, 1855, as is inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby repealed.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF LOYAL OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee, providing that the final report of the Commissioners provided for by the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1866," shall be made to Congress, and no money shall be paid from the Treasury or from any fund therein upon the same or otherwise, to any claimant under the provisions of an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the militia, approved February 24, 1864, until such report shall be approved by Congress.

The above refers to the commutation fund, out of which an act of last Congress proposed to pay the owners of enlisted slaves.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether he has appointed the commissions provided for in section 24, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, approved February 24, 1864, and if so that he report the names and commissions, and whether they have made any report, and if so that he communicate such report.

The above refers to the commission appointed to settle the claims of loyal slave owners for slaves enlisted in the military service.

DEFENCE OF THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., offered a bill to provide for the defence of the Northeastern frontier, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It provides as follows:—

That whereas, The State of Maine has appropriated for the use of the European and North American Railway Company for the construction of a railway essential to the defence of the Northeastern frontier of the United States, the proceeds of all her claims against the United States arising prior to the year 1860, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has assigned to the State of Maine in trust for said railway company the claims held jointly with Maine against the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to audit and fix the amount of said claims as follows:—One dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the land assigned to settlers under the fourth act of the treaty of Washington, 1842, and the interest account of Maine, under the act of March 3, 1851, authorizing the payment of interest with the advance made by the State of Maine for the United States government for the protection of the Northeastern frontier, shall be computed and paid according to the principle applied to the State of Maryland by the twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1857, entitled, "An act to provide for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1858." The interest of the accounts of Massachusetts and Maine, for advances from the United States during the war of 1812 and 1815 with Great Britain, shall be audited and stated upon the same principle as applied in the aforesaid case of Maryland. The damages to Maine and Massachusetts by reason of loss of timber on disputed territory, in consequence of the suspension of jurisdiction from 1832 to 1839, shall be ascertained and awarded.

Section two authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and deliver to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, for the use of the European and North American Railroad, bonds of the United States equal to all sums ascertained to be due to said States, as directed, to be audited and stated in section one. Bonds to be delivered to said States, for said railroad company, equal to $1,000 per mile, of said road constructed, not to exceed two hundred and thirty miles; to be delivered upon certificate of the Governor of Maine, when not less than thirty miles of said road is in operation, and so that each thirty miles shall be put in operation until all is paid. No delivery to be made until the said railroad company contracts for the free transportation of troops and munitions of war of the United States; and for the carrying of the mails at reasonable rates.

Section three provides that the bonds issued shall be for one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

REGULATION OF THE COURTS IN UTAH TERRITORY.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., offered the following amendment to the amendments reported by the Committee on Territories to the bill of last session to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah and for other purposes. To insert at the end of section fourteen the following:—

And if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage in said Territory who is not by this act authorized so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 nor less than $100, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding six months nor less than one month, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

And the following additional sections:—

Section twenty-six provides that the probate courts may try civil cases to the amount of $300, and criminal cases where by law parties convicted cannot be fined more than $100 or be imprisoned more than six months.

Section twenty-seven authorizes the judges of the Superior Courts to alter the time and place of meeting of said court, as well for the district courts, and also the number of terms to be held annually, and the assignment of judges to the same.

Section twenty-eight requires the United States District Attorney of the Territory to attend all the courts of the Territory, and authorizes the same fees for Attorney and United States Marshal as are allowed in like cases under the laws of the United States, to be paid from the Territorial treasury.

Section twenty-nine authorizes the Marshal to take possession of any courthouse or other public buildings for the use of the courts, at the expense of the Territory, unless the same shall be previously furnished by the Territorial authorities.

Section thirty authorizes the imprisonment of persons so sentenced by the court in any jail of the Territory, when the jail in the district in which the prisoner is convicted is not safe or suitable.

Section thirty-one authorizes the Marshal to take possession of any jail or prison for the purpose.

Section thirty-two requires the Governor of the Territory to inspect or cause to be inspected the prisons of the Territory, and make rules for the regulation and management of the same, and authorizes him to remove wardens and keepers of prisons.

Section thirty-three repeals all acts, whether of the United States or the Territory inconsistent with this act, and provides that it take effect immediately.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then, at forty-five minutes past twelve, adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON., Dec. 6, 1866.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of State, with an abstract of the returns made by collectors of customs, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a communication from the Secretary of War, with an account of the funds received by the Freedmen's Bureau, how expended, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

EXCUSED FROM SERVICE ON COMMITTEES.

Several members were excused from service on committees, as follows:—Mr. Allison, on the Committee on Mines and Mining; Mr. Farquhar, on the Committee on Militia; Messrs. Cobb and Hart, on the Committee for the District of Columbia, and Mr. Paine, on the Committee on Elections.

POST OFFICE CONTROL OVER TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Post Office Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring on the Post Office Department the same jurisdiction and control over the various telegraph lines now in operation, or hereafter to be constructed, that is now exercised over Post Offices and post roads, and to report by bill or otherwise, which was adopted.

THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR GRANTED TO THE CONTESTANT OF MR. ARNELL'S SEAT.

On motion of Mr. COOPER, (dem.) of Tenn., D. B. Thomas, of Tennessee, contesting the seat of Mr. Arnell, from the Sixth Congressional district of Tennessee, was permitted the privilege of the floor during the pendency of the contest.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, (dem.) of N. Y., the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Pension Bureau and providing for a clerical force, &c.

POSTPONEMENT OF ACTION ON THE BILL RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The bill for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, which was up yesterday and postponed until to-day, was taken up and postponed until Monday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to the call of committees for reports.

Mr. PIKE, (rep.) of Me., offered a preamble and resolutions reciting that three United States soldiers were murdered in South Carolina, on October 5, 1866, under circumstances of peculiar cruelty; that several persons were arrested, tried and condemned by military commission for said murder; that such persons were subsequently reprieved and sent to Fort Delaware, from which they were taken by habeas corpus and set free; and resolving that a select committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the circumstances attending the murder, and by whose procurement the reprieve and transfer were made, and the consideration for the same, the reasons thereof, and all the facts connected therewith, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and to report to the House such action as it may deem necessary. This was adopted.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill fixing the time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress for the first Monday in November in 1868 and for the same day each alternate year thereafter. Read twice, referred to Committee on Elections and ordered printed.

HARBORS IN CONNECTICUT.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, (rep.) of Conn., the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for such harbors on the coast of Connecticut as have been surveyed by the general government during the present year.

REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS AROUND SANDY HOOK.

Mr. DARLING, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be requested to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of all sunken vessels in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, port of New York.

Adopted.

ORDNANCE STORES AND CONTRACTS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

On motion of Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., the Secretary of War was directed to furnish a statement of all ordnance and ordnance stores now in possession of the government, and copies of all orders or contracts for purchase or construction of any additional supplies and those now being furnished.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Pa., the President was requested to inform the House whether any portion of the Mexican territory has been occupied by United States troops, and, if so, by what authority and for what purpose.

THE DELAY IN DISTRIBUTING THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, (dem.) of Pa., the Committee on Printing was directed to inquire and report why the Agricultural Report for 1865 has not been printed and distributed to members.

PROTECTION TO LOYAL PERSONS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. MILLER, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to protect all loyal persons in the insurrectionary States. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 provides for eight dollars a month to surviving soldiers and the widows of those who are dead, from April 1, 1865. Read twice.

Mr. MILLER moved the previous question on the third reading.

The House refused to second the previous question, and on motion of Mr. PERHAM, (rep.) of Me., the bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND INDIANAPOLIS RIOTS.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to proceed without unnecessary delay to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to make an investigation into all matters connected with the bloody riots in that city, which took place the last of July and the first of August, 1866; and particularly to inquire into the origin, progress, and termination of the riotous proceeding, the names of the parties engaged in it, the acts of atrocity perpetrated; the number of killed and wounded; the character and amount of property destroyed, and whether and to what extent those acts were participated in by members of the organization claiming to be the government of Louisiana, and report all the facts to the House; and the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his deputy, and the stenographer of the House, are directed to accompany the said committee, and that all the expenses of this investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath; also to appoint a clerk and to report such appropriate legislative action as may be requisite in view of the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., suggested as an amendment that the committee also visit the city of Indianapolis and investigate the riot that occurred while the President was there in September last.

Mr. ELIOT stated that that was another matter, and that the gentleman had better have a distinct committee for that.

The resolution was adopted.

MONEY AS AN ELECTIONEERING AGENT.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, offered the following resolution:—

Whereas it appears that the corrupt use of money to carry elections is becoming prevalent to an alarming degree; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to provide more perfectly for the punishment of bribery at elections, and to make any person ineligible to office who shall be found guilty of purchasing votes.

This resolution was adopted.

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. MOULTON, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for additional terms of Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Southern district of Illinois. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., presented resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of equal and impartial suffrage. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. MORRILL also presented resolutions in favor of increased tariff on wool. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more fully regulate the powers and duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at the commencement of a Congress; also what additional legislation, if any, is required to prevent the reception and counting of electoral votes in the election of President and Vice President from a community not entitled to participate in such election; and whether any other amendment of the law concerning the Electoral College is demanded by the interests of Congress, and report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was adopted.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE LATELY REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, Thas the Committee on Judiciary consider the propriety of providing by law that it shall be the duty of the President to establish martial law in every county or district of the States lately in rebellion, wherein murders of citizens adhering to the Union shall take place, and where the local authorities do not promptly arrest, convict and punish the murderers, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE EXCHANGE OF REGISTERED FOR COUPON BONDS.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing an exchange of registered for coupon bonds. The parties making application for exchange to pay to the Treasurer one-fourth of one per cent to cover expenses. Read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

STORAGE ON MERCHANDISE.

Mr. DARLING offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of determining by law the rates to be charged for storage of merchandise in all bonded warehouses, and also for cartage on the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE TAX ON FARM WAGONS.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, (rep.) of Mich., the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing farm wagons on the free list in the internal revenue law.

REMOVAL OF LAWS OF THE DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, (rep.) of Ind., the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report an amendment to the election laws of the District of Columbia, excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who voluntarily bore arms against the United States government, or accepted office from the rebels during the late rebellion.

THE BOOKS AND RECORDS OF THE LATE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. COBB, (rep.) of Wis., the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for turning over to the State governments of the several loyal States all books, records and papers of the late Provost Marshal General's Bureau appertaining to the subject of recruiting and filling the quotas of troops in such States during the recent war.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL AND TRADE BY HOSTILE INDIANS.

Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Minn., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Whereas, Emigration, travel and trade between the States of the Mississippi valley and the States of the Pacific coast have been and are now greatly interrupted by the hostility of the Indian tribes on the great plains; and, whereas, it is a reproach to our government that its citizens cannot travel from one portion of the national dominion to another without danger to life and property at the hands of a few thousand wretched savages, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House what addition to the force of the regular army would be required to thoroughly protect communication by the two great routes across the continent, to wit:—A route upon the general line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a route upon the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and that he be requested to communicate to the House the report of the tour of inspection made during the past season through the Territories of Dakota, Montana and Idaho to the Pacific coast.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into what measures are necessary to secure the recognition by other nationalities of the principle that naturalization by the United States of any native born subject of foreign States exempts such naturalized citizen from the performance of military duty under any foreign government, entitles him to all the privileges of a citizen of the United States in foreign lands so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS OF THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. DRIGGS, (rep.) of Mich., the Postmaster General was directed to communicate information as to all postmasters removed since the adjournment of Congress, the causes of removal, the names of new appointees, whether the salaries have been increased, &c.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the names of all persons reappointed by him after rejection by the Senate, or the names of others appointed in their stead; also the names of all persons appointed by him whose names were withheld from the Senate last season; also all appointments made by him, during the recess of the Senate, where no vacancy had occurred, &c.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—3 yeas to 124 nays. The resolution was then adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF CONGRESS.

The bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, to fix the time for the regular meetings of Congress, and made the special order for to-day was taken up.

Mr. SCHENCK explained and advocated the bill. He said that if it became a law it was important that it should be enacted as soon as possible to afford an opportunity to three or four of the States which had not yet held their elections for members, to have extra sessions of their Legislatures to allow elections to be called. He argued that as there was continuity in the Executive department and the Judiciary department, there should be like continuity in the Legislative department, instead of which there was an interval of nine months between the expiring of one Congress and the organization of the next. It was not likely, he thought, that the first session of Congress, which was to meet on the 4th of March, would last more than ten, twenty or thirty days, depending on the exigencies of the country. The bill would give Congress an opportunity to organize by the election of its Speaker, the appointment of its officers and its committees, and in short, would put Congress in position to have, as it were, command of the situation. If Congress had met in March, 1865, the country would probably have been saved the disagreement between the President and Congress that had led to the present difficulty. Each State that has been in rebellion, accepting gladly the same terms now offered them, or terms very much more severe than those, would have been submissively obedient to the requirements made of it, and would be now represented in Congress. Or, if one were permitted to speculate on the possibilities of the past, it was not at all certain but that the then Vice President, considering the exhibition which he made of himself on the 4th of March, would have been so dealt with by Congress after its assemblage that it would not have been troubled with any consideration of that character now.

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